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HANDBOOK

FOR

LANCASHIRE.

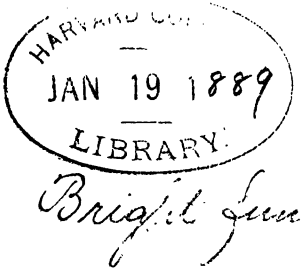
NEW EDITION, REVISED.

WITH MAP.

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PREFACE.

ABSOLUTE accuracy is by no means claimed for this new edition of the *Handbook to Lancashire*. At the same time, many corrections and much additional information will be found in it. The state of trade being so very uncertain, the Editor has thought it better to confine himself to the general account of the Lancashire Industries previously given, and to avoid statistical detail.

The Editor will be thankful for any hints or information which may be sent to him. Communications should be addressed to the care of Mr. Murray, 50 Albemarle Street.

The Editor begs to state his grateful obligations to Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester; to Mr. Joseph Boult, of Liverpool; and to Mr. W. Roper, of Lancaster, for all information respecting these towns. He has also thankfully to acknowledge the kind co-operation of Mr. E. Kirk, of Pendleton, near Manchester; of Mr. James Clegg, Editor of the *Bolton Chronicle;* of Mr. W. Abram, Editor of the *Blackburn Times;* of Mr. A. Sinclair, of St. Helens; of Mr. W. Beamont, of Warrington; of Mr. Dixon, of Ormskirk; of Mr. Bond, of Dalton-in-Furness; of Mr. C. B. West, of Manchester; all of whom have endeavoured to insure the accuracy of the work.

May, 1880.

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I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

LANCASHIRE.

The county palatine of Lancaster possesses in some degree a similarity in its physical features to that of Salop, inasmuch as it contains within its boundaries scenery of such opposite character. The fertile plain, the desolate fenland, the moors and the mountains, have each their place in Lancashire, and though there is much in it that is somewhat dreary superficially, the riches that are obtained from under the surface make ample amends.

The whole of South Lancashire, comprising the district between the Mersey and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, is exceedingly flat and unprepossessing, and it is not until we get north of that line that the rising grounds of the coal-fields begin to show themselves and impart some variety. The western portion of the coal basin, although tolerably diversified, does not possess any attractive features—but as soon as the traveller crosses the line marked by the Wigan and Preston Railway, a great difference is seen. Here we have the conspicuous range of Rivington Pike (1545 ft.), which appears higher than it really is from the extent of the plain out of which it rises. The lofty moorlands and broken dells, called locally "cloughs" or "goyts," extend southward as far as Bolton, while northward they run to Blackburn, Haslingden, and Burnley, where, divided by the valleys of the Calder and the Ribble, a fresh set of hills takes their place.

It is a district given up to coal-pits, grit and sandstone quarries, and dye-works, and is not one much visited by tourists; but nevertheless it contains some very picturesque scenery, the hills which overlook the

Irwell valley by Ramsbottom rising to a considerable height at Holcombe Moor (1162 ft.), the valleys themselves being richly wooded.

Towards the source of the Irwell they run up into the heart of the moorlands of Rossendale Forest, now only a forest in name. The general elevation of Rossendale is in itself considerable, and the outline of the hills so devoid of sharpness that the highest parts of the district, such as Derplay (1429 ft.), Coupe Law (1438 ft.), and Haslingden Moors, lose their effect amongst the moorlands by which they are surrounded, and which extend eastward to Rochdale. Here, in the hills that overlook the valleys of the Roch and the Spodden, much beautiful scenery on a small scale is to be found. The eastern border of the county is marked by a much finer series of hills, which run far into Yorkshire, and form part of the great backbone of the Pennine chain. Blackstone Edge and the valley of the Calder, up to Todmorden, offer rugged and broken landscape of great interest, with many special features which will well repay their exploration by the antiquary and the geologist. At Todmorden a great transverse valley is reached, the right arm of which at once conveys the traveller into Yorkshire, while the left introduces him to the mountain region to the north of Burnley. Here the culminating point is reached in Pendle Hill, an immense mass of mountain, 1803 ft. in height, which, with its outliers of Padiham Heights, fills up the area between Burnley, Colne, Clitheroe, and Whalley.

At Clitheroe the broad valley of the Ribble intervenes, with its subsidiary the Hodder, shutting off the hill districts of East and Mid Lancashire from those of the north; although, looking up the Vale of Hodder, the tourist beholds the distant terrace-like mountains in the neighbourhood of Whitewell, which connect this portion of the county with Lancaster by means of the Fells of Wyerdale and Bleasdale, and the Forest of Bowland.

We have thus traced the gradual development of high land, from the flats and levels of South and West Lancashire, through the coalmeasure plateaus of the middle of the county, to the rugged and inhospitable fells of the north; and we have now to continue our examination on the other side of the Ribble, which, as it were, cuts the county in two, almost at its narrowest part. Taking the line marked out by the Preston and Lancaster Railway, we have on l. just such another series of mosses and levels as we have between Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston, and which appear to be the concomitants of the estuaries of the large rivers, such as the Mersey, Ribble, Wire, and Lune.

But as the hill country is approached (to the rt. of the railway), the valleys become deeper, the rivers more rapid, and the scenery more picturesque. The fells themselves are not remarkable for great height or great beauty, but for all that they are worth ascending, on account of the very extensive views seaward over the Irish Channel and the Isle of Man.

In the Vale of Lune, which acts as the second great break dividing the Lancaster Fells from the Lake Mountains, there is much beautiful scenery, especially as the tourist nears its head in the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonsdale, or the head of its tributary, the Wenning, in the vicinity of Ingleton, where the mountain limestone not only composes the magnifi-

cent ranges of Ingleborough and Penyghent, but is the framework of those extraordinary caverns which burrow into the recesses of the hills. At Carnforth we are introduced into that glorious region of Lake Mountains, which are only Lancastrian by arbitrary geographical division, but physically are continuous with Westmorland and Cumberland.

In the portion which belongs to the County Palatine are Windermere, Esthwaite Water, and Coniston Water, all of which lakes have a parallel course from N. to S., thus determining the course of the rivers that issue from them into the Bay of Morecambe, and also those limestone and Silurian mountains, which, commencing with Weatherlam and Coniston Old Man, gradually decline in height until they terminate seawards in the Fells of Furness.

The geology of Lancashire, although full of general interest, is not so varied as its scenery, by far the largest portion of the county being comprised in the carboniferous formation, which is of great extent and importance. The most recent strata are those of the Triassic, or New Red Sandstone, which fringes the sea-coast districts on the W., and the river district on the S. Speaking rather generally, the limits of it would be defined by the course of the Lancaster, Preston, Ormskirk, and Liverpool Railway, and from the latter place to Manchester by the London and North-Western Railway and the Mersey.

It consists principally of the Keuper beds, which are very uniform in their lithological aspect throughout the district, being mostly a conglomerate containing quartz, pebbles, and nodules of clay. The Bunter Sandstone appears but little on the rising ground north of the Mersey, where it has suffered too much from denudation; but it is seen along the river valley, and the low-lying lands in the neighbourhood of Widnes. Sections and well-borings at Liverpool show the Triassic beds to be of the following thickness:—Keuper Red Marls, 100 ft.; Upper Shales or Waterstones, 75 ft.; Red and Yellow Sandstones, 150 ft.; Lower Shales, 50 ft.; Yellow and White Sandstones, with Conglomerate base, 175 ft.; Bunter Upper Sandstone, 400 ft.; Pebble-bed, 350 ft.; Lower Sandstones, 400 ft.; total thickness, 1700 ft. At Manchester the New Red is only 1200 ft., showing that it diminishes rapidly as it goes S.E., as it is only 600 ft. in Derby and Staffordshire, and 250 ft. in Leicester and Warwick. It is an important aid to the commercial resources of Manchester, as it yields to the bleachworks, factories, and breweries upwards of six million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. Sections at Orsmkirk show the base of the Keuper conglomerate, with the Bunter underneath, where it yields a very valuable sand for foundry purposes. Warrington is, perhaps, the best place in Lancashire for studying the New Red, for in the neighbourhood the Bunter Sandstones are found not only on the north side of the river, but also at Hillcliff and Lymm on the Cheshire side. Moreover, it is not so obscured by drift or "till" as it is near Manchester, or along the west coast, where it is scarcely visible on that account.

The *Permian* beds assume an importance in Lancashire which few other counties possess, and which, of course, arises from their connection with the large carboniferous area which they more or less fringe. The best

localities for studying them are the neighbourhoods of Warrington, Leigh, and Manchester. They are well seen forming a belt of half a mile in width from Grange, N. of St. Helens, and thence in the direction of Parr and Sutton to Rainhill, when they are thrown out by a fault. Near Manchester Mr. Binney gives the following general sections of the Permian beds:—1. Laminated and fine-grained red sandstone (not seen). 2. Red and variegated marls, with beds of limestone and gypsum, containing schizodus, &c., 300 feet. 3. Conglomerates, 50 ft. 4. Lower Red sandstone, 500 ft. 5. Red shaley clays (not seen). 6. Astley pebble beds, containing coal-plants, and termed by him Lower Permian, 60 ft.

The *Carboniferous formation*, including the coalmeasures, millstone grit, shales, and limestone, occupy the remainder of the county, and are of vast importance in an economic point of view, as also of extreme interest to the geologist. Speaking generally, this formation is of great thickness in Lancashire; the

	Feet.
Coalmeasures being	8460
Millstone grit	5500
Yoredale series	5025
	18,985

The coalmeasures, the whole and uninterrupted series of which is found here, is divided into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Series; the Lower or Ganister, resting directly on the Millstone Grit, and terminating at the floor of the Arley Mine. The Middle series extends upwards to the floor of the Pendleton Four-foot coal, while the Upper embraces the Ardwick beds. Although it is a common fashion to speak of the different coal-fields of Wigan, St. Helens, Bolton, &c., they are all part and parcel of the great Lancashire basin, the only two fields that are really separated by geological boundaries being those of Manchester and Burnley.

The Lancashire field is marked out on the W. by a great fault, which throws down the New Red, and extends from Lathom Park, near Ormskirk, to Huyton. On the N., on the high grounds that run with considerable uniformity from Chorley to Ashton-under-Lyne, the coal country declines gradually from the foot of these hills to the Mersey, dipping under the New Red and Permian Beds, which line its banks. The bulk of the measures are those of the Middle Coal Series, the lowest horizon of which is the Arley Mine, a most valuable and persistent coal, that forms an excellent geological starting-point for correlative purposes; for, as usual, the measures in the different places are nearly all called by their own particular names, adding greatly to the confusion and difficulty of establishing identity. The difficulty is increased by the rapid thickening of the sandstones and shales towards the N.W.

Mr. Binney, however, has pointed out the continuity of several strata throughout the basin, as, for instance, the "Little Delf" of St. Helens with the Arley Mine at Wigan, the "Riley" Mine of Bolton and the "Dogshaw" Mine of Bury. The upper coalmeasures of the Lancashire basin are either without coal, or with such thin beds as not to be worth working.

At St. Helens these have a thickness of 650 yards, and near Bolton of 420. The St. Helens section shows 14 measures of coal varying from 1 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. (the St. Helens Main Coal).

At Wigan there are 15 beds, varying from 3 ft. to 7 ft., and the same number at Bolton. The most valuable of the series are the Arley Mine and the Cannel. The former is characterised by a very constant bed of ironstone, charged with Anthracosia robusta. The latter is rich in fish remains, but unfortunately it thins out in every direction from Wigan, which appears to be the centre. But the whole of the measures have yielded a great number of fossils, and particularly ferns.

The *Lower coalmeasures* of the Lancashire basin, or Ganister series, are found principally occupying the high moorland to the N. of Wigan, Horwich, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, and Staley Bridge. The coal-seams themselves are thin, and not nearly so important as those of the Middle measures; but they are of great interest to the geologist, and are the cause of considerable scenic beauty, characterised by deep winding valleys, or "cloughs," excavated out of the shales and sandstones. The Ganister series is also found occupying an area interposed between the Middle measures from a point a little N. of St. Helens up to the valley of the Tawd. Their appearance here is caused by a great fault, called the Upholland Fault, which brings up the Ganister beds on the E., and throws out all the coals except the Mountain mines, which are so called because they are generally worked by levels or galleries running into the hillsides. This area is marked superficially by the high grounds of Billinge, Ashurst, and Upholland. A section at Billinge shows, in a thickness of about 1800 ft., 6 beds of coal, varying from a few inches to 2 ft. 8 in. The roofs of these coals abound in goniatites, &c., and the under-clays in stigmaria.

The *Manchester coalfield* is really a distinct field, separated from the main Lancashire basin by New Red and by Permian rocks at Collyhurst. It is but small, being only 4½ m. long by 1½ broad. Economically, it is not of so much importance, as the thick coals of the Middle measures below the Worsley Four-feet have not yet been reached; but to the geologist it is exceedingly interesting, as affording one of the finest Upper coalmeasure sections in England. These can be seen in the valley of the Medlock at Ardwick, and consist of red clays, sandstones, and 6 beds of limestone, containing spirorbis and fish. The coal-seams are few and thin, but there is a bed of blackband, with fish and marine shells.

To the N.E. of the Lancashire basin, and separated by the Ganister rocks and the millstone-grit plateaux of Rossendale and Habergham, is the small but productive coal-field of Burnley, nearly oval in shape, lying in a trough that passes under the town of Burnley, and bounded on all sides by millstone-grit and Yoredale rocks. The E. boundary is formed by a great fault, which has plunged the productive coalmeasures on the W. towards the centre of the basin, where they are nearly horizontal. The measures are those of the Middle and *Lower* series, the former commencing with the Doghole coal and ending with the *Fulledge* coal, the equivalent of the Arley mine, which is the 13th coal-seam in succes-

sion from the top. To the Fulledge coal succeed the Ganister coals and millstone-grit series. To the geologist, the Burnley basin is specially instructive, because it offers an uninterrupted section, commencing with the outcrop of the Fulledge (or Arley) coal, through the Lower coal-measures, Rough rock, Millstone-grit, and Yoredale series of Pendle Hill —a section of not much less than 10,000 feet. The whole of the series abound in fish remains and shells.

The country between Rochdale, Todmorden, and Burnley, embracing the rugged moorlands of Cliviger, is composed of hills of the Lower coal-measures and millstone-grit; the Yoredale series, or limestone shales, occupying the district between Burnley, Colne, and Clitheroe. To the N.W., again, of these is a fine development of *carboniferons limestone*, forming lofty ranges of hills between Clitheroe, Whitewell, and Lancaster. This limestone is seen in its most picturesque forms along the valleys of the Lune and Wenning, and skirting the shores of Morecambe Bay. It is to these rocks that are owing the magnificent cave series of Kirkby Lonsdale and the valuable mineral riches of the Furness district, where the junction of the limestone with the *Silurian* slates is marked by workings for hæmatite ore. The Silurians of Furness are principally of Wenlock and Caradoc age, embracing all the country up to Coniston, under the name of Coniston Flags. At Coniston itself are seen not only Coniston limestones, but the mudstones underneath these, containing fossils of Llandeilo age.

The *Drift* formation in Lancashire is of great interest to the geologist, and has been most minutely described, as regarding the S. of the county, by Mr. Binney and Mr. Morton. The former geologist has divided the drift in the neighbourhood of Manchester into—1. Upper sand and gravel; 2. Middle boulder clay, or "till"; 3. Lower sand and gravel; and, with local differences, this division may stand for the greater part of the county. The Upper sand, to the N. of Manchester, is at least 150 ft. thick. The boulder clay is seen in great force along the lowlands on the banks of the Irwell and Mersey; and in the neighbourhood of Bolton the upper surface "assumes the form of a plain, which stretches to the base of the hills, and through which the rivers wander in deeply cut channels."

On the N. bank of the Mersey, from Hale to Garston, the boulder clay forms a conspicuous cliff, full of erratic blocks of old rocks. The Furness district, too, is towards the S. thickly overlaid with drift, and offers most instructive appearances of moraines, hummocks, roches moutonnés, and plateaux.

Localities of Interest for the Geologist.

Coniston limestones and mudstones at Coniston Old Man, with Llandeilo fossils.

Coniston flags (fossiliferous) at Lowick and the valley of the Crake.

Moulded limestones near Ulverston (Tarn Close).

Hæmatite ore-mines at Dalton and Lindale.

Coniston flags and grits at Kirkby Ireleth.
Yoredale shales at Pendle Hill.
Carboniferous limestone (very rich in fossils) of the Bowland Forest.
Ditto at Clitheroe and Chatburn.
Section of *Lower coalmeasures, Rough rock*, and millstone-grit, between Burnley, Padiham, and Pendle Hill.
Middle and Lower coalmeasures at Burnley, rich in shells, fish remains, and ferns.
Lower coalmeasures at Billinge.
Ditto at Upholland, and *millstone-grit* at Grimshaw Delf.
Middle coalmeasures at Wigan (rich in fossils).
Ditto at Bolton and Bury, very rich in ferns.
Lower measures at Rivington and the bed of the Yarrow.
Ditto at Oldham (rich in shells and fish).
Upper measures at Ardwick; *fresh-water limestones*, with spirorbis (shells and fish).
Permian quarries (fossiliferous) at Bedford, near Leigh.
Permian beds at Collyhurst.
Ditto at Astley.
New Red sandstone at Warrington (Highcliff, in Cheshire), and between Rainhill and St. Helens.
Drift in valleys of the Irwell and Irk.
Ditto at *Blackpool* (shell-bed at Gynn).
Boulder-clay cliff at Hale.

II.—INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

Lancashire is from various causes one of the richest and most important counties in England, whether we regard its natural productions or those manufactures which have taken such deep root in it—on which such an enormous population depend for their daily bread, and so many millions of capital are embarked. One of the principal reasons of the prosperity of Lancashire has been its vast coalfields, upon which her busy factory towns stand, and without which they could not exist. The hilly contour of the county, with its numerous streams and rivers, contributed also to the establishment upon their banks of the various mills which required the motive power of water, although in this respect the mighty aid of steam has to a great degree neutralised these advantages; while in the rapid growth of Liverpool—after London the busiest port in the world—may be seen another reason why the tide of commerce has poured in with such a steady flow into the county palatine.

In metalliferous mines Lancashire is not wealthy, save in one respect, and it is not difficult to understand why, when we consider the geological formation of the county. *Lead* used to be worked at Whitewell, near Clitheroe, in the carboniferous limestone, and that only to a small extent,

the yield in 1868 being only 690 tons of ore, producing 489 tons of lead. About five years afterwards, the supply came to an end, and though, doubtless, lead might be found in other parts of the hills, work has never been resumed. *Copper* is more abundant, and is found at the most northern extremity of the county, amidst the rugged cliffs of Coniston Old Man. 1686 tons of copper ore were extracted in 1868, from which the amount of fine copper was 147 tons, of the value of nearly 11,000*l*. The mines are now (1879) at a standstill, owing to the depression of trade.

A little to the S. of Coniston, but in the same isolated section of the county, is the district of Furness, the richest locality for *iron ore* in the kingdom. Argillaceous iron ores are worked in several localities where there are coal-seams; but Furness is especially celebrated for its vast supplies of hæmatite iron ore, which occurs just at the junction of the carboniferous limestone with the Silurian slates. Not only has the discovery of this ore given employment to a large mining population, but it has created within the last 20 years the populous and busy iron town of Barrow, from whence lines of railway run inland to supply the ironworks of other counties, whilst a continuous fleet of ships carries the ore to South Wales.

There are about 10 principal mines in Furness, and a number of small ones; the ore raised annually may be counted by hundreds of thousands of tons. The quantity raised in 1878 was 984,781 tons. The peculiarity of the Furness mines is that the iron ores do not occur in beds or regular strata, like the carbonaceous ores and blackbands, but are found in great irregular masses, like lodes. "Among the more remarkable mines are those of Lindal Moor, worked to a depth of about 70 yards, but to a width almost as great. Huge excavations are thus formed in a mass of solid ore as large, according to the saying of the district which recalls the comfortable status of the Furness churchmen, as a tithe-barn. The result has been the collapse of the ground into a deep gully for a quarter of a mile in length. On the north of the town of Dalton, at Rickett Hills, Elliscales, and Mousell, the hæmatite has been worked in several isolated repositories, described as of a dish shape, in which the excavation has been stopped on all sides by limestone; several of these, whose boundaries have been ascertained, run from 50 to 60 yards in width, and 15 to 20 yards deep, having no cover over them but the diluvium of drift."—*Geol. Surv. Memoirs.* The average percentage of iron in the ore is from 60 to 65, which causes it to be in great request for mixing with the inferior ores of other coalfields.

With the exception, however, of Barrow (Rte. 19) and Wigan (Rte. 1), Lancashire is not a great iron-making county, and nearly all the furnaces that it does contain are devoted to the smelting of the hæmatite. The Barrow Steel Company have ten furnaces in blast, and the Carnforth Company have two. The Kirkless Hall Company at Wigan have four, which are supplied partly by hæmatite and partly by argillaceous ore.

At Newland and Blackbarrow are a couple of furnaces which are fed by charcoal, the sole relics in England of the early days of smelting, when timber was plentiful and pit-coal scarcely known. The amount of pig-iron turned out in 1867 was 318,800 tons.

The Lancashire *Coalfield* contains 353 collieries, which give a total annual

yield of 13 million tons. A very large portion of this immense output is used in the numberless factories, ironworks, foundries, and railways of the county; but, on the other hand, enormous quantities are sent by rail to London and all over the kingdom. The principal locality from whence these supplies are derived is that of Wigan, the cannel coal of which is in high reputation for producing a quick-burning blazing fire. The total area of the three coalfields is 217 square miles. The quantity of available coal is estimated by Mr. Hull at 3990 millions of tons, which he calculates will last for 263 years. This, however, was taken in 1860 at the average yield per annum of 11 millions of tons, whereas the output is now 13 millions.

MANUFACTURES. *Cotton.*—As early as 1641 we hear that the Manchester people bought linen yarn from the Irish, and after weaving it, returned it for sale in a finished state. They also bought cotton wool that came from Smyrna to work into fustians and dimities. But the cotton of those days was rather obscure as to the material, and from various Acts and authorities it would seem to have been identical with the woollen cloth. Leland speaks of Bolton "standing by cottons," and an Act of Edward VI.'s reign provides "that all the cottons, called Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire cottons, first brought to the sale, shall be in length 22 yards, and contain in breadth three-quarters of a yard in the water, and shall weigh 30 lbs. in the piece at the least." This, therefore, must have applied to woollen textures; and Dr. Ure mentions that Kendal cottons are still so called, as they have been for the last 500 years, but that they consist of coarse wool. The fustians which old writers so frequently mention was either cotton by itself, or mixed with wool or linen. At all events it was imported into England from Antwerp and Ghent by the religious refugees who were artisans in this branch of trade, and a large number of whom settled in Bolton and Manchester. Here, therefore, is one direct reason why the manufacture has taken root in Lancashire. It rapidly increased, fostered partly by the Warden and Fellows of the College, who gave strangers the liberty of cutting timber for constructing their looms at the small rental of 4*d.* each. Of such importance did the trade become, that in the reign of Elizabeth special Acts were passed for regulating the office of *aulneger*, or cloth-measurer, which had been in existence for a good many years, but had fallen into abeyance. The aulneger became an official of considerable dignity, and had deputies in Manchester, Rochdale, Blackburn, and Bury.

Dr. Stukeley mentions in his 'Itinerarium Curiosum' (early part of the 18th centy.) that the trade of Manchester in fustians, tuckings, tapes, &c., exceeded that of any other town in the kingdom. But, notwithstanding all this prosperity, the cotton trade had arrived at a point where it threatened to stand still altogether, partly from bad legislation, and partly for want of sufficient material, and the necessary machinery to work it up. In fact, the cotton goods at the commencement of the 18th centy. were not strictly cotton goods, the warp, which is the most valuable portion of the web, being made of linen yarn; and it was not until Arkwright introduced cotton twist for warp, that goods were really made of cotton altogether. These were manufactured to a considerable extent by Arkwright's partners at Derby, Messrs. Strutt and Need, who found, after a time, that the legis-

lature not only imposed on their veritable cotton prints a double duty to what it imposed on mixed goods, but prohibited their sale in the home market. In George III.'s reign these absurd and mischievous laws were repealed as follows:—"Whereas a new manfacture of stuffs, made entirely of cotton spun in this kingdom, has been lately introduced, and some doubts were expressed whether it was lawful to use it, it was declared by Parliament to be not only a lawful, but a laudable manufacture, and, therefore, permitted to be used, on paying 3*d.* a square yard when printed, painted, or stained with colour."

The great impetus thus given to the trade by the abolishing of these prohibitory measures was followed up about this time by the vast improvements and undertakings of the Duke of Bridgewater, who, by his gigantic system of inland navigation, placed Manchester and the cotton districts in direct communication with the shipping port of Liverpool, thus cheapening the cost of the raw material and the manufactured goods, besides stirring up industries in a thousand ways, and imparting a new era of life not only to Lancashire, but to the kingdom in general. Still, the cotton trade was waiting for its great development. "It was estimated that, in 1760, the entire cotton manufacture of Manchester, and of any other and every other part of England, did not collectively exceed 200,000*l.* per annum; and it is, therefore, plain that its growth must have been very slow. The homely hand-cards combed out the cotton wool, the one-thread wheel spun it into yarn, and the plain hand-loom wove this yarn into cloth. But the carding, and spinning, and weaving, were all done under the humble roof of the workman, and he had often difficulty in adjusting the quantity of yarn spun to the quantity which he required for his weaving; and he had many a weary walk to buy materials and sell his produce."—*Land we Live in.*

The first tangible improvement in machinery was made by John Kay in 1738, a weaver of Bury, who invented the "fly-shuttle"; thus giving to weavers a more expeditious way of throwing their shuttle by means of the "picking peg" instead of by hand. This was not the same Kay who disputed with Arkwright subsequently the invention of roller spinners—and who had been employed by him to make his model, in consequence of his familiarity with intricate machinery, from being a clockmaker at Warrington. John Kay, of Bury, had a son, Robert, who followed up his father's ingenuity by devising the "drop-box," so as to enable the weaver to use any of his shuttles at will, and thus to weave a coloured fabric as easily as a plain one. In the same year that John Kay brought out his fly-shuttle, Lewis Paul and John Wyatt, both of Birmingham, took out a patent for spinning cotton and wool by rollers. They established a mill at Birmingham, and one was subsequently set up at Northampton in which they were interested. Ingenious as was the plan, the scheme failed, and Wyatt was ruined. Paul, however, who had nothing to lose, seems to have got on better, and subsequently brought out a new patent, founded on Wyatt's, with some additional improvements. But, after all said and done, they both failed to produce good yarn at remunerating prices, and their efforts gradually became things of the past. But the question of spinning by rollers, once started, did not drop, and it was reserved for

Arkwright, the Preston barber, to successfully perform this achievement, and manufacture good yarn in this way. His patent for drawing-rollers was taken out in 1769. He employed in this matter Kay, the clockmaker of Warrington, to make his models, and, soon afterwards, a great controversy arose, which terminated in a trial of Arkwright's patent in the King's Bench. It appears that Kay was employed by a man named Highs, a reed-maker, in 1767, to put together a model containing wooden rollers, whereupon Highs claimed to be the original inventor of the roller-spinning, and asserted that Arkwright had stolen it. But the result of the trial proved that Kay was a treacherous servant to both masters, and more particularly to Arkwright, and he appears to have put Highs up to the notion of disputing the invention. Highs certainly had some idea of it floating through his head, but he never produced any machine capable of doing work. About the same period another great invention had taken place, which, though travelling in a different groove from that of Arkwright's, was destined to make an equal revolution in the cotton manufacture. The common household wheel, which could only spin one thread at a time, was superseded, 1764, by *Hargreaves'* spinning-jenny, by which "several spindles, at first eight, afterwards eighty, were made to whirl by one fly-wheel, while a movable frame, representing as many fingers and thumbs as there were threads, alternately receded from the spindles during the extension of the thread, and approached to them in its winding on." The spindles in this spinning-jenny were upright, instead of being horizontal, as in the old wheel, and Hargreaves is said to have taken the idea from noticing a common wheel revolve after it was thrown on the floor with its spindle up. Secret as Hargreaves kept his invention, it leaked out through his wife, and a furious mob soon broke into his house and smashed his jenny, so that he migrated to Nottingham, where he took out his patent. Previously to this, however, he had, under pressure of starvation, made several machines; so that, when the time came for recompense for his patent, he found that it was extensively pirated, and he could get no compensation. Manufacturers in those days had no more conscience in such matters than they have now, and they reaped the benefit, while the inventor died heartbroken.

Arkwright may be said to be the father of the present factory system, which he established at Cromford in Derbyshire, having had too much experience of the obstinacy and malice of his neighbours to risk setting up a mill in his native county. Here he erected his original water-power spinning-machine in 1769, which he followed up in 1775 by fresh improvements for carding, drawing, and roving machines.

But even by his own family his venture was looked upon as very hazardous, and it is said that his wife felt so strongly about it that she separated from him, rather than hazard her fortune in the concern. Notwithstanding these discouragements the mill prospered, and turned out "warp and hosiery yarn as fine as 80's, or even 100's, that might bear a comparison with the firmest and most even water-twist of the present day." The Lancashire manufacturers were so disgusted with his success, that they stirred up the mob to burn a mill which he had built at Birk-

acre, near Chorley, and entered into a combination amongst themselves never to purchase any of his yarn. The same ignorant, miserable spirit was seen also at Blackburn, when the mob attacked and burnt all jennies with more than 20 spindles, and so disgusted Mr. Peel (afterwards Sir Robert) that he withdrew for a long time to Burton-on-Trent.

Amongst those who successfully combated the storm was Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, an antiquary and learned gentleman who lived near Bolton, "who circulated a printed address among the weavers and hand-spinners, explaining to them that every contrivance for cheapening production would increase the demand for their goods and consequently the employment of their labour."—*Ure.*

The difference between Arkwright and Hargreaves' machines was this—the former was most suitable for spinning warp and hosiery yarns of a hard and compact fabric, while Hargreaves' was best adapted to soft weft yarn of lower numbers. But in 1786 a machine was invented by Samuel Crompton, which to a great degree superseded both. Like most of these discoverers, Crompton was a poor working man, residing at Hall-i'-th'-Wood, near Bolton (Rte. 7), where he first made in secresy the "mule" which had such a wonderful effect on the future of the cotton-trade. Like most of these secrets, he was soon forced to display it to the world, which gave him a better recognition of his merits than it did to previous inventors, for he obtained 5000*l.* from Parliament as a reward. Part of the principle of the mule was similar to Arkwright's, inasmuch as Crompton used roller-beams, but the gist and great value of the machine was the spindle-carriage, which, by a hand-and-knee-movement, was made to recede just as the rollers delivered the thread in a soft state, "so that it would allow of a considerable stretch before the thread had to encounter the stress of winding on the spindle."—*Kennedy.*

Such an impetus was now given to the inventive faculty that a great many improvements speedily followed Crompton's mule, the principle of which was the "slubbing-billy"—a combination of the mule and the jenny. In fact, so numerous did the modifications become, that the spinning-trade naturally grouped itself into separate branches, and thus produced the factory system,—to which one of the greatest contributors was the employment of steam. The first cotton-mill was erected on Shude Hill, Manchester, in 1780, and was driven by an hydraulic wheel, and nine years afterwards the first steam-factory was erected by Mr. Drinkwater. It is then only within the last 80 years that this intricate system has grown up to the extent and importance that it now occupies and has arrived at such an extraordinary degree of perfection.

"Our fine spinning-mills are the triumph of art and the glory of England. They need fear no competition, nor are they, in fact, objects of foreign rivalry. The delicacy of their machinery, the difficulty of keeping it in order, the dexterity of their hands, and the demand for their products, are well known to other nations."—*Tufnell.*

Having thus briefly spoken of the rise and progress of the cotton-trade as far as it affects Lancashire, we will now proceed to describe as briefly as

possible the processes through which cotton has to go, and what a visitor may see in a walk through a factory. There is no real difficulty in obtaining proper introductions to the owners of some one or other of the mills, and the visitor producing such is readily and courteously shown over it. But so great is the noise and the bewilderment that is frequently produced on the spectator for the first time, that he comes away with a very vague notion of the various processes that he has seen; more particularly as his cicerone is usually under the impression that the constantly moving parts of the machinery are as easily understood by others as they are familiar to himself. Cotton-factories, as commonly so called, are susceptible of a good deal of distinction in their various branches, and may be divided roughly into cotton spinning-mills, where yarn is made ready for the weaver, mills where yarn is further spun into the form of thread, and mills where the after process of weaving is carried on. All these are further capable of subdivision, according to the numbers and quality of the yarn made and of the different sorts of goods into which the yarns are wove—whether fustians, cotton-velvets, or what not. Add to these the printing, bleaching, and dyeing works, with the many trades dependent upon them in their turn, such as machinists, colour-grinders, and others, and it may readily be imagined what a vast array of people is directly dependent on the organization of the cotton-trade.

Cotton in its natural and raw state is the filamentous down which covers the seeds of the plant called *gossypium*, and is, of all textile materials, the easiest to twist into a thread. There are many varieties of the gossypium plant, which has a large range of habitat, though America, the East Indies, and Egypt appear to be the countries in which it flourishes in the greatest perfection. The relative value of cotton in the market depends entirely on the fibres or filaments, which, when examined through the microscope, appear to be hollow cylinders. "The more nearly cylindrical they remain, the stronger and more pliant to the spindle will they be found. On these accounts, as well as from their greater length, the filaments of the Sea-Island, Egyptian, Guianian, and Brazilian cottons hold a higher value in the market than the Upland Georgian or the East Indian. In examining a sample of cotton-wool, the spinner draws it out slowly between the fore-fingers and thumbs of his two hands, and observes how the filaments successively escape from pressure. He then draws out the staple in the other direction, and thus alternately from hand to hand. In this manner he judges of the length, smoothness, fineness, and strength of the cotton."—*Dr. Ure.* America has for many years been the principal storehouse of supply to the Lancashire market, but the occurrence of the war produced such a failure in crops, and such a consequent starvation of cotton yield, that merchants were obliged to look to other countries for help. India, Egypt, and the Mediterranean now supply a portion of the needs of the cotton market. But America since the peace, has resumed her original supremacy. The main distinction between cottons in the pod is that of blackseeded and greenseeded—the former of which part with their downy wool very readily when operated upon by a pair of rollers worked by hand, while the latter retains its wool with a much greater force, and

requires to be *ginned*, which is performed by a powerful revolving saw-mechanism worked by water or steam. After the wool is separated from the seeds, it is packed in large canvas bags by an hydraulic press, each bag containing about 500 lbs.

It is up to this point that Liverpool is interested more than Manchester, as all the cotton bales have to come through that port, and thus give employment to an immense amount of money, work, and speculation. Cotton is sold at Liverpool by brokers, whose commission varies from ¼ to ½ per cent. The buyers, who are the Manchester cotton-dealers and the spinners all over the country, also employ brokers, at the same rate of commission, to make their purchases. The cotton is principally bought and sold by samples, the purchasers very rarely considering it necessary to examine the bulk. Many wealthy spinners now import their own cotton direct.

The bales, having been hauled up into the factory, the cotton is first subjected to the action of the "*willow*," a box made of wood or iron, with revolving iron spikes. In this it is cleaned by loosening the large flocks and shaking the dust out of them. Spiked willows should be used with caution on long-stapled cottons, as it draws them into knots; but when coarse cottons are worked, such as Surats and Bengals, the self-acting conical willow of Mr. Lillie is used. The cotton is put in at the narrow end of the cone, rapidly revolved and wafted towards the broad end, while the impurities are shaken out at the perforated bottom and sucked up by a fan. The old-fashioned name of this machine is the well-deserved one of the "devil." The cotton is then still further cleaned by the "scutcher" and "blower," the object of which is thoroughly to loosen the filaments already partially cleaned by the willow, and to carry off, through fans, the residue of the dust. The cotton is carried by a travelling creeper to the feeding rollers, and thence to the "beater"—which by means of flat bars carried rapidly round at the rate of 800 times a minute, frees it still further from impurities, and passes it on by a current of air (*blowing*) to a revolving cage, and thence, by a second travelling creeper, to a receptacle, whence it is taken to the "*lap*" machine, in which the cotton, after being scutched and blown, is coiled up in a fleece on a wooden roller at the delivery end of the apparatus. The scutching and lap machines are frequently combined, the cotton being turned out at once in the form of a cylindrical lap, thus saving the labour of gathering and spreading. A scutching machine will prepare about 5000 lbs. of cotton per week, that is of average staple; different qualities requiring different degrees of scutching: the short and soft staples take less beating than the fine and long ones.

But the filaments of the cotton have to be still further disentangled and laid lengthways, instead of being doubled up and convoluted as they appear when leaving the scutching and lap machines, and this is carried out by the "*carding*" machine, which was mainly the invention of Lewis Paul of Northampton, as far as the cylinder cards were concerned. The principle of it consists in the mutual action of two opposite surfaces, studded thickly with obliquely placed hooks.

It is, in fact, one or more cylinder cards covered with card leather, and a set of plain surfaces similarly covered, made to work against each other,

but so that their points do not come into absolute contact. Each flock of wool, therefore, experiences the tender mercies of each set of teeth, one set trying to pull the filaments away with them while the other endeavours to retain them. The ultimate effect is to draw out the fibres and place them parallel with each other.

The cotton is delivered from the lap on to a series of these revolving card-covered cylinders called "squirrels," which work very close to, but do not touch, the central drum cylinder. As the squirrels revolve with different degrees of speed, and are placed at varying distances from the drum, the filaments cannot possibly escape, but have the knots which passed through one set of squirrels teased out by another. At the opposite of the drum cylinder is a smaller one called the "*doffer*," which comes in contact with it and strips off the filaments from it, becoming itself clothed with a very fine and beautiful fleece. But as the fleece goes round on the doffer it meets a sharp blade of steel, called the "*doffer-knife*," which shears it off from the doffer and forms it into a riband by passing it through a funnel, when the riband becomes what is called a "*sliver*." As an example of the enormous extension which the filaments undergo in the carding machine, it may be mentioned that a lap of 30 ft. when introduced by the feed rollers becomes, when detached by the doffer-knife, a fleecy web of 2262 ft. in length. An improvement was made in 1844 upon the carding machine, which often broke the fibres, in the shape of the combing machine, which possessed the property of separating the long fibres from the short ones and laying the fibres parallel. The combing machine most in use in this county is the invention of M. Heilmann of Mulhausen. The lap is placed on revolving rollers and conducted to a steel roller which places it between the open jaws of a nipper. The nipper then approaches the comb cylinder, when it holds the fibres so as to allow the comb to remove all impurities and broken cotton. When the combs have passed through the cotton the nipper recedes, opens its jaws, and allows the partially combed fibres to be drawn into a continuous sliver, and the united slivers pass through the drawing head to undergo the operation of "*drawing*." The drawing frame, of which Arkwright was the inventor, still further carries on the process of drawing out and elongating the slivers or ribands of cotton, strengthening the filaments and laying them parallel, by the action of revolving rollers, which grasp the slivers between them. But were the drawing of a riband of cotton continued till all its fibres acquired the proper degree of parallelism, it would be apt, from excessive attenuation, to tear across. This is provided against by "*doubling*," viz., laying several ribands together at every repetition of the process, and incorporating them by pressure of the rollers. The inequalities of the riband thus disappear, and in proportion as the drawings are finer the yarns will be finer. The manufacturer has now got an uniform riband, but it still is not strong or coherent enough for spinning. This is acquired by "*slubbing*," in which the sliver receives a twist, seeing that the elongated slivers of parallel filaments could not bear any further extension without breaking, unless they were condensed so as to give cohesion. The "*roving*" process is a refinement on slubbing. "At

first the tension is slight, in proportion to the extension, since the solidity of the still coarse sliver needs that cohesion, and only in a small degree, and looseness of texture must be maintained to facilitate to the utmost the further elongation." By the old roving frame the delicate texture of the yarn used to be seriously injured, until Messrs. Higgins of Salford invented the "*bobbin and fly*" frame, which is now used in almost all the factories and gives two especial movements: 1, the twisting action; 2, the winding-on motion. It is intensely complicated, but easily managed, delivering from each spindle in the day from 6 to 8 lbs. of "roving." One person can superintend two frames, piece the broken slivers, and replace full bobbins by empty ones. The rovings, made on the bobbin and fly, or in the "tube roving" frame, another variety of machine for the same end, but usually used for coarser spinnings, are either spun into yarn directly or are further prepared in the "*stitching*" frame or stitching mule, which is only required for fine work, and is, in fact, a still further attenuation of the roving. As may easily be imagined, the material, after having undergone such a series of beating, blowing, teazing, combing, drawing, doubling, and roving, is in a very tender state indeed, and requires careful handling so as not to injure the yarn.

We now come to the finishing process in which the roving is spun into yarn by different machines according to the quality required. These two machines are the *throstle* and the *mule*. The throstle, or water frame (in consequence of which the yarn is called "water-twist"), was the invention of Arkwright, and performs the twisting and winding simultaneously upon progressive portions of the roving. While in the mule the thread is drawn out and stitched till a length of about 5 ft. is attained—then the tension is completed and the spinning suspended, while the finished thread is being wound up upon the spindles into double conical coils called "cops." "Throstle yarn is smooth and wiry, while the mule yarn is of a soft and downy nature. The former is usually employed for warps in heavy goods, such as fustians, cords, or for making sewing threads, and the latter for the weft in coarse goods, as well as for both warp and weft in finer fabrics."

Before Crompton invented the mule it was a great thing to spin yarn of No. 40—it being understood that these numbers denote the respective fineness by the number of hanks which it takes to make a pound weight, each hank containing 840 yards. Arkwright, however, soon began to produce on his water frame yarn of 80 or even 100—so did Crompton. But the amazing rapidity with which spinning has attained its perfection may be imagined by the fact that the Messrs. Houldsworth of Manchester have spun yarn of No. 460—in other words yarn of which one pound contains 386,400 yards, or 220 miles—reaching further than the distance between London and Paris! The throstle, which has superseded the water frame, nevertheless has the same mechanical spinning fingers. Generally speaking the number of spindles on a throstle frame 12 ft. long is 60 on each side, and one woman and an assistant piecer can manage 240 spindles. It is their duty to mind the broken ends, replace the empty bobbins in the creel with full ones, and the full bobbins on the throstle by empty ones.

In a week of 69 hours, the average quantity of yarn turned out is about 24 hanks per spindle of 300 twist. The mule is mounted with from 240 to 1000 spindles, and spins as many threads, whereas in Hargreaves' old jenny only from 16 to 40 could be spun. The mule is mainly divided into two parts: 1, the fixed one containing the drawing roller beam and fixed machinery; 2, the carriage in which the spindles and moving apparatus are placed. One spinner can attend to two mules which face each other, so that he need only turn round from one mule to the other. The carriage of the one mule is thus in the act of going out spinning, while that of the other is finishing its twist. The quantity of yarn manufactured by a mule in a given time depends upon the number of the spindles, and the time taken to complete each stitch of the carriage. The finer the yarn the slower the spinning, and the better the staple of the cotton wool, and the more careful its preparation, the more excellent will be the spinning.

The self-acting Mule, or Iron Man, performs nearly everything itself, and requires only some juvenile hands to piece the broken yarns, and to stop it when the cop is quite formed, which it announces itself by ringing a bell. The best known of these is Roberts' self-actor, of which there are half a million spindles at work. These are made at Messrs. Sharp, Roberts & Co.'s factory, in Manchester. Further, the yarn is wound into hanks from the bobbins of the throstle, or the cops of the mule, by an automatic reel. The visitor who has seen all these processes in succession has followed the cotton from its raw state into one fit for weaving. A large proportion of the yarn, however, is used for making different kinds of thread, such as sewing-thread, bobbin-net, stocking-thread, &c. Ordinary sewing-thread consists of two or more single yarns laid parallel and twisted together. The fine yarns which are used for lace, usually Nos. 140 to 250, are previously subjected to the influence of a series of gas jets, by which they are slightly singed or "gassed." The threads, after being gassed, are then passed through a solution of weak starch, which makes them more compact and smooth. They are then doubled and twisted in machines specially adapted for them.

We now come to the weaving processes, which are not so much confined to the Lancashire manufacturing towns as are those for spinning, for much of the yarn is sent to the Continent to be there wove; and a considerable quantity is dispersed over the country districts. In many a Lancashire hamlet and village the visitor may notice the long window in the upper story of the cottage, and if he halts, may hear the clash of the weaver's shuttle, as he pursues his work. But the handloom weaver is now fast becoming a thing of the past.

"Weaving may be defined as the art of making cloth by the rectangular decussation of flexible fibres, of which the longitudinal are called the warp, or chain, and the transverse the woof, or weft. The former extends through the whole length of the web, and the latter over its breadth. The outside thread on each side of the warp, round which the woof-thread returns in the act of decussation, is called the selvage, or list."—*Ure.* The first operation of weaving is "warping," which is done in a warping machine, and consists of laying the whole number of threads which are to

form the warp alongside of each other in a parallel plane. A prismatic shaped cage, about 7 feet high, is turned easily round by a rope and wheel worked by the warper, and on the outside of this cage is wound the warp-yarn from top to bottom from off a frame full of bobbins mounted on spindles. Upon this operation being nicely performed, and the warp having an equal tension, depends the character of the weaving. The warp is then taken through the "dressing" or sizing machine, where it is subjected to a brushing with thin size, or paste; and after undergoing this, is transferred to the weaving loom, whether hand or power loom, and this at once branches off from the plainest weaving to the most complex and brilliant patterns. Figures, or patterns, are obtained by using threads of different colours and texture, either in the warp or weft; but for these purposes the "draw-loom" is most generally used, especially for weaving spotted muslins, damasks, and carpets in which many brilliant colours are required. In all large factories the power-loom is used. "In these looms steam power may be said to do everything. It unwinds the warp from the warp-beam; it lifts and depresses the treddles, by which the warp-threads are placed in the proper position for receiving the weft-threads; it throws the shuttle from side to side, carrying the weft-thread with it; it moves the batten, or lay, by which the weft-thread is drawn up close; and, finally, it winds the woven cloth on the cloth-beam which is to receive it. The female has merely to attend to a few minor adjustments, which altogether about occupy her time.

A trade is carried on in Lancashire in the weaving of fustians, cords, and velveteens, which, after being woven, are steeped in hot water to take out the sizing. Special apparatus is used for raising the pile and cutting it with a peculiar knife, although in many places, such as Lymm, in Cheshire, a considerable number of persons gain their livelihood by cutting fustians by hand.

An enormous number of people find employment in bleaching the woven cloth after it comes from the factory. As pure air and water were formerly the desiderata for good bleaching, nearly all the bleach-works were placed as far as possible from the towns, and on the banks of a stream in the early part of its course, before it became defiled. In the earlier stages of the bleaching trade, indeed, cloths were bleached simply by exposure to the atmosphere, which, of course, took days, weeks, and even months; but the science of chemistry has advanced so fast, that a few hours now suffice. When the bundles of cloth arrive at the works they are tacked together, till a length of several hundred yards is obtained, which is passed over a strip of heated copper, so as to singe off the loose filaments. The piece of cloth is then still further lengthened, and taken to the bleach-house, where it undergoes an immense number of successive washings and soakings in bleaching-powder liquors. The following is the process in its order: 1, washing, to get rid of the warping size; 2, boiling in lime water; 3, washing; 4, steeping in dilute sulphuric acid; 5, washing; 6, boiling in soda solution; 7, washing; 8, steeping in bleaching-powder solution; 9, steeping in dilute sulphuric acid; 10, washing; 11, boiling in soda; 12, washing; 13, steeping in

bleaching liquid; 14, steeping in dilute acid; 15, washing. After the cloth has undergone this monotonous manipulation, it is untacked, dried in a steam-heated room, and packed. If it has to show a nice gloss and additional smoothness, it is taken to be *calendered*. A vast amount of the bleached cotton wove goods is exported as plain bleached calico; but a still larger quantity is sent to the *printers*, where, by a most ingenious application of the mechanical and chemical arts, it becomes impressed with every variety of pretty colours and patterns. Calico-printing is, in fact, the art of producing a pattern on cotton cloth by printing in colours, or mordants, which become colours when afterwards dyed. Linen, silk, wool, &c., are all adapted for printing, but linen does not take such good colours, in consequence of the small affinity that flax has for mordants. Printing was first begun in Lancashire in 1764 by Mr. Clayton, of Bamber Bridge, near Preston. The cloth which was used was made with linen warp and cotton weft, and principally manufactured at Blackburn, which was for long the chief seat of the printing trade; but the introduction of powerloom cloth caused it subsequently to migrate to Stockport and Staley Bridge. The Claytons were succeeded by Mr. Robert Peel, who carried on the business at Brookside, near Blackburn; but printing has now so enormously increased, that the weight of cotton used is one-seventh of the entire importation into this country. As in bleaching, the first step is to remove the fibrous down from the surface by passing it rapidly over a flame of gas or hot plates, the latter more frequently. The old-fashioned way of printing was by blocks, but this has been almost entirely superseded by cylinder printing, which was first invented in 1785 by the Preston firm of Livesey, Hargreaves & Co., and this was followed up in 1805 by James Burton's invention of the mule machine, working with one or two engraved copper cylinders, and one or two wooden rollers engraved in relief.

By cylinder-printing a colour or colours are rapidly printed from engraved copper cylinders or rollers by the mere rotation of the machine. The cylinders were formerly engraved by hand, but the American plan of Mr. Perkins for transferring engraving from one surface to another, by meeans of steel roller-dies, was applied by Mr. Locke to calico-printing. By his eccentric engraving, or etching, there are produced on a varnished roller the most curious patterns by means of diamond points. All the labour required for cylinder printing is one man to regulate the rollers, and a couple of boys to supply the colours, and these three can do as much work as 200 men used to be able to turn out with blocks. Four, five, and six-colour machines are now in use, which will turn out a piece of 200 yards in a minute, each of the cylinders applying its peculiar portion of the pattern to the cloth as it passes along. The process of printing is as follows:—the pieces to be printed are wound on a beam, and last of all a few yards of common coarse cotton or calico, kept for this purpose. This is for the printer to put the pattern on, to save good cloth. The roll being put in its place behind the machine, the printer's assistant stations himself also behind, to guide the cloth evenly and pluck off any loose threads that he may see. The master printer stands in front, and after having fitted

the pattern on the cloth, attends to supplying the boxes with colour, and regulating any inequality in the printing. The machine then prints rapidly. After running through thirty or forty pieces, he removes the "*doctors*," and brings them anew to a sharp bevelled edge.—*Ure.* The "doctors" are thin plates of steel, for cleaning the superfluous colour from off the rollers. Printers of goods for hangings have machines capable of printing ten to twenty colours at once. At the Castleton Print Works, near Rochdale, woollen fabrics are printed with beautiful floral patterns, in imitation of the French goods. One great point to be attended to in the calico is its hygrometric state, as dry calico does not take the colours so well as when containing a certain amount of moisture. This is arrived at by keeping the pieces in a large room to absorb moisture, or by passing them through an artificial mixture of air and aqueous vapour. This process is called "ageing." The proper thickness of mordants and colours is also a necessary precaution, as a thin solution would have a tendency to run. Great sharpness of outline is produced by means of thick colour on engraved plates, under severe pressure, and when colours can be laid on the outside of the cloth, so as not to penetrate, great brightness of shade is produced.

The colours are placed in ranges of pans to be boiled, and stirred mechanically. Thickening substances are used in the various mordants and colours, such as wheat-flour, starch, gum tragacanth, &c.

Mordants, the manufacture of which, and of dye-wood decoctions, is quite a separate trade, are not colouring matters themselves, but act by combining with both the cloth and colouring matter, and, chemically speaking, they are generally acetates of iron and alumina. The following list of the principal styles of printing will give some idea of their complications:—

1st style, Madders; 2nd, Garancin; 3rd, Reserved; 4th, Padded; 5th, Indigo; 6th, China Blues; 7th, Discharge on Turbary Red Ground; 8th Steam Colours; 9th, Spirit Colours; 10th, Bronzes; 11th, Pigment Painting.

Of all the innumerable subdivisions of labour which these great ramifications of the cotton trade cause, it is impossible to give any attempt in detail.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The attentive student of Bradshaw, as he draws nearer to the North of England, becomes more and more alive to the difficulties of the situation, and arrives at the height of his embarrassment when he sees the intricate network which connects the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. But with a little care and arrangement, the puzzle is soon solved. Lancashire is, in fact, admirably supplied with railways, which the rapid and constant intercourse between the factory towns renders absolutely necessary, and it will be found that nearly all the lines are in the hands of two or three companies, it being evident that only by the harmonious working of the whole would traffic be accommodated with any facility and economy.

The Companies that hold Lancashire are the London and North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Furness Company, the Midland, and the Cheshire lines.

The *London and North-Western* is in great force, and carries on the trunk connection between London and the North. From Warrington and Runcorn, where it issues from Cheshire, it runs due N. to Newton, Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal; but during the whole of this long lead it gives off very few branches; one from Warrington to Liverpool, following the course of the Mersey as far as Garston. At Ditton is the junction with the main line branch from Preston Brook, *viâ* Runcorn; from Garston the united traffic is carried by Edgehill to Liverpool. At Widnes is a junction with the Lancashire Union Railway, and the St. Helens branch of the North-Western. There is also a very short branch from Hest Bank to Morecambe, and the Longridge Railway is worked by this Company. But, as a rule, it leaves the local traffic to local lines.

The line between Manchester and Liverpool (Rte. 12), the first passenger line of any length opened in England, belongs to the same Company, and gives off the following branches: 1, from Eccles to Wigan *viâ* Tyldesley; 2, from Kenyon Junction to Leigh and Bolton; 3, to St. Helens, from whence a newly made rly. runs to Wigan, Chorley, and Blackburn; 4, from Huyton to Prescot, St. Helens, and Wigan. The London and North-Western also work the line between Manchester and Leeds, which quits the county at Mossley.

The *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Company have decidedly the lion's share of Lancashire traffic. It is difficult to say which is the main line, as they all seem to be of equal importance; but the least embarrassing way is to divide them into E. and W. sections. The W. section starts from Liverpool (Tithebarn Street), and (1) runs by Ormskirk to Preston and Blackburn, Burnley and Colne, giving off (2) a line to Bootle and Southport, and (3) an important branch to Wigan, Bolton, Bury, and Rochdale—thus tapping the county in its centre. (4) A cross line runs from opposite Runcorn by St. Helens and Rainford to Ormskirk, and (5) a second cross line from Wigan to Southport. (6) From Preston runs the Wyre rly. to Fleetwood, giving off a (7) short branch to Lytham, and (8) another to Blackpool. The E. section has Manchester for its starting-point, connecting that city with (9) Bolton, Chorley, and Preston, and sending off a short branch (10) from Horwich to Wigan. (11) From Bolton a line runs due N. to Blackburn, Whalley, and Clitheroe, while (12) another is carried from Manchester to Bury, Haslingden, and Accrington, giving off (13) a branch to Bacup and the Forest of Rossendale.

One of the most important Lancashire lines is (14) that between Manchester, Rochdale, Todmorden, and Burnley, which in its course sends off short branches to (15) Middleton, (16) Oldham, and (17) Royton. At Todmorden the main line enters Yorkshire and becomes equally ubiquitous.

The Cheshire Lines Committee introduce their system into the county between Partington and Cadishead, where their line from Stockport crosses the Mersey, and runs by Warrington to Liverpool; from Grazebrooke

Junction the system is connected with Manchester and with the Lancashire Union Railways, which traverse the Lancashire coalfield, connecting it with all the ports on the Mersey. The Cheshire Lines Committee is composed of representatives from the Midland, the Great Northern, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies, all of which have running powers over the system, and are thus brought into connection with Liverpool, and other towns on the extreme side of the county.

The *Midland* Company enters the county from Yorkshire at the N.E. corner, near Hornby, and thence runs down the Vale of Lune to Lancaster and Morecambe. By means of a branch from Wenning to Carnforth, it is placed in profitable relations with the *Furness Railway*, which is exceedingly interesting both in its rise and progress, its construction, and its commercial features (Rte. 19). It commences at Carnforth, and skirts the Bay of Morecambe to Ulverston and Furness Abbey. It sends off branches (1) from Ulverston to Windermere; (2) from Dalton to Peel and Barrow; (3) from Foxfield to Broughton and Coniston. After passing Foxfield the main line enters Cumberland, and runs to Whitehaven. These, then, are the rlys. in Lancashire, not forgetting two little attempts at rlys.—one of which connects Garstang with Pilling—and the other brings stone and a few passengers from Longridge to Preston. The rlys. in Lancashire have their peculiar social features:—

The London and North-Western, for instance, is marked by its long important-looking trains of through-passengers, most of whom are evidently made up for a long journey N. or S., and look upon it as a serious matter. Preston, some time about the afternoon, is the spot where these through-trains disgorge their tenants for feeding purposes, and a lively half-hour may be spent by the spectator, who is not in a hurry to dine, watching those who are.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire line is devoted to cotton and coals and cheap passengers. On the various (cotton) market-days the trains are filled with spinners and manufacturers, anxiously talking over the aspects of change and the rise or fall of half a farthing in cotton. During the summer unusually long trains carry their thousands to Southport, Blackpool, Morecambe, and many other more distant places.

The Furness rly. is characterised by the prevailing colour of deep red, owing to the constant succession of hæmatite-ore trains.

The Garstang and Pilling line is marked by its having only two passenger carriages, which are generally more than enough for the traffic.

Canals have been almost superseded by the railways, although, in the southern portion of Lancashire, an historical era in the fortunes of England was marked by the opening of the gigantic works of the Bridgewater Canal. For many years this canal was the great highway, not only for goods, but for people; and it may fairly be said to have been one of the principal stimulants to the rise and progress of the cotton-trade. The greater portion of the Bridgewater Canal is in Cheshire, the Lancashire portion running from Manchester to Ashton, where it crosses the Mersey, and, previously to that, sending off a branch to the various collieries and underground works at Worsley, and also to the town of Leigh. The Bridgewater Canal,

however, was not actually the first made in England, precedence having been taken by the *Sankey Canal*, which is carried between St. Helens and the Mersey, at Fiddler's Ferry, and the Act for which was obtained in 1755. The *Leeds and Liverpool Canal* is a very important water-system, and enters Lancashire near Colne, where it runs past Burnley, Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, and Burscough. Near the latter place it is connected with the Ribble estuary by a branch to Hesketh and also with the Bridgewater Canal at Leigh. The *Lancaster Canal* joins Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal, sending off a short cut to the Glasson Docks. The *Ashton Canal* connects that town with Manchester, as also with Stockport, Oldham, Dukinfield, and the Huddersfield Canal. The *Rochdale Canal* connects Todmorden, Rochdale, Middleton, and Manchester with the Calder Navigation in Yorkshire; and in the latter city joins the Bridgewater system, as does also the *Bolton, Bury, and Manchester Canal.* Lancashire is thus put into close water-communication with the Yorkshire clothing districts, and a through-navigation is opened up between the German Ocean and the Irish Sea.

IV.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The earliest history of Lancashire, beyond that it was the district inhabited by the Brigantes, is of the most meagre description. Even old Camden found the survey of the county too much for him, and prefaced his description of it by saying that "after I had surveyed the far greater part of it, I found but very few things as I had wished them; the ancient ruins seemed so much obscured by antiquity." The Brigantes, after struggling for a considerable time against the Roman power, in the time of Caractacus, were at length followed into their fastnesses and compelled to yield to Agricola—at which time this part of the county became a portion of the province Maxima Cæsariensis.

It is very singular that, notwithstanding the undoubted importance of the Roman occupation, as evinced by the remains found from time to time, antiquaries should be so much in the dark as to the position of the various stations, the only one which is accurately defined being that of Mancunium, the present Manchester. "Lancashire long continued to assert its Romano-British character against the Saxon invaders, as part of Strathclyde, and its extreme north-western portions afterwards remained attached to the independent British state of Cumberland, when the rest was divided between the Saxon states of the Mercian Confederacy (the district south of the Ribble), and the Northumbrian principality of Deira. Twenty-six of the *Marks* or original settlements of the Anglo-Saxons have been traced in the names of places in Lancashire. The county, of course, shared the general fate of the Saxon kingdoms between which it was partitioned during the Northman invasions, and became for some time Scandinavian in its government."

Domesday does not mention Lancashire at all, the district of what is

now South Lancashire, belonging to Cheshire under the title "Inter Ripam et Mersha"=between the Ribble and Mersey—while the northern hundreds were included in Yorkshire. The first great landholder after the Roman conquest was Roger de Poictou, third son of Roger Montgomery, who held most of the property between the Ribble and Mersey. He, however, was banished in the reign of Henry I., when the "honor" of Lancaster was alienated from his possessions and came to the Crown. Henry III. deprived Robert de Ferrars of the "honor" as well as of the lands south of the Ribble, on account of his participation in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, and, uniting them into one, gave them to his son Edmond Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. His successors were created Dukes of Lancaster, a title held by John of Gaunt in 1362. But on the accession of his son Henry Bolingbroke to the throne, the Duchy Palatine became attached to the Crown, where it has ever since remained. At the same date at which this arrangement was made, certain courts were established which have held more or less jurisdiction down to the present time—such as the "Duchy Court, in which all questions of revenue and council affecting the Duchy possessions might be decided. This Court is now held in the Duchy Office in Westminster. This is also a Court of Appeal from the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, which is a Court of Equity for matters of equity arising within the county, and is held (by the Vice Chancellor) at Preston. In the Duchy Court the King is presumed to be not only present, but personally acting through his Chancellor and inferior officers."

The middle ages were productive of a good deal of disquiet to Lancashire, principally at the hands of the Scots, who, under Robert Bruce, ravaged the northern portions of it as far as Preston. The Furness district, too, was in the reign of Henry VII. the scene of the great gathering under the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovel, who combined with the Abbots of Furness and Sir Thomas Broughton to raise a rebellion in favour of the so-called Earl of Warwick, Lambert Simnel.

The Reformation was the period at which the hearts of Lancashire men were most stirred up, and which caused an ebullition that happened in no other part of England. The old families of the county were (as many are still) staunch Catholics, while most of the clergy were Protestants only in name, according to the Act of Supremacy. "But in the south-east of Lancashire the Reformation speedily obtained great strength, and from its commencement assumed a Puritanical form and character. The busy traders and manufacturers of Salfordshire, having formed mercantile connections in Holland and Germany, became acquainted with the great changes which had been so wonderfully wrought in the religion of those countries. Better educated than their rustic neighbours, and having more money to spare and more opportunity to spend it, they purchased books, conversed with foreigners, occasionally travelled to Continental fairs, knew more than their priests, prided themselves on a standing independence of thought, and became, many of them, firm and zealous adherents of the Reformation."—*Halley*. When the storm burst, Lancashire soon ranged itself into respective sides, and for many years the county was the scene

of much bloodshed and internal division. There was scarcely a town or village but was the scene of some skirmish or siege during the Civil Wars, in which Bolton, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and Lancaster played the most conspicuous parts. In several ways the results of that great contest impressed indelible marks on the nature of the inhabitants, and even to this day the county contains a very large section of Roman Catholic families, while, on the other hand, the bulk of the population is characterised by a decidedly Evangelical tendency.

The *Roman* remains in Lancashire have been at various times numerous and interesting. The towns which existed at that era were—

Mancunium or Mamucium, identified with Manchester. Coccium, supposed to be identical with Ribchester, though others, on the authority of Richard de Cirencester, have placed it at Rivington, near Blackrod.

The locality of Bremetonacis is considered to have been at Over Burrow, which is on the extreme northern border of the county, near Kirkby Lonsdale. Others, however, place it at Lancaster. Colunio is supposed to be represented by Colne.

The remains at Mancunium (Rte. 2) have been exceedingly well defined, and leave no doubt as to its position. Ribchester (Rte. 7), too, whether Coccium or not, has yielded enough to show that it was an important Roman station.

Over Burrow (Rte. 18) is clearly a Roman station, but it is not improbable that it might have been nothing more than a castrum æstivum, and that the more important town of Bremetonacis lay at Lancaster (Rte. 17), where a great many remains have been found.

The Roman roads are with difficulty traced, except by their names. Mancunium was a great centre, from which ran roads to Condate (Kinderton in Cheshire), Veratinum (Wilderspool, opposite Warrington), Melandra Castle (near Glossop), Aquis of Ravenna (Buxton), and Coccium (Ribchester).

Of *Camps* and earthworks there are very few in Lancashire, which, considering the nature of the county, especially in its northern part, is a singular fact. The only remains of Roman camps are at Over Burrow (Rte. 18), and Mellor (Rte. 7), near Blackburn, which evidently lay on the road between Mancunium and Coccium. The Dykes (Rte. 6), near Bacup, is a fine work, most probably of Anglo-Saxon date. There are also slight vestiges of an intrenchment at Cuerdley (Rte. 13), near Widnes.

Mediæval Buildings.—There are very few *Castles* in Lancashire, and still fewer of any size or extent, the greater part consisting of little more than a single tower. Of Rochdale only the castle mound exists.

Route
19. Arnside Tower.
7. Clitheroe Castle. Modernised.
19. Gleaston. 14th century.
17. Greenhalgh. Henry VII.
19. Heslop Tower.

Route
17. Lancaster. Time of Edward III., modernised and incorporated with the Gaol.
19. Peel of Fouldrey. Edward III.
5. Radclyffe Tower. Henry IV.

Ecclesiastical Remains.—Lancashire is rich in these, especially in the matter of churches, many of which are of considerable size and beauty. Time and fanaticism have played great havoc with the religious houses, of some of which only the site is left—such as Hornby Priory. Only a few pillars are standing of Burscough Priory (Rte. 15), founded in the reign of Richard I.; of Windleshaw Abbey (Rte. 13), which indeed was only an abbey by courtesy, being in reality little more than a chapel; or of Upholland Priory (Rte. 11), founded in the reign of John. Cockersand Abbey (Rte. 17) has its chapter-house left. Whalley Abbey (Rte. 7) is in a terribly fragmentary condition, although enough has been rescued from oblivion to show its extent, and to give us an idea of its magnificence. The beautiful E. E. ruins of Furness Abbey (Rte. 19) make amends for much deficiency, for in splendour and extent they rank amongst the most celebrated abbey remains in England.

The following are the Churches most deserving of a visit:—

Route
19. Aldingham. Norman. Windows.
8. Altham Church. Stained glass. Font.
3. Ashton-under-Lyne. 15th century. Stained glass. Monuments.
15. Aughton. 16th century. Monuments.
19. Bardsea. Modern. Stained glass.
16. Bispham. Chalice.
7. Blackburn. Modern. Windows.
St. Peter's. Altar-piece.
10. Blackrod.
7. Bolton. Modern.
20. Bowness. Stained glass.
21 Broughton. 16th century. Restored.
8. Burnley. Edward III. Towneley Monuments.
5. Bury. Very fine. Rebuilt.
St. John's. Screen.
19. Cartmel Priory Church. Splendid old church of mixed styles from Transition-Norm. to late Perp. Oak seats. Monuments.
19. Chapel Island Oratory. Norman. Ruins.
12A. Childwall. Brasses. Curious paintings.
16. Chipping. 16th century. Font.
10. Chorley. Oak carving. Stained glass.
18. Claughton Church. Old bell. 13th century.
7. Clitheroe. Monuments. Stained glass.
8. Colne. 16th century. Screen. Latin inscription.
19. Dalton. Norman. Font.
9. Eccles. Very fine church. 14th century. Chapels. Monuments.

Route

15. Eccleston. Stained glass. Effigy. Old pews.
12A. Flixton. Norman. Brass.
17. Garstang. (Churchtown.) Windows. Stalls. Screen. Lady Chapel. Monuments.
18. Gressingham. Norman. Doorway; fine specimen.
18. Halton. Early cross.
5. Haslingden. 11th century. Font. Window.
21. Hawkshead. E. Norman.
18. Heysham. Very interesting little church. Brass. Norman oratory.
15. Hoole. Brass. Window.
18. Hornby. Octagonal tower. Norman.
12. Huyton. Norman. Screen. Hammerbeam roof. Brass. Carved Pulpit.
11. Kirkby. Norman. Font.
21. Kirkby Ireleth. Perp. Doorway.
16. Kirkham. Monuments.
17. Lancaster. Stained glass. Norman. Wood carvings.
9. Leigh. Tudor.
1. Leyland. Singular aisles. Stained glass. Blackletter books. Piscina.
14. Liverpool—
St. Nicholas.
St. Peter's. Altar-piece.
Chapel of Blind School. Paintings.
15. Lydiate. Henry VIII.
16. Lytham. (St. John's.) Modern stained glass.
15. Maghull. Screen. Pulpit. Stalls. Monuments.
2. Manchester—
Cathedral. Perp. General effect. Monuments.
St. John's. Paintings. Stained glass.
St. Peter's. Altar-piece, and medallions.
18. Melling. Perp. Stained glass. Monuments. Hagioscope.
4. Middleton. 16th century. Stained glass. Chapels. Monuments.
7. Mitton. Screen. Monuments. Sherborne Chapel.
21. Newfield.
14. North Meols. Monument by *Nollekens*.
15. Ormskirk. Perp. Singular duplicate tower. Chapel. Monuments. N. window.
17. Overton. Norman. Doorway.
7. Padiham. Font. Handsome modern appearance.
16. Penwortham. Monuments.
16. Poulton. 17th century. Monuments.
12. Prescot Church. Fine general appearance. Monuments.
7. Prestolee. Modern. Stained glass.
16. Preston. Dec. Stained glass.
18. Quernmore. Dec. Stained glass.
5. Radcliffe. Norman. S. transept 13th century. Stained glass.
7. Ribchester. Screen. Monuments. Pulpit. E. window.
4. Rochdale. Debased Dec. Monuments. Stained glass.

Route
15. Rufford. Monuments. Font.
15. Sephton. Monuments. Brasses. Stalls.
17. St. Michael-on-Wyre. Chapels.
13. Skelmersdale. Monuments.
1. Standish. 16th century. Monuments.
7. Stidd. Norman arch. Font.
18. Tunstall. Monuments.
19. Ulverston. Very fine church. Partly of 12th century and partly of time of Henry VIII. Monuments. Painting.
11. Upholland. Fine old church. Brasses. Windows. Ruins of Priory.
19. Urswick. Monuments. Windows. Brasses. Piscina. Key.
15. Walton, Liverpool. Font. Monuments.
16. Walton, Preston. Monuments. Stained glass.
1. Warrington. General appearance. Monuments. Stained glass. Crypt.
17. Warton. 14th century. Sedilia. Font.
7. Whalley. Dec. and Perp. Stalls. Carving. Stained glass. Monuments. Bews Cross.
1. Wigan. Fine general appearance. Monuments. Bradshaigh Chapel. E. window. Ancient Tapestry.
1. Winwick. Perp. Carving. Monuments. Brasses.
9. Worsley. Modern. Monuments.

Of *old mansions and houses*—principally of timber-and-plaster—Lancashire possesses a great choice and variety; and, generally speaking, they are in better preservation than those of Cheshire, in which county by far the larger portion are occupied as farmhouses.

Route
8. Accrington Grange.
10. Adlington Hall.
5. Agecroft Hall. Elizabethan. Timber-and-plaster. A splendid example.
7. Alley, Clitheroe.
8. Altham Hall. Farmhouse.
13. Ashurst Hall. Gateway. Farmhouse.
3. Ashton Old Hall.
10. Astley Hall. Elizabethan.
1. Bamfurlong Hall. Moated. Farmhouse.
15. Bank Hall. Elizabethan.
4. Barcroft. 16th century.
8. Barnside.
7. Bashall. 17th century.
3. Bestal. Ashton-under-Lyne.
12A. Barton Old Hall. Farmhouse. Going to ruins.
1. Bewsey Hall. Elizabethan. Moated.
19. Bigland Hall. Farmhouse.
12. Bold Hall. James I. Moated.

Route

17. Bowers. Farmhouse. "Priesthole."
18. Borwick Hall. 1559.
1. Bradley Hall. Farmhouse. Moated.
11. Bradshaw Hall. 17th century.
5. Brandlesholme Hall. Richard II.
17. Broughton Tower. Farmhouse.
21. Broughton Tower.
7. Browsholme. 17th century.
3. Buckley Hall. 1618.
17. Capernwray Hall. Farmhouse.
19. Cark Hall. 16th century.
4. Castleton Hall. 17th century.
4. Chadderton Hall. Charles II.
4. Chadwick Hall. Edward III.
9. Chanters. Atherton.
2. Chetham Hospital. 17th century.
2. Chorlton Hall.
3. Cinderland Hall.
18. Claughton Old Hall. Henry VII.
4. Clegg Hall. 17th century. Alehouse.
16. Clifton Hall.
21. Coniston Hall. 15th century. Farmhouse.
5. Cob House. 17th century.
16. Cottam. Elizabethan.
15. Cuerdale Hall. 1700. Farmhouse.
8. Dane's House.
11. Darcy Lever Hall. Timber-and-plaster. Priest-Hole.
10. Duxbury Hall.
8. Emmott Hall.
7. Entwistle Hall. Farmhouse. 15th century.
8. Extwistle Hall. 16th century.
8. Fulledge. Farmhouse.
7. Gawthorpe Hall. Elizabethan.
15. Gradwells. Farmhouse.
20. Graythwaite Hall. Elizabethan.
12A. Great Woolden Hall. Farmhouse.
1. Haigh Hall.
13. Hale Hall. 17th century.
7. Hall-i'-th'-Wood. 17th century.
21. Hawkshead Hall.
21. Hawkshead Town Hall.
16. Hesketh End. Farmhouse.
8. Heysandforth. Edward II. Farmhouse.
8. Hoghton Tower. Elizabethan.
7. Higham Court House.
8. High Riley. Henry VIII. Farmhouse.
5. Holden Hall. 13th century.

Route

8. Hollins.
4. Holme. 15th century.
9. Hope Car. Moat.
18. Hornby Castle. Henry VIII.
7. Horrocksford Hall. 17th century. Farmhouse.
7. Huntroyde. Inigo Jones.
4. Hurst Wood.
13. The Hutt. Ruins. Moated.
1. Ince Hall. Elizabethan.
12A. Irlam Hall. Elizabethan.
9. Kempnall Hall. Timber-and-plaster. 16th century.
9. Kenyon Peel Hall. Timber-and-plaster. 17th century.
5. Kersal Cell.
21. Kirkby Hall. Tudor.
8. Knuzden Hall.
8. Langroyd Hall.
16. Lea Hall. 14th century.
1. Leyland Hall. Elizabethan. Farmhouse.
7. Little Bolton Hall. 1600.
10. Lostock Hall. Timber-and-plaster.
7. Lovely Hall. Old furniture. Cross.
15. Lydiate Hall. Old furniture and panelling.
16. Mains Hall. Elizabethan.
15. Maudesley Hall. 17th century. Farmhouse.
1. Meadows, Wigan. Elizabethan.
7. Mearley Hall. 17th century.
17. Michael's Hall. Farmhouse.
7. Mitton Hall. Baronial hall.
9. Morleys Hall. 16th century.
17. Myerscough Lodge. James I. Farmhouse.
17. Nateby Hall. Farmhouse.
1. Newton Old Hall. Timber-and-plaster. Farmhouse.
14. North Meols Hall.
5. Nuttall Hall. Richard II.
4. Oaken Rod Hall.
4. Ormerod. 16th century.
11. Orrel Hall. Elizabethan.
7. Osbaldeston Hall. Moated. Farmhouse.
17. Out Rawcliffe Hall. 17th century.
7. Pendle Hall.
7. Pendleton Hall. Farmhouse.
4. Pike House. Elizabethan.
9. Platt Fold. 17th century.
8. Pleasington Old Hall. Elizabethan.
16. Redscar Hall. Elizabethan.
16. Rossall Hall. Now a school.
7. Rough Lee.

Route

8. Rowley Hall. 16th century.
8. Royle. 17th century.
3. Royton Hall.
15. Rufford Old Hall. Elizabethan. Timber-and-plaster.
7. Sabden Hall. Farmhouse.
7. Salesbury Hall. Elizabethan. Ruin.
7. Samlesbury Hall. Timber-and-plaster.
12A. Shaw Hall. James I.
8. Shuttleworth Hall. James I.
7. Smithills Hall. Henry VII. Splendid example.
14. Speke Hall. 16th century. Timber-and-plaster. Moated.
4. Spencer's House.
4. Steanor. Old inscribed house.
19. Swarthmoor Hall. 17th century.
7. Symondstone Hall.
18. Thurland Castle. 16th century. Moated.
4. Todmorden Hall. 16th century.
4. Towneley. 16th century.
16. Tulketh Hall.
7. Turton Tower.
12A. Urmston Hall. Elizabethan. Timber-and-plaster. Farmhouse.
19. Urswick Hall. Farmhouse.
9. Wardley Hall. Edward VI. Timber-and-plaster. Moated.
17. Warton Rectory. Henry VIII.
7. White Lee. 13th century. Farmhouse.
3. Woodhouses. Timber-and-plaster.
9. Worsley Hall. Timber-and-plaster.
19. Wraysholme Tower. Farmhouse.
15. Wrightington Old Hall. Elizabethan. Timber.
8. Wycoller Hall.
9. Yates Peel Hall. 18th century.

The finest Seats are to be found as follows, though several of the most interesting in the county are already included in the last list, on account of their antiquity, such as Bold, Gawthorpe, Haigh, Hornby, Ormerod, and Towneley:—

Route

17. Ashton Hall.
19. Conishead Priory.
12. Croxteth Park.
8. Cuerden Park.
8. Fenniscowles.
5. Heaton Park.
19. Holker Hall.
19. Hulton Park.
7. Huntroyde.
14. Ince Blundell.
12. Knowsley Park.

Route

15. Lathom.
18. Quernmore Park.
15. Rufford Hall.
15. Scarisbrick Hall.
10. Shawe Hill.
20. Storrs Hall.
17. Thurnham.
9. Trafford Park.
9. Worsley Hall.
20. Wray Castle.

V.—PLACES OF INTEREST.

Warrington. Church. Educational Institution. Museum. Bewsey Hall. Roman Station at Wilderspool. Winwick Church. St. Oswald's Well. Old Houses.

Newton. Old Hall. Castle Hill. Bradley Hall.

Wigan. Church. Kirkless Hall Iron Works. Collieries. Haigh Hall. Old Houses. Tyldesley Obelisk. Mab's Cross. Meynes Park. Roman Catholic Chapel at Westwood. Ince Hall.

Standish. Church. Hall. Arley Hall.

Euxton. Duxbury Park. Euxton Hall. Church.

Leyland. Church. Hall.

Chorley. Church. Roman Catholic Chapel. Astley Hall. Whittle Springs.

Adlington. Rivington Church and Village. Liverpool Reservoirs. Dean Wood. Rivington Pike.

Bolton. Church. Town Hall. Cotton Factories. Crompton Statue. Smithills Hall. Little Bolton. Hall-i'-th'-Wood. Ringley Church. Darcy Lever Hall. Bradshaw Hall.

Manchester. Infirmary. Royal Exchange. Assize Courts. Town Hall. Manchester and Salford Bank. Free Trade Hall. Natural History Museum. Royal Institution. Athenæum. Memorial Hall. Chetham Hospital and Library. Cathedral. Owens College. Blind Asylum. Botanic Gardens. St. John's. St. Peter's. Roman Catholic Church of St. John. Peel Park and Museum. Queen's Park. Phillips Park. Hulme Park. Zoological Gardens. Pomona Gardens. Theatres. Concert Hall. Cotton Factories. Watt's Warehouses. Swinton Industrial Schools. Agecroft Hall.

Clayton Bridge. Clayton Hall. Fairfield Moravian Village.

Ashton. Church. Infirmary. Old Hall. Bestal. Stamford Park.

Staley Bridge. Mills. Wild Bank. Buckley Hall.

Mossley. Hartshead. Bucton Castle.

Oldham. Town Hall. Messrs. Platts' Works. School of Art. Bluecoat School.

Middleton. Church. Schwabe's Print Works. Chadderton Hall. Hopwood Hall.

Heywood. Scenery of the Roch.

Rochdale. Church. Town Hall. Grammar School. Castleton Hall. Buckley Hall. Clegg Hall. Healey Hall. Valley of the Spodden. The Thrutch. Tyrone's Bed. Whitworth Church. Wolstenholme Hall. Oakenwood Hall.

Littleborough. Hollingworth Lake. Blackstone Edge. Pike House. Old House at Steanor Bottom.

Todmorden. Scenery of the Calder Valley. Waterside Cotton Mills. Todmorden Hall. Stanfield Hall. Stoodley Hill.

Holme. Scenery of the Cliverger "Cloughs." The Holme. Long Causeway and Crosses. Ormerod. Barcroft. Towneley Hall.

Radcliffe. Church. Tower.
Bury. Church. Peel Statue. Brandlesholme Hall. Stand Church.
Ramsbottom. Holcombe Hill. Peel Tower. Print Works.
Haslingden. Church.
Bacup. Forest of Rossendale. The Dykes. Source of the Irwell. Walk to Burnley. Thieveley Pike.
Chapel Town. Turton Tower. Chetham's Close.
Over Darwen. St. John's Church. India Mills.
Blackburn. Church. Old Church Tower. Town Hall. Corporation Park. Billinge Hill. Samlesbury Hall.
Ribchester. Church. Osbaldeston Hall.
Whalley. Abbey Ruins. Church. Nab Side. Mitton Hall and Church. Stonyhurst College. Scenery of the Hodder. Padiham. Gawthorpe Hall.
Clitheroe. Castle. Church. The Abbey. Pendle Hill. Mearley Hall. Bashall. Browsholme. Whitewell. Scenery of the Hodder Valley and Bowland.
Chatburn. Waddington Hall. Horrocksford Hall. Downham. Sawley Abbey.
Colne. Church. Emmott Hall. Barnside. Wycoller.
Burnley. Church. Towneley Hall. Extwistle Hall. Rowley. Hurstwood.
Pleasington. Fenniscowles.
Hoghton. Tower.
Eccles. Church. Monk's Hall.
Worsley. Church. Village. Worsley Hall. Bridgewater Canal. Collieries. Walkden Moor Memorial. Wardley Hall. Kempnall Hall.
Leigh. Church.
Dean. Church.
Patricroft. Nasmyth's Works. Barton Old Hall. Irlam Hall. Shaw Hall. Flixton Church. Urmston Church and Hall. Chatmoss.
Bury Lane. Woolden Hall.
St. Helens. Bold Hall. Windleshaw Abbey. Glass Works.
Prescot. Church. Knowsley Hall. Huyton Church.
Widnes. Chemical and Alkali Works. Viaduct over the Mersey.
Farnworth. Church.
Hale. Church. Decoy Hall. Hutt ruins.
Speke. Hall.
Liverpool. Custom House. St. George's Landing Stage. Sailors' Home. Town Hall. Exchange. St. George's Hall. Institution. Royal Institution. St. Peter's Church. St. Nicholas' Church. Theatre. Zoological Gardens. Art Gallery. Educational Establishments.
Waterloo. The Sands.
Crosby. Roman Catholic Church. Ince Blundell. School-buildings.
Southport. Sands. Pier. Atkinson Free Library. Art Gallery. Aquarium.
Maghull. Sephton Church. Lydiate Chapel.
Ormskirk. Church. Burscough Priory. Lathom House.

Rufford. Old Hall. Church.

Croxton. Hall and Chapel. Eccleston Church. Gradwell's Farm. Bank Hall.

Preston. Town Hall. Scenery of Ribble. Penwortham Church. Roman Catholic Churches. Literary Institute. Miller Park. Avenham Park. Moor Park. Walton Church. Longridge Quarries. Lea Hall. Cottam.

Kirkham. Church. Roman Catholic Church.

Lytham. Church. Clifton Hall.

Poulton. Church. Bispham Church.

Blackpool. Cliffs. Pier. Rossall School.

Fleetwood. Views over Morecambe. Pilling Moss. Port.

Broughton. Church.

Garstang. Aqueduct. Church. Greenhalgh Castle.

Lancaster. Castle. Church. Roman Catholic Church. Grammar School. Lunatic Asylum. Bleasdale Fells. Ripley's Hospital. Morecambe. Heysham Church and Oratory. Cockersand Abbey. Sunderland. Glasson Docks.

Halton. Aqueduct. Quernmore Park and Church.

Caton. Scenery of the Lune and Artle Beck. Ravenscar Hill.

Hornby. Church. Castle.

Melling. Church. Thurland Castle. Tunstall Church.

Carnforth. Ironworks. Yealand Conyers.

Silverdale. Scenery of the Bay.

Arnside. Tower. Heslop Tower. Arnside Knot. Whitbarrow Scar.

Grange. Holm Island. Yewbarrow. Hempsfell. Cartmell Church. Humphrey Head.

Cark. Holker Hall. Chapel Island.

Ulverston. Barrow Moor. Church. Sir J. Barrow's Birthplace. Swartmoor Hall. Iron Mines. Conishead Priory. Bardsea Hall. Birkrigg. Aldingham Church. Urswick Church. Gleaston Castle.

Dalton. Church. Lindal Mines.

Furness. Abbey.

Barrow. Island. Docks. Steel Works. Peel of Fouldrey.

Newby Bridge. Scenery of the Leven and Crake. Colton. Windermere. Graythwaite Hall. Storrs Hall.

Bowness. Church. Curwen's Island. Scenery of the Lakes.

Askham. Quarries.

Broughton. Tower. Church. Scenery of the Duddon. The Stepping-Stones. Cockley Beck. Dunnerdale.

Coniston. Lake. Old Man. Copper Mines. Yewdale. Tilberthwaite.

Hawkshead. Church. Town Hall. Hawkshead Hall. Esthwaite Water. Wray Castle. Brathay.

VI.—SKELETON TOUR.

(*To be varied according to pleasure.*)

(*The places marked in Italics are the best for Head-quarters.*)

Days.

1. See Liverpool, Docks, and public buildings.
2. Finish exploration of Liverpool. Afternoon, by rail to Speke Hall, Widnes, and *Warrington.*
3. See Warrington Church, Bewsey Hall, Winwick Church, Newton, and by rail to *Wigan.*
4. See Wigan. By rail to Upholland, thence to St. Helens, Prescot, Huyton, and *Liverpool.*
5. By rail to Southport. Afternoon to Burscough Priory, and sleep at *Ormskirk.*
6. From *Ormskirk* by rail to Wigan and Tyldesley. See Worsley and Kempnall Halls; Eccles Church. In evening to *Manchester.*

7 and 8. Spend at *Manchester.*

9. By rail to Ashton-under-Lyne and Staley Bridge, returning to Manchester.
10. *Manchester* by rail to Oldham and Middleton. In afternoon to *Rochdale,* where sleep.
11. Scenery of the Roch; Hollingsworth Lake. Scenery of the Calder Valley. Sleep at *Todmorden.*
12. Scenery of Cliviger, The Holme, Burnley. Sleep at *Colne.*
13. Return to Burnley by rail. Walk over Rossendale to Bacup; thence by rail to Ramsbottom and Holcombe. Sleep at *Bury.*
14. See Radcliffe Tower, and by rail to *Bolton.* See Smithills Hall and Hall-i'-th'-Wood. Sleep at *Bolton.*
15. By rail to Adlington. See Reservoirs, and ascend Rivington Pike. Evening, by train from Bolton to *Blackburn.*
16. See Blackburn and Samlesbury Hall. Afternoon, by train to Whalley. See Church and Abbey. Sleep at *Whalley.*
17. Drive or walk to Mitton and Stonyhurst, returning to Clitheroe. Afternoon, excursion to Horrocksford or Mearley Halls.
18. By rail to Chatburn. See Sawley Abbey. In afternoon, excursion to Pendle Hill.
19. Walk or drive from Clitheroe to Whitewell, returning to Longridge, where take the train to *Preston.*
20. *Preston* by rail to Rufford and Croxton. In afternoon, by rail to Lytham and *Blackpool,* where sleep.
21. By rail to Fleetwood, returning to *Preston,* where spend the remainder of the day.
22. From *Preston* by rail to *Lancaster.*
23. From *Lancaster* by rail to Morecambe. Excursion to Heysham. In afternoon, excursion by rail from Morecambe to Hornby, returning to *Lancaster* to sleep.

Days.
24. Excursion to the Trough of Bolland, over Wyresdale.
25. From *Lancaster* to Carnforth by rail, and branch off to Melling. Excursion to Tunstall and Kirkby Lonsdale. Sleep at *Grange*.
26. See Cartmel Church and Holker Hall. Sleep at *Ulverston*.
27. Excursion to Conishead, Gleeston, Urswick, &c.
28. Rail to Dalton: Iron-mines. Afternoon, to *Furness Abbey*.
29. See Barrow Works and Docks; Peel of Fouldrey. Afternoon, by train to Kirkby Ireleth (quarries) and *Broughton*, where sleep.
30. Excursion up the Duddon Valley and (if a pedestrian) over Walna Scar to *Coniston*.
31. Ascend Coniston Old Man. Explore the Lake.
32. From Coniston to Hawkshead, Esthwaite, and *Ambleside*.
33. By steamer to Bowness, *Newby Bridge*, and the Valley of the Leven.

VII.—ANTIQUARIAN TOUR.

(*The Places in Italics are the best Centres from which to explore.*)

Days.
1. *Manchester*. Cathedral. High School. Old Houses. Chetham Hospital. Old halls in the neighbourhood.
2. Ashton-under-Lyne Church. Old Hall. Bestal. Old houses in the neighbourhood of Staley Bridge. Bucton Castle.
3. Middleton Church. Rectory. Chadderton Hall. *Rochdale* Church. Grammar School. Castleton Mound and Hill. Buckley Hall. Clegg Hall.
4. Healey Hall. Whitworth Church. Wolstenholme Hall. Chadwick Hall. Tyrone's Bed. Littleborough Church. Pike House. Steanor Bottom House. *Todmorden*.
7. Long Causeway. Roman road over Blackstone Edge. The Holme. Ormerod. Barcroft. Townley. Burnley.
8. Burnley Church. Extwistle Hall. Rowley. Colne Church. Barnside. Wycoller. Emmott Hall.
9. Padiham Church. Gawthorpe. Huntroyde. Walk over the hills to *Bacup*, visiting the Dykes.
10. Bacup Church. Ramsbottom. Nuttall Hall. Brandlesholme Hall. Bury Church. Radcliffe Tower. Redvales.
11. Bolton. Smithills Hall. Hall-i'-th'-Wood. Little Bolton. Turton Tower. Entwistle Hall.
12. *Blackburn* Church. Pleasington Hall. Samlesbury Hall. Hoghton Tower.
14. Ribchester Church (Roman Coccium?). Stonyhurst. Mitton Church. *Whalley*.
15. Whalley Abbey. Church. Wiswell Hall. Ieppe Knave Grave. Sabden.

Days.

16. *Clitheroe.* Church. Castle. Abbey. Mearley Hall. Horrocksford Hall. Waddington Hall. Clitheroe. Sawley Abbey. Downham.
17. Bashall. Browsholme. Whitewell. Longridge. Chipping Church. Redscar. *Preston.*
18. Preston Church. Walton Church. Penwortham Church. Lea Hall. Cottam. Kirkham Church. Lytham Church. Bispham Church.
19. *Blackpool.* Rossall Hill. Fleetwood. Return to Preston. Garstang Church. Greenhalgh Castle. *Lancaster.*
20. Church. Castle. Ashton Hall. Thurnham. Heysham Church and Oratory.
21. Quernmore Church. Caton. Hornby Church and Castle. Melling Church. Thurland Castle. Tunstall Church. Borwick Hall. Capernwray Hall.
22. *Grange.* Arnside Tower. Heslop Tower. Cartmel Church. Holker Hall. Chapel Island. *Ulverston* Church.
23. Swarthmoor Hall. Bardsea Hall. Aldingham Church. Gleaston Castle. Urswick Church.
24. Dalton Church and Castle. *Furness* Abbey. Peel of Fouldrey.
25. Broughton Tower. Coniston Church. Hawkshead Church. Town Hall and Hall. *Ambleside.*
26. Bowness Church. Return by rail to *Preston.* Rufford Hall. Croston Hall. Gradwells. Eccleston Church.
27. Leyland Church. Euxton Hall. Standish Church. *Wigan.* Church. Old houses. Haigh Hall. Ince Hall. Old Halls between Golborne and Wigan.
28. Leigh Church. Kenyon Peel Hall. Wardley Hall. Kempnall Hall. Worsley Hall. Monk's Hall. Eccles Church. Sleep at *Manchester.*
29. Old halls on the banks of the Mersey. Flixton Church. Urmston Church. Shaw Hall. Urmston Hall. Newton old Hall. Castle Hill. Winwick Church.
30. Warrington Church. Wilderspool Station. Bewsey Hall. Cuerden Earthworks. Farnworth Church. Bold Hall. *St. Helens.* Windleshaw Abbey.
31. Skelmersdale Church. Lathom. Burscough Priory. Ormskirk Church. Lydiate Chapel. Maghull Church. *Liverpool.*
32. Liverpool Churches. Ince Blundell. Huyton Church. Speke Hall. Hale Hall.

VIII.—PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

Tour

1. From Glossop, to Bucton Castle and Mossley Stat. 8 m. By rail to *Rochdale.* Scenery of the Roch.
2. Rochdale, to Littleborough and Blackstone Edge, and thence to Todmorden. About 12 m.
3. Explore Cliviger, and to *Burnley* by the Long Causeway, about 12 m.

Tour

4. To Colne, over Boulsworth Hill and Forest of Trawden. About 12 m. Back by rail to Burnley.
5. From Burnley, over Rossendale Forest to Bacup, 10 m.; thence by rail to Ramsbottom. Walk over Holcombe Moor to Darwen Stat., about 7 or 8 m. By rail to *Blackburn*.
6. Blackburn to Ribchester, 7 m., and on by Hurst Green and Stonyhurst to *Whalley*, 6 m.
7. Whalley, by Sabden, and over Pendle Hill to Sawley Abbey, about 11 m., to Chatburn 2 m., and thence by rail to *Clitheroe*.
8. Clitheroe to Whitewell, 9 m., and Lancaster, over the Trough of Bolland. The total distance is 25 or 26 m., and, if too far, a halt can be made at Whitewell, 19 m.
9. Lancaster, by Quernmoor and Artle Beck, to *Hornby*. Thence by Tunstall to *Kirkby Lonsdale*.
10. Kirkby Lonsdale across Hutton Roof Crag to Burton, and by Yealand Conyers to *Grange*. 15 m.
11. Grange to Newby Bridge, Graythwaite and *Hawkshead*. About 15 m.
12. Hawkshead to *Coniston*. Ascend the Old Man. About 10 m.
13. Coniston, over Walna Scar, to Seathwaite, and descend the Duddon to *Broughton*. About 15 m.
14. Broughton, to Dalton and *Furness Abbey*. About 12 m.
15. Excursion round the Furness peninsula. Two days may be well employed; 30 m. is the least distance.

HANDBOOK

FOR

LANCASHIRE.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

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ROUTE 1.

WARRINGTON TO PRESTON, BY NEWTON AND WIGAN.

Warrington (*Hotels:* Lion; Patten Arms; there are two *Inns* in antique wood and plaster, The Fox and The Barley Mow), one of the most ancient towns in Lancashire, is a parliamentary borough returning one member since the Reform Act of 1832. It is most irregular in the disposition of its four chief streets, the two principal of which form the great highways between Liverpool and Manchester

in the one direction, Northwich and Wigan in the other. Its situation on rising ground, on the rt. bank of the Mersey, which here flows in a succession of curves, is not unpicturesque. The narrowness of its old streets gives it a somewhat antiquated appearance. Still Warrington possesses some buildings of fine architectural merit, and one, at least, of more than ordinary interest, viz. the **Church*, which was founded before the Conquest, as we learn from Domesday, where we read that "Sanctus Elfin" (a saint not mentioned in any martyrology) held a carucate there. It was beautifully restored between 1859 and 1867, from designs of Messrs. *Francis*, and is in every way worthy of a visit. It is one of the largest parish chs. in the diocese, and consists of nave, chancel, chapels, and aisles, the N. aisle being one of the additions at the time of the restoration. A very lofty tower with spire (281 ft.) springs from the junction of the nave and chancel. The latter (built about 1358) is the oldest portion of the building, and underneath it is a crypt in good preservation, from whence it is said (but without any foundation) that a secret passage extended for some distance from the ch. The aisles and nave are separated by lofty pointed arches with clustered columns. The stained-glass windows are very good; the three at the end are by *Edmondson*, and the others by *Gibbs*. They are chiefly memorial windows given by the Rector, the families of Blackburne, the Lyons of Appleton, &c. The chancel has a monument to Dr. Percival, with an inscription written by Dr. Parr. The S. aisle contains a brass to a daughter of Lord Winmarleigh, and a monument in memory of his wife; also an exquisite sculptured monument to T. Wilson Patten, who died at Naples, 1819. In the N. aisle (in what was the Bewsey Chapel) is the elaborate alabaster monument of Sir John and Lady Butler. The former died in 1463. He is said to have been foully murdered at Bewsey (see *post*). Notice the figure of the negro, who endeavoured to save his master, although "the fact that the heroic servant was a negro is only traditionary in the neighbourhood, it not being specified in the Bodleian MSS. Mr. Fitchett states that this faithful negro, as the last earthly reward that could be paid him, was interred with Sir John and Lady Butler in the family vault, in a small chapel belonging to them, in Warrington Ch., which now belongs to the Athertons of Atherton; and in which the figures of the unfortunate knight and his lady are represented in alabaster, lying on a tombstone, adorned with curious sculpture. On the lady's side of the tomb are representations of female saints, and on that of the knight is one of the Trinity, bearing saints. It is evidently to this tombstone that Pennant refers in his tour, when he states that 'Sir Thomas (Butler), I believe the last of his name, was, with his lady, murdered in his house by assassins, who in the night crossed the moat in leathern boats or coracles to perpetrate the villainy.'" The restoration of Warrington ch. cost about 15,242*l.*, it having been found that much more was required for the safety of the building than was originally believed. In the reign of Edward I., when Pope Nicholas I. in 1292 made the *taxatio ecclesiastica*, Warrington ch. was the principal one in the enlarged hundred of West Derby, and head of the rural deanery of Warrington.—*Halley*.

Bank Hall (the work of Gibbs), formerly the residence of Lord Winmarleigh, but now the *town hall*, is a handsome building, and its park a healthful place of recreation.

To the E. of the town stands the *Clergy Orphan Institution* for the

daughters of clergymen, upon the site of a large tumulus, formerly known as the Mote or *Moot Hill.* Its origin has been ascribed by different antiquaries to Saxon, Roman, and Norman dates; but though various articles were found in it during the progress of excavation, such as fibulæ, pottery, glass, and coins, together with two ancient chessmen, it is most probable that it was of Norman origin. The Roman station existed at Wilderspool, on the Cheshire side of the river.

In Domesday Warrington is mentioned as Walintune, and was the head of a hundred which was worth, besides the demesne, 4*l.* 10*s.* In 1643, the town was besieged by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Ashton, and capitulated in 5 days.

Educational establishments are numerous in Warrington, for, in addition to the Training School, there is one supported by the Educational Society, and a large Blue-coat School founded by John Allen, in 1665; also a good Museum and Library, in Bold-street.

From the earliest times of Lancashire's manufacturing reputation, Warrington has taken a lead, and especially in the production of coarse checks and linen cloth. Of this latter so large a quantity was once made at Warrington that at the time of the great American War one-half of all the sail-cloth used in the Royal Navy came from here, but the trade ceased to be carried on towards the beginning of this centy. At present its trade is more of a miscellaneous character, embracing iron-foundries, glass-houses, wire-works, together with cotton, spinning, and power-loom weaving. Tanning, too, is largely carried on, the greater part of the leather required for army and police contracts being tanned in this town and neighbourhood. Nor must we forget the breweries, which are celebrated in Lancashire rhyme.

"Your doctors may boast of their lotions,
And ladies talk of their tea,
But I envy them none of their potions—
A glass of good stingo for me.
The doctor may sneer if he pleases,
But my recipe never will fail,
For the physic that cures all diseases
Is a bumper of Warrington ale."

The town also had a high reputation for literature and science as well as trade—for from its local press issued the first newspaper ever printed in Lancashire, together with the writings of Howard the philanthropist, the poems of Mrs. Barbauld, and other standard works. Amongst Warrington *worthies* were the Aikins (of which family was Mrs. Barbauld); W. Enfield, LL.D., author of the 'Speaker;' Dr. Priestley, the chemist; Dr. Percival, founder of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and author of 'Moral and Literary Dissertations;' Edward Owen, translator of Juvenal; and William Leland, who died in 1593, aged 140. The *Warrington Academy* was a famous educational establishment in the last centy., and numbered among its tutors Dr. Priestley; Dr. Taylor, author of the Hebrew Concordance; Dr. Reinhold Forster, the naturalist; and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, editor of Virgil with notes. Connected with the town also were Litherland, inventor of the lever watch, and John M'Gowan, a baker, who wrote the satirical poems of 'The Shaver' and the 'Dialogue of Devils.' Nor must we omit from the catalogue the Lords Butler, who, says Camden, "obtained for Warrington the privilege of a market from Edward I." These Butlers, or Botelers, took their name from the office of "Bottler," which they held under Randal, Earl of Chester, in 1158, and by the marriage of Almeric Butler with Beatrice Villiers they became possessed of the lordship of Warrington. Their residence was at *Bewsey Hall*, a beautiful old mansion, of a date rather anterior to

Elizabeth, on the banks of the canal, 1½ m. to the N.W. of the town. A dreadful tragedy took place here, which is thus narrated in the MSS. in the Bodleian Library:—"Sir John Butler, knight, was slaine in his bedde, by the procurement of Lord Standley, Sir Piers Legh, and Mister William Savage joining with him in that action (corrupting his servants), his porter setting a light in a window to give light upon the water that was about his house at Bewsey. They came over the moate in leather boates, and so to his chamber, where one of his servants, named Houlcrofte was slaine, being his chamberlain; the other basely betrayed his master—they payed him a great rewarde, and so coming away with him, they hanged him at a tree in Bewsey Park." This story is told at length in a well-known Lancashire ballad—

"Savage by name and nature too
Piers Leigh, that pierced all too free,
Joined with Lord Stanley and his crew
And bought the warder's treacherie.
* * * * *
The false porter craved reward
For treacherous guiding in the dark;
They paid him; then for his false guard
They hung him on a tree in the park."

The infant son and heir of the Butlers is said to have been saved the dreadful fate of his father by the fidelity of a negro servant, who opposed single-handed all the three murderers, whilst a nurse escaped with the child. It must be stated, however, that antiquaries are much in doubt as to the truth of the whole tale, as there are several anachronisms in it, which render it quite impossible that the persons named were engaged in it, although it is very probable that some sort of tragedy did occur here to a former member of the Butler family.

Henry VII. visited the Earl of Derby at Lathom, in honour of which, and for the King's greater convenience, he built the *Bridge* over the Mersey. "Whereupon he bought a piece of land of one Norris of Warrington, by which means he was privileged to on the other side, and so builded a bridge at Warrington on both sides, being his own land." This bridge, indeed, was the cause of the alleged rupture between the Earl and Sir John Butler, who had previously enjoyed the privileges of the ferry. In Richard's I.'s time, however, the whole of the Mersey ferries, from Runcorn to Thelwall, were held by the Boydells. Near the bridge stood an Augustinian Priory, which was dissolved in Henry VIII.'s time.

Orford Hall (W. Beamont, Esq.), 1 m. N.E., is noteworthy as having been the seat of Mr. Blackburne, a celebrated naturalist. He was the second man in England to cultivate the pineapple, and the first to raise British cotton in his garden, four ounces of which were made into a dress for his wife.

Rail from Warrington.—(*London and North-Western* to) Wigan, 13 m.; Newton, 5½; Preston, 29; Lancaster, 50; Crewe, 24; London, 182; Manchester, 22; Liverpool, 17½; St. Helens, 8. (*Cheshire Lines* to) Widness, 6; Garston, 14; Liverpool, 17½; Lymm, 6½; Altrincham, 11; Stockport, 21. (*Cheshire Junction* to) Chester, 18; Frodsham, 8½.

Distances.— Northwich, 11 m.; Bewsey, 1½; Latchford, 1; Appleton, 2; Winwick, 3.

From Warrington the main line runs due N., passing rt. *Winwick*, one of the richest livings in all England (2400*l.* per annum). It is supposed to have been one of the seats of the twelve Saxon chiefs, who formed their establishment in South Lancashire, prior to the formation of parishes. It is particularly associated by tradition with Oswald, King of Northumbria, who fell in battle with the Mercians in the 5th centy. *St. Oswald's Well*, 1 m. to

the N., is still an object of peculiar veneration in the eyes of the many Roman Catholics who inhabit this part of the country. The *church*, restored in 1847, and again in 1858, is a fine old building, dedicated to St. Oswald, consisting of nave, aisles, clerestory, and two chapels to the families of Legh and Gerard. The tower has a singular buttress on the S. side, and a lofty octangular spire, which forms a conspicuous landmark. The windows of the aisles are Perp. On the gate of the Gerard chapel is some very grotesque carving, of the date of 1471, together with family crests and initials. In the chapel of Legh of Lyme are monuments and brasses to the memory of Sir Peter Legh and his lady; on one of the windows is the eagle and child (the crest of the Stanley family), and the vestry contains an oak bench, with a series of Lathom and Stanley shields. There is also a monkish inscription to St. Oswald:—

"Hic locus, Oswalde, quondâ placuit tibi valde;
Nortanhunbrorũ fueras rex, nũcque polorum
Regna tenes, prato passus, Marcelde, vocato,
Poscimus hinc a te nostri memor esto beate."

"A piece of rude sculpture on stone, resembling a hog fastened to a block by the collar, has been adduced as a proof of the antiquity of the church at Winwick, on the supposition that this was the arms of Oswald; but the heralds assign to that monarch, azure, a cross between four lions rampant, or. Superstition sees in the chained hog the resemblance of a monster of former ages which prowled over the neighbourhood, inflicting injury on man and beast, but it is probably only a rude attempt to represent the crest of the Gerards."—*Baines.*

Amongst the rectors of Winwick was Charles Herle, prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly of Divines during the Commonwealth. Winwick is famous for being the scene of two skirmishes: one in 1643, between the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Ashton and a body of Cavaliers, who were routed; and again in 1648, at the pass of Winwick, between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton, in which the former was victorious.

Winwick Hall is the seat of the Rev. F. Hopwood, *Winwick Cottage*, of the Misses Hornby, and *Middleton Hall*, of Mrs. Comber. *Southworth Hall*, now a farmhouse (1 m. E.), was a Roman Catholic chapel existing in the time of Henry VI.

Further on, the traveller passes, rt., the *Vulcan Foundry*, a large locomotive and engineering establishment, belonging to the Messrs. Tayleur.

At 5 m. Earlston Junc. the main line from Liverpool to Manchester is joined, and the north train runs along it for a short distance to *Newton Stat.* The town of Newton-le-Willows or Newton-in-Makerfield, as it is formally styled, is an old-fashioned little place, with some timber houses still left in it. It was formerly a noted place for cock-fighting, and a cock-pit existed here till 1831. (*Inn:* Legh Arms.) *Newton Old Hall*, now a farmhouse, is a timber-and-plaster building, of the date of Elizabeth, on the rt. of the rly., which has sadly interfered with it. There are scarce any vestiges of the moat, while the ancient tumulus, with its underground passage, forms part of the rly. embankment. The house contains a chimney-piece, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth upon it. The right wing of brick-work, arranged in lozenge fashion, is of later date. In a field called *Gallows Croft* a party of Highlanders were defeated by Cromwell's army in 1648. A tumulus, probably sepulchral, exists at *Castle Hill*, to the N. of the town. It was opened in 1843,

and yielded ashes, potters' clay, and a whetstone, but no "kist-vaen."

In the neighbourhood of Newton is *Golborne Park* (W. J. Legh, Esq.), which formerly belonged to the families of Banastre and Langton, from whom it descended to the Fleetwoods, and was purchased from them by the Leghs. *Haydock Lodge*, the old residence of the Haydock family, has been turned successively into a barrack and a lunatic asylum. *New Hall* is a seat of Lord Gerard's. The sites only of some others are visible between Newton and St. Helens, as *Bruck Hall*, belonging to a family of that name, in the reign of Henry VIII., and *Peel Hall*, the moat of which is still to be seen.

In the township of *Burtonwood* is a farmhouse (*Bradley Hall*), the gateway of which contains a beam with the following inscription:—"The master dothe and mistress bothe accorde with willing mindes and grateful hearts to serve the living Lord."

The main line to the N. turns off from the Liverpool and Manchester rly. about 1 m. from Newton, and runs due N., through an uninteresting country to 8 m. *Golborne Stat.* The village of Ashton-in-Makerfield is on the l.

10 m. on l. is the site of *Bryn Hall*, now demolished. It was a singular house of quadrangular shape, and surrounded by a moat, the traces of which are still visible. Bryn was, in 1280, the seat of Peter de Bryn, from whom it passed by the marriage of his daughter to the Gerards. The carved work for which this house was famous was taken to *Garswood*, near St. Helens, the present seat of the Gerard family, together with a celebrated relic called Father Arrowsmith's Hand. The former owner of the hand was a priest who suffered at Lancaster for his religion in the reign of Charles I., though some local historians declare that, as Father Arrowsmith did not lead a very saintly life, it is more probable that he suffered death as a punishment for crimes committed. At all events, his hand, which was cut off on the scaffold, was supposed to confer healing powers on the sick. The Gerards of Bryn were a famous Lancashire family, one of whom fought at Flodden—"Sir Thomas Jarred, that jolly knight, is joined thereunder." On the rt. of the rly. is *Abram;* its name is derived from a family settled here in the reign of Edward II. The church is a plain brick building of about the year 1837. Here is a small endowed school, and several old houses; *Bamfurlong Hall*, a moated half-timbered farmhouse, formerly the residence of the Ashtons, later of the Gerards, and now the property of the Walmesleys of Westwood. (This place gives the name to the new railway station.) *Abram Hall* and *Bickershaw Hall* are both modern erections, and replace the ancient buildings of, probably, the time of Henry VI. and Edward II. One mile north of Bamfurlong is all that remains of *Lowe Hall*, once the residence of the Langtons, who were lords of the manor of Hindley, and were settled here from a very early period. The moated farmhouse marks the place where the old mansion stood. The numerous collieries and engine-houses that now come into sight betoken the approach to

13 m. WIGAN JUNC. with the Manchester line, via Tyldesley (Rte. 9). Wigan (*Inns:* Eagle; *Victoria*) is a town in which the traces and traditions of a bygone day struggle curiously with the life and business of a modern manufacturing district. It is situated rather picturesquely on rising ground, on either side the little river Douglas (*Dhu glas*, black water)—

"Swart Dulas, coming in from Wyjyn with her ayds."

The oldest portion is on the N. bank, while the S. is occupied by the more modern and artisan suburb of Scoles (Scala). But the whole neighbourhood is so black with smoke and redolent of coal-tar that few tourists ever care to stop here. Amongst the improvements made in this town are: a handsome Market Hall, opened in 1877; the Meynes Park, laid out at a great expense for the recreation of the working population; the Grammar School, a spacious building after designs by Waterhouse, and which will probably be a great educational centre for these parts; the magnificent Free Library, which bids fair to rank as one of the best in the kingdom. The building and its contents are the gift of two gentlemen, former inhabitants of this town. The finest of the churches is the *Parish Ch.*, dedicated to All Saints, the beautiful tower of which is well seen from the rly. It possesses a fine peal of bells, and a good organ, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and two chantries, to the families of Gerard and Bradshaw, now represented by those of Walmesley and Lindsay. It is a modern building, a reproduction of an older one of the 17th century, the base of the tower and the Walmesley Chapel being part of the original pile. The interior contains an altarpiece in tapestry, representing the death of Ananias, the origin of which is unknown, particularly good E. and W. windows of stained glass (the latter of 12 compartments), and (in the Crawford Chapel) a monument, with effigies of Sir William Bradshaw, of Haigh, cross-legged and in mail-armour, and his wife Mabel; at one end of the tomb is a representation of the lady at the foot of the cross, and at the other are the knights engaged in combat. There are also two smaller monuments to members of the Crawford and Balcarres families, and one to Dr. Hall, a former rector, and Bishop of Chester, 1662-68—a Latin inscription, written by himself, declaring that he was worthy of notice only because he was his father's son or rather shadow—

"Filius, imo umbra potius."

The 4 succeeding rectors, including Dr. Pearson, the author of the 'Exposition of the Creed,' and Dr. John Wilkins, were also Bishops of Chester. The latter was one of the earliest founders of the Royal Society, and, according to Aubrey, a man "of much and deepe thinkeing, and of a working head and a prudent man as well as ingeniose." The living has been in the gift of the Bridgeman family since the 16th centy. *Mab's Cross* is situated in Standish Gate, the street leading to Wigan Lane, and commemorates the story of Lady Mabel Bradshaw, thus told in the family genealogy of Haigh:—

"Sir William Bradshaghe, 2d son to Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldger, and married to Mabel, daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode.

"Of this Mabel is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, that in Sir William Bradshaghe's absence (being 10 yeares away in the wares) she married a Welch knight. Sir William retorninge from the wares, came in a Palmer's habit amongst the poore to Haghe, who when she saw and congetringe that he favoured her former husband, wept, for which the kt. chasticed her, at wich Sir William went and made himselfe knowne to his tenantes, in which space the kt. fled. But neare to Newton Parke Sir William overtooke him and slue him. The saide Dame Mabell was enjoyned by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week barefout and barelegged to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mabb to this day." There is, however, a discrepancy in Sir William's story, as the

last of the Crusades took place before he was born; but it is possible that he might have been engaged in Edward II.'s campaign against the Scots. There is another tradition in the Harleian MSS. respecting Mabel Norreys, that she was the heiress to the manor of Blackrod, though she did not know it, and that she was discovered baking cakes in a peasant's dress by Sir William.

Haigh Hall (2½ m. N. of Wigan), the locale of this story, and the ancient seat of the Bradshaws, is now that of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and once possessed, amongst other curiosities, a window on which the whole of the legend was painted. It is alluded to in the introduction to Sir Walter Scott's 'Betrothed,' but is not now in existence. The library is one of the finest private collections in England, and contains in it 50,000 volumes and many rare works. The old hall was celebrated also for its quaint and formal Flemish gardens and groves, of which an interesting and curious picture, as they existed at the beginning of the 18th centy., is still extant. The view from the hill is very fine, embracing thirteen counties, and extending even to the Isle of Man.

"Wigan, though not mentioned in Domesday, had become, in the reign of Edward III., the most populous town in West Derby. When in that reign writs were directed to the mayors of the most wealthy towns of England, requiring contributions for the prosecution of the Scottish war, those of Lancashire selected as the most able to contribute were Lancaster, Preston, and Wigan. The parson of Wigan, being no common rector or vicar, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of the lord of the manor, and held his Monday market and Easter court-leet in rivalry of the mayor's Friday market and Michaelmas court-leet. A great man he must have been in the reign of Henry IV., when in his house in London he feasted two kings and two queens with their attendants, seven hundred messes of meat scarce serving for the first dinner."—*Halley.*

The first parson of Wigan, indeed, John Mauncell, was also Provost of Beverley, Treasurer of York, Parson of Maidstone, Chief Justice of England, one of the Privy Council, Chaplain to the King, and Ambassador to Spain—a specimen of a pluralist that has seldom been equalled.

Wigan and its neighbourhood offers several objects of antiquarian interest in old houses. In the town are "*The Meadows,*" of Elizabethan age; *Whitley Hall,* of the date of last centy.; *Wigan Hall,* now the rectory, was lately rebuilt from designs by Street; and the *Manor House,* in Bishopsgate, in which Prince Charles Edward passed two days in 1745, being carefully concealed by the wife of the owner, who was in the service of the king, and fortunately absent. The *Prison,* in Millgate, has stood since the time of Henry VIII.

1 m. S. of Wigan is *Westwood House* (W. G. Walmesley, Esq.), in whose grounds there is an elaborate R. C. chapel, from designs by *Pugin.* 1 m. on the Bolton road is *Ince Old Hall* (J. Walmesley, Esq.), a beautiful old timbered and gabled house, which is the scene of an interesting tale in Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire.' *Ince Hall,* formerly the seat of J. Gerard, Esq., is now the offices for Pearson and Knowles' Iron Works.

The early history of Wigan, which derives its name from the Saxon "wig," a fight, is associated intimately with King Arthur, some of whose battles are supposed to have been fought on the Douglas. In a barrow, called Hasty Knoll, now disappeared, human bones were found in enormous quantities, and in another

a great quantity of horseshoes. A battle was fought in this same district between the Saxons and Britons, in which the latter were victorious. In 1642 Wigan was garrisoned for Charles I., but was soon taken by the Parliamentary forces. The Earl of Derby retook it, but only for a time, for he was forced to yield it to the opposite side, who destroyed its walls and gates. In 1651 the battle of *Wigan Lane* took place—a skirmish between the Earl of Derby and Col. Lilburne—in which the former was defeated, while Lord Widdrington and Sir T. Tyldesley were slain, the latter being shot as he was getting over a hedge. A pillar was erected to his memory in Wigan Lane, on the spot where he fell.

Although a good deal of cotton-spinning and weaving is carried on at Wigan and its neighbourhood, its principal trade lies in its iron and coal. The Wigan Iron and Coal Company carry on extensive works for smelting iron at *Kirkless Hall*, while the celebrity of Wigan coals is of very long standing. "In Haigh, near Wiggin, in the grounds of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, there are very plentiful and profitable mines of an extraordinary coal. Besides the clear flame it yields in burning, it has been curiously polished into the appearance of black marble and formed into large candlesticks, sugar-boxes, spoons, with many other such sorts of vessels, which have been presented as curiosities, and met with very good acceptance both in London and beyond sea."—*Camden.*

The coal thus alluded to is the *cannel* coal, for which this district is renowned all over the kingdom. The cannel seam, which is held in such estimation for gas-making and domestic purposes, is about 3 ft. in thickness and about 600 yards deep in the succession of the coal strata of this basin. Wigan is, however, the most valuable locality for this seam, as it thins away in every direction as from a centre. The Wigan coalfield is reckoned to contain 1,784,000,000 tons of coal, a great portion of which lies between two large and well known faults, called the St. Catherine's and the Haigh Faults. The Earl of Balcarres is one of the largest coal proprietors in the country, and many owners of property do not think it beneath their dignity to work their own mines.

The Douglas has been rendered navigable from Wigan to the Ribble by an Act passed in 1719, and large quantities of coal go to the North and Ireland by this route.

Amongst the worthies of Wigan was *Dr. John Leland*, 1691, a great Presbyterian preacher and author. His memory of books was so tenacious that he was usually called "the Walking Library."

Rail from Wigan to Manchester, 17 m. via Tyldesley; to Preston, 16 m., and the north; Newton, 7 m.; Warrington, 13 m.; Crewe, 37 m. By *Lancashire and Yorkshire* line to Liverpool, 19 m.; Ormskirk, 13 m.; Bolton, 9 m.; Rochdale, 22 m.; Bury, 16 m.; St. Helens, 7½ m.; Chorley, 7½ m.

From Wigan the rly. runs up the valley of the Douglas, leaving the woods of Haigh on the rt., to 15½ m. *Standish Stat.*, to l. of which is Standish village and *Hall* (C. H. Standish, Esq.), in which the Lancashire plot of 1694. for the dethronement of Wm. III., was concocted. In the reign of Richard I. the family of Standish was rewarded for their services in putting down the insurrection of Wat Tyler. The *ch.*, which was rebuilt in 1584 under the direction of Richard Moodi, a converted Franciscan monk and the first vicar, consists of nave, chancel, aisles, tower, and spire. In the interior is a recumbent figure of the vicar, Moodi; an alabaster effigy, with ruffs, to Sir E. Wrightington;

and a monument, by *Bacon*, to a Liverpool merchant (1796), with a group representing Commerce and Industry. One of the pews contains the arms of the De Chisnalls, and an illegible inscription in gilt letters, purporting to be a copy of Prince Rupert's commission to Edward Chisenalle, one of the gallant defenders of Lathom House.

The will of Vicar Moodi is worth quoting. He directed the chancel to be finished out of his goods. Mr. Alexander Standish was to have his brewing utensils and things in his brewery. Should any of the legatees quarrel, they were to have nothing. In the grounds of Standish Rectory are some yew-trees, said to be 600 years old.

On the rt. of the rly., 1 m., is *Arley Hall*, an old moated house, and further on is *Adlington Hall* (J. T. Greene, Esq.).

19 m. *Coppull Stat.*, near which was *Chisnall Hall*, the residence of the family of that name. 1½ m. rt. is *Duxbury Park* (C. S. Standish, Esq.), midway between Coppull and Chorley. Of this family was Dr. Henry Standish, Provincial of the Order of Franciscan Monks at the time of the Reformation, to which he so effectually contributed, incurring thereby the direct enmity of the Popish authorities in England. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining the abrogation of the immunities of the clergy, and afterwards undertook the defence of Queen Catherine against her husband Henry VIII. Later on lived Thomas Standish, a member of the Long Parliament, while his son Thomas was a zealous Royalist, and was killed while fighting under Lord Strange at the siege of Manchester. Another member of this Duxbury family was Capt. Miles Standish, "the fighting man of the Pilgrim Fathers," who escorted them to America.

"He was a gentleman born, could trace his pedigree plainly
Back to Hugh Standish, of Duxbury Hall, in Lancashire, England,
Who was the son of Ralph, and the grandson of Thurston de Standish,
Heir unto vast estates, of which he was basely defrauded."—*Longfellow.*

21 m. rt. *Gillibrand Hall* (H. Woods, Esq.), and *Astley Hall* (R. Towneley Parker, Esq.); l. *Euxton Hall* (W. M. Anderton, Esq.). The old house was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., and partially restored again in 1739; the present one has a hall and staircase finely decorated by *Concilio*. The Andertons have held Euxton for many generations, and in 1650 Charles II. lodged here, the then owner, Sir Hugh Anderton, being a prisoner. He is described as being "a bloody Papist, who, when Prince Rupert was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to elbows in that cruel massacre."

Euxton Ch. was built in 1513, as a Roman Catholic chapel, but was transferred to the Established Church in the 18th century. It stands on the brow of a hill, and has a very rustic, antiquated appearance. The R. C. ch. is a short distance from the road, and is a beautiful stone building; it was opened in 1865.

At Euxton Junc., 23 m., the Bolton and Chorley line runs in at

24½ m. *Leyland Stat.*, near which are *Leyland Hall*, now a farmhouse of Elizabethan date, and *Worden Hall*, the seat of the Miss Farringtons.* The *Ch.*, one of our oldest ecclesiastical structures, has a fine pinnacled and battlemented tower, nave, chancel, and aisles, of singular character, like passages, together with a chapel to the Farington family, a very ancient stock, which dates its descent from Hugo de Meolis, in the time of the Conqueror.

* This name is sometimes written as *Farington*, which was the old way of writing many names in the North. When printed, however, the capital F should be used.

It was restored in 1817. The stained-glass windows are by *Clayton and Bell*, and *Warrington*. The chancel contains a piscina, sedilia, an ambry, and the works of Foxe and Jewell in black letter, chained to one of the windows. In the vestry on the N. of the chancel are some curious old remnants of stained glass. Until 1816 there was a division of the sexes in the ch., an arrangement which still holds good in the free seats. During the progress of some alterations in 1852, portions of an earlier ch. with Norm. details were found. Near the churchyard is a grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth with 3*l.* 18*s.* a year, and in the village are some almshouses built by the Faringtons. "The first recorded mention of Leyland is in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a royalty under the King, which secured the people better treatment than those living under the Thanes. The King had here a hall and court of justice, where disputes were submitted periodically to a jury of freemen."

The R. C. chapel stands not far from the Parish *ch.*, and is a plain brick building erected in 1854. There is silver chalice in the vestry of between 500 and 700 years old. There are also Wesleyan Independent and Methodist chapels at Leyland.

About 1¾ m. W. of Leyland is the district of *Leyland Moss*, where is a new E. Eng. ch., built by Mrs. Farington, whose monument of Carrara marble by *Hutchison* should be seen. Amongst the industries of Leyland is a manufactory of gold thread.

26 m. *Farington Stat.* 1½ m. on rt. is *Cuerden Park*, the beautiful seat of R. Towneley Parker, Esq. A house was erected here by Christopher Banastre, of Banke, in 1660, one of whose coheiresses brought the property by marriage into the Parkers. The present mansion had been modernised by *Wyatt*. At Cuerden was born *Dr. Richard Kuerden*, a celebrated antiquary, and author of the great topographical work, 'Brigantia Lancastriensis restaurata.' Farington *Ch.* was erected in 1839. It is situated about a mile from the village, and is built of brick with stone facings.

At Farington the line from Blackburn to Ormskirk crosses the London and North-Western Rly., and the traveller soon reaches the fertile vale of the Ribble, which is crossed by a lofty viaduct, to 29 m. *Preston Stat.* (Rte. 16). *Hotels:* Victoria; Bull.

ROUTE 2.

STOCKPORT TO MANCHESTER.

Quitting the high level stat. at Stockport (see *Hdbk. for Cheshire*), the traveller gains a curious and interesting view of the town as he glides over the lofty viaduct that spans the valley of the Mersey and connects Lancashire and Cheshire. At the Lancashire end is

¾ m. HEATON NORRIS JUNC., a suburb of Stockport, from whence a branch is given on rt. to Ashton and Staley Bridge.

1¼ m. *Heaton Chapel Stat.* The village (on rt.) has a plain chapel of ease.

3 m. *Levenshulme Stat.* The turnpike-road was formerly crossed

near this point by an old earthwork, called the *Nicker Ditch;* but building operations have pretty well obliterated all such remains.

4½ m. *Longsight Stat.*, adjoining the Bellevue Gardens.

Passing by a long viaduct through Ardwick, noted for its lime, its old corporation, and its cemetery, in which are interred Dr. Dalton, Samuel Butler the tragedian, and Sir Thos. Potter, the traveller reaches

THE LONDON ROAD STAT., almost in the centre of the city of *Manchester*, one of the most interesting places in the kingdom. It boasts a history of great antiquity, but is essentially modern in character, and in its enormous growth is only to be equalled by London itself. The secret of the origin of this growth is the factory system, of which Manchester is the headquarters and the metropolis. "What Art was to the ancient world, Science is to the modern—the distinctive faculty. In the minds of men the useful has succeeded to the beautiful. Instead of the city of the Violet Crown, a Lancashire village has expanded into a mighty region of factories and warehouses. Yet, rightly understood, Manchester is as great a human exploit as Athens."—*D'Israeli.*

Manchester *Hotels.*—The Queen's (good), Royal, and Albion, all facing the Infirmary; Waterloo, and Clarence, near the London Road Stat. (very comfortable); Palatine, close to the Victoria Stat. (comfortable); the Mitre, and the Cathedral Hotel (close by the Cathedral); the Spread Eagle (Hanging Ditch); the King's Arms, in Spring Gardens; the Trevelyan (Temperance), in Corporation St. There are innumerable *Coffee-houses* and *Restaurants*, one of the latter (Smallman's, in Barton Arcade) doing a brisk business on strict teetotal and vegetarian principles. The Victoria Building will include first-class hotel accommodation. Amongst the second-class hotels may be mentioned the Star, in Deansgate; the Brunswick, the Mosley Arms, and the White Bear, in Piccadilly.

The *Post Office* is in Brown Street, and the chief *Telegraph Office* in York Street.

Railway Stations.—London Road, the point of departure for the London and North-Western trains to Crewe and London (Euston); the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire trains to Sheffield and Hull; the Great Northern trains for Peterborough and London (King's Cross); the Midland trains for Buxton, Derby, and London (St. Pancras).

The *Victoria Stat.* serves for London and North-Western trains for Liverpool, Bolton, Wigan, and the North; also to Huddersfield and Leeds; Great Western trains to Chester, Shrewsbury, and South Wales; Lancashire and Yorkshire trains to Ashton, Bolton, Preston, Liverpool, Rochdale, Halifax, Burnley, &c.

The *Oxford Road Stat.* is the passenger terminus of the line to Altrincham, Warrington, Liverpool (on the S. bank of the Mersey), and Northwich. There are also several smaller stations to accommodate the residents in the suburbs, such as Longsight, Ardwick, Ordsall Lane, and Weaste Lane, on the London and North-Western system; Gorton, Ashbury, and Fairfield, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line; Salford, Pendleton, Oldfield Road, Miles Platting, and Newton Heath, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire; Cornbrook and Old Trafford, on the Cheshire line.

The *Central Stat.*, in Windmill Street, is the property of the Cheshire Lines Committee. From here there are frequent services of fast trains to Warrington and Liverpool, passing

through Urmston, Flixton, and Glazebrook.

Notwithstanding its great size and apparent regularity, Manchester is very deficient in open spaces and symmetry of arrangement. The *old town*, or parish, lies altogether on the E. bank of the Irwell, occupying a considerable plain, but the progress of time has brought with it such an increase of buildings that a great number of adjoining townships have been absorbed, and have contributed to form with Manchester proper a vast city of 15 or 16 miles in circumference. From the Exchange as the centre, the busy thoroughfare of Market Street runs nearly E. and W., terminating in an irregular square, in the centre of which is the Infirmary. Piccadilly is a continuation of Market Street, and leads into the London Road, which runs S.E. to Ardwick. Many good streets strike off from the Infirmary Square, such as Oldham, Mosley, Portland, and George Streets. From the Exchange a great thoroughfare runs due N. by the river bank to the Cathedral and Victoria Station, thence continuing by a long suburb road to Broughton and Bury. Between the Oldham and Broughton roads two other main streets start from the centre of the town, both running more or less in a northerly direction. 1. To York Street; 2. To Rochdale Road; both roads uniting eventually at Middleton (Rte. 4). At the W. of the town we have the Irwell, crossed by several bridges and uniting Manchester proper with Salford, just as Southwark forms part of London. Across the Albert Bridge runs the main thoroughfare to Pendleton and Bolton, while, keeping pretty close to the E. bank of the river, is Deansgate, which eventually terminates in two great high-roads to Liverpool and Chester. Deansgate is one of the oldest thoroughfares in the city, and had become the centre of a densely populated district. It was narrow and tortuous, and the alleys and courts on either side had no great reputation for cleanliness or morality. The schemes for street improvement, carried out by the City Council, have completely transformed it, and it is now a wide thoroughfare, flanked by handsome shops and offices. In this reconstruction, Victoria or "Smithy-Door" Market has entirely disappeared, and with it some of the few picturesque houses that remained of "old Manchester." The site of the Market is covered by buildings, designed by *Mr. W. Dawes*, and including not only the Victoria Hotel, but extensive suites of business offices and shops. The changes which have been, in the last few years, transforming the appearance of the city are strikingly evident in this part. On the S.W. is the Stretford Road, connecting Manchester with that village and Cheshire generally; while Oxford Road is an important artery leading to Rusholme, Cheadle, and the villages on the Cheshire border.

As in most commercial towns of the present day, few people live in Manchester who can afford to live out of it, particularly as the omnibus and railway communication to the suburbs is very complete and frequent. The result is that at distances varying from 2 to 5 miles from the Exchange are vast numbers of villas and residences of more or less taste, but nearly all evincing no lack of wealth. To the N., occupying elevated ground, and lining the road from Manchester to Bury, are Higher and Lower Broughton, Kersall, with the village of Prestwich. Further E. is Cheetham Hill, succeeded by Crumpsall and Harpurhey. The N.E. suburb is of a poor class, partly because the country is bleak and uninviting, and partly because the factory portion of the town principally lies here, making the district

of the Oldham Road and Ancoats anything but a pleasant one. Coming round to the E. are the suburbs of Ardwick and Longsight, succeeded on the S. by Chorlton-on-Medlock, Didsbury, Rusholme, Withington, and Whalley Range. Hulme and Stretford lie to the S.W., and Old Trafford fills up the space to the banks of the Irwell. On the other side of the river we again come to rising ground, occupied by the villages of Eccles, Swinton, and Pendleton, separated from Manchester by the crowded borough of Salford. The rapid increase in numbers has led to a gradual displacement of population, so that districts which a few years ago were but sparsely peopled are now human hives. The suburb of Moss Side has thus developed into a wilderness of houses. Gorton and Bradford, which are essentially working-class districts, have increased at a rate that is only surpassed by Barrow-in-Furness. The spaces between Manchester and the towns and villages around are gradually being filled by manufactories, and by the cottages of those who work in them. The inhabitants of the "genteel" neighbourhood gradually remove to a greater distance. Thus the area of the real city is ever enlarging, and the mere statement of the nominal population or extent conveys no adequate conception of what Manchester is, unless we take into account the adjacent villages which it is creating or absorbing. The population at the Census of 1871 was: Salford, 124,801; Manchester, 379,374.

The *Irwell* is the great natural feature of Manchester, and, if unspoiled by the factories and buildings on its banks, and by the inky blackness of its water, would be an exceedingly pretty river. Indeed, with all its disadvantages, the scenery of the Irwell, as it flows at the foot of the Peel Park and under the heights of Broughton round the old racecourse, is still full of beauty. It may be mentioned as a curious circumstance that, from the most southern point of the *Crescent*, Salford corn-fields may still be seen in the valley of the Irwell. After a good many windings from Kersall Moor to the Cathedral, the Irwell has a tolerably straight course to Old Trafford, from whence it takes a sharp turn to the W. in the direction of Worsley and Liverpool, falling into the Mersey not far from Flixton. It is joined by three small tributaries in its course through the city:—1. The *Irk*, a streamlet of Stygian blackness, which descends from the high grounds beyond Middleton and enters Manchester through the vale between Cheetham Hill and Harpurhey. After being bridged, tunnelled, and built over every few yards, it at length ceases its melancholy existence by joining the Irwell close to the Victoria Stat. On the banks of the Irk was formerly the lord's mill, to which the burgesses were obliged to carry their corn to be ground, and near it was the lord's oven, where their bread was obliged to be baked. 2. The *Medlock* is a broader, though not a whit more inviting, stream, and enters the city from the N.E., passing through the districts of Ancoats, Oxford Road, and Knott Mill, where it joins the Irwell. 3. The *Cornbrook* is a very little stream, which rises near Greenheys, and, after skirting the S. of the town, comes to an end close to the Pomona Gardens. These Acherontian streams very seldom appear to the light of day, and the stranger carelessly crossing them, where visible, would be puzzled to know whence they came and where they were flowing. Their extremely black colour is owing to the dye-works in the outskirts of Manchester, which have utilised the rivulets in their early course. Once upon a time fish existed in all these streams, for

it is recorded that the fisheries were valued at an annual rental of two shillings for the Irwell, and twelve pence for the Irk and Medlock.

The Irwell is bridged over between Broughton and Trafford no less than 8 times. The *Victoria Bridge*, of one arch of 100 feet span, has superseded the old Salford Bridge, which had a chapel on it, erected by Thomas del Booth, subsequently made a dungeon. The *Blackfriars Bridge* was originally a wooden bridge, put up by a company of actors to cross over to their theatre in Salford. The *Albert Bridge*, near the New Bailey was built in 1864. The *Regent Road Bridge* connects Hulme and Salford. The *Wellington Bridge* unites Salford with Strangeways. Above this are the *Springfield Lane* and the *Broughton Bridges*, the latter being a suspension-bridge. There is also another at Broughton.

The *Throstle Nest Bridge* connects old Trafford with Salford, and the *Woden St.* (foot) bridge unites Ordsall and Hulme.

History of Manchester.—It has been conjectured that *Castlefield* was originally a British fortress, and was taken possession of by the troops of Agricola. Of this there is no absolute evidence, but it certainly was a Roman station of some importance. A fragment of the wall still exists, and is engraved in Procter's 'Memorials of Manchester Streets.' Considerable remains were visible when Stukely (1724) and Horsley (1732) wrote. At various times (and principally during the formation of the Bridgewater Canal) Roman remains have been brought to light, consisting of dishes, coins, busts, pottery, with gold and bronze bullæ. The coins were of the date of Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Trajan, Hadrian, Nero, Domitian, Vitellius, and Constantine. The Saxon history of Mameceaster takes us rather into legendary times, contemporaneous with the Round Table and Arthur's battles on the Douglas. Hollingworth, writing in the middle of the 17th centy., records a tradition that: "Sir Tarquine, a stoute enemie of King Arthur, kept this castle, and neere to the foord in Medlock, about Mabhouse, hung á bason on a tree, on which bason whosoever did strike, Sir Tarquine, or some of his company, would come and fight with him; and that Sir Launcelot du Lake, a Knight of King Arthur's Round Table, did beate vppon the bason, fought with Tarquine, killed him, possessed himself of the castle and loosed the prisoners." The authentic notices of it in these early ages are very scanty. It is not improbable that it was one of the scenes of the missionary labours of Paulinus; and, if we may trust the testimony of a later chronicler (Robt. Manning of Brunne), it was for three months the residence of Ina, king of Wessex, and his queen, Ethelberga. Ina is said to have rested here after defeating Ivor and Henyr, about A.D. 689.

From the Saxon Chronicle we learn that, in 923, Edward, who was then at Thelwall, sent an army of Mercians to repair and man "Manchester in Northumbria." The entry in Domesday Book names only Manchester, Salford, Rochdale and Radcliffe, in the present Salford hundred. Large portions of it were forest, wood, and waste lands. The manor of Salford was subdivided among 21 thanes. "The Ch. of St. Mary and the Ch. of St. Michael held in Manchester one corner of land, free from all customs, save (Dane) geld." Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the identity of these churches. Whilst it has been generally assumed that both were in the *town*, some antiquaries consider that one of them was St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne, still part of the *parish* of Manchester.

Salford received a charter from Ranulph de Blundeville, in the reign of Henry III. By this it was constituted a free borough, and in 1301 Manchester received a similar charter from its baron, Thos. Gresley, whose ancestors had a grant of the manor from Roger of Poictou, to whom belonged all the land between the rivers Mersey and Ribble. It is perhaps needless to trace the various families who obtained power in Manchester. In the 15th centy. it became of very considerable ecclesiastical importance under the fostering care of the Gresleys and De la Warres. The last of the baronial line of De la Warre was Thomas, who was educated for the priesthood, and became rector of the town. He augmented the ch. lands, in order to found and endow a collegiate ch. The members of the "Sacred Guild," thus called into existence, were to perform the necessary services at the parish ch., and the old "baron's hall" was converted to their use. The baronial rights of the manor passed to Sir Reginald West, the son of Joan Greslet, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron de la Warre. The manorial rights remained with the Wests until 1579, when they were sold for 3000*l.* to John Lacy, who in 1596 resold them to Nicholas Mosley, and were vested in his descendants until 1845, when they were bought by the Corporation of Manchester for 200,000*l.* Though paying tolls and taxes, &c., the inhabitants of old Manchester had a large share of local self-government, and many of the municipal regulations of the present day are found, in a rudimentary form at least, in the orders made by the Court Leet, in the 16th centy. Some of the regulations then enforced have a quaint air. No butter or suet must be put in bread. No single woman was allowed to be at her own hand to keep house or chamber. No more than 6*d.* a head was to be paid for wedding dinners. Leland thus describes the town in 1638:—"It stondith on south side of the Irwell river, in Salfordshire, and is the fairest, best builded, quickliest and most populous townne of al Lancestreshire, yet is in hit but one paroch chirch, but is a college and almost throughowt double ilyed ex quadrato lapide durissimo, whereof a goodly quarre is harde by the towne. There be divers stone bridges in the towne, but the best of III. arches is over Irwell. On this bridge is a praty little chapel." The trade of Manchester soon became so important that the right of sanctuary which had been conferred on it by Henry VIII., a year later, was taken away from it—"because the sanctuary men are prejudicial to the wealth, credit, great occupyings, and good order of the said town, by occasioning idleness, unlawful games, unthriftiness, and other enormities." In 1547 Manchester College was dissolved, but was refounded in Mary's reign, and the town soon afterwards became the head-quarters of the Commission established by Elizabeth for advancing the reformed religion. Towards the end of the centy. great improvements were made in civilisation. "Domestic comforts were enlarged. At the houses of public accommodation to which travellers resorted, clean linen was placed upon their beds and a separate room was assigned to each, at the cost of a penny a night if he came to the inn unattended by a horse, and without cost if he travelled on horseback."—*Baines.*

Manchester took a rather prominent part in the Civil Wars, having been garrisoned in 1642 by the Parliamentary forces, under Colonel Rosworm, against those of Charles I., under Lord Strange. But the fortifications had been put in such an able state by the commander that the besieged were able to hold their own, and 10 years later the works were dismantled. In an earlier skir-

mish between the Puritans and some of Lord Strange's partisans, the first blood of the Civil War is said to have been spilled. The town had much increased, and its condition about the beginning of the 18th centy. is thus described by Macaulay:—"It was mentioned by the writers of the time of Charles II. as a busy and opulent place. Cotton had, during half a centy., been brought hither from Cyprus and Smyrna; but the manufacture was in its infancy. That wonderful emporium, which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market town, containing under 6000 people. It had then not a single press. It now supports a hundred printing establishments. It then had not a single coach. It now supports 20 coachmakers." Dr. Aiken, writing at the end of the 18th centy., gives a description of the manners of the place. The manufacturers were always in their warehouses by 6 o'clock in the morning and breakfasted at 7, the meal consisting of a large dish of water porridge poured into a bowl, and another of milk, into which the masters and apprentices dipped their spoons without ceremony. Dinner was at 12. At 2 the ladies went out visiting, and always attended service in the collegiate church at 4. The next episode in the history of the town is the rebellion of 1715, in which the clergy mostly took the side of the Pretender; and again, in 1746, when it was visited by Prince Charles Edward and his army. During their stay the Prince inhabited a house in Market-street Lane. A body of men, known as the Manchester regiment, was enrolled, and commanded by Col. Francis Townley, who had, amongst other officers, a Lancashire gentleman named Dawson. The regiment surrendered at Carlisle to the Duke of Cumberland, and the Colonel, with eight other officers, was tried in London, found guilty, and beheaded on Kennington Common. These proceedings, which were considered to be harsh and infamous on the part of the Duke, are commemorated in a couple of local ballads, entitled 'Jemmy Dawson' and 'Townley's Ghost.' The former, written by Shenstone, touchingly describes how Dawson's execution was witnessed by his intended bride, who expired, broken-hearted, before she left the spot:—

"The dismal scene was o'er and past,
The lover's mournful hearse retired,
The maid drew back her languid head
And, sighing forth his name, expired."

The popular feeling in this part of the country was entirely opposed to the Government, and drew forth a curious and witty epigram from John Byrom, F.R.S., a well-known Manchester resident:—

"God bless the King, I mean, our faith's defender!
God bless (no harm in blessing) the Pretender!
But who Pretender is—or who is king—
God bless us all—that's quite another thing."

Manchester, which had been strongly Puritan in the 17th centy., was strongly Jacobite in the first half of the 18th centy., and in the latter half, strongly anti-Jacobin. At the close of the last and the commencement of the present century the general distress had bred great discontent, and there were loud demands for Reform in Parliament, and other supposed panaceas.

In 1819, Mr. Henry Hunt (afterwards M.P. for Preston) presided over an immense meeting in Peter's Field at Manchester. The meeting was attacked by the yeomanry, and several people were killed. It was a lamentable occurrence, and produced a degree of exasperation not easily forgotten by the Lancashire operatives, who called it the "Peterloo Massacre."

The field of Peterloo is now par-

tially covered by the *Free Trade Hall.* Amongst those present were Samuel Bamford, who in his 'Life of a Radical,' and 'Early Days,' has left a graphic picture of the social condition of the district; other novels, such as 'The Manchester Man,' by Mrs. G. L. Banks, 'Mary Barton,' by Mrs. Gaskell, 'Scarsdale,' by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, afford a vivid picture of the troubles connected with the political and trade agitations of the town.

Manchester took a leading part in the agitation which resulted in the Reform Bill of 1832. It then acquired the right of sending two members to Parliament. It had not been previously represented, except in Cromwell's Parliament of 1654, when one of its representatives was Lt.-Col. Chas. Worsley of Platt, the man who executed the Protector's order to "remove that bauble." Still more marked was the part which the town took in the agitation for the Repeal of the Corn Laws. It was the headquarters of the free-trade party, as afterwards of the "Manchester School" and of the "Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic."

From first to last its history has been closely interwoven with that of the cotton-trade and factory system, every crisis of which, whether of success or adversity, is of incalculable importance to the whole town and neighbourhood.

Manchester is now, however, rather the metropolis for the cotton trade than a place of textile manufactures in the ordinary sense. It is the emporium for the sale of the goods manufactured in the factories of the Cotton Kingdom. Its own industries are by no means confined to what was once regarded as its *spécialité.* It is now the seat of large and important engineering and chemical trades, and its industries are of the most varied and metropolitan character.

Manchester received a charter of incorporation in 1838, and became the seat of an episcopal see in 1847, and was made a city by Royal charter in 1853.

The stranger in Manchester will naturally be anxious to see the mills and warehouses which form the chief characteristics of the district. The chief cotton mills are: J. & J. L. Gray, Pollard-st., Ancoats; R. Howarth & Co., Egerton Mills, Salford; M'Connel & Co. (Limited), Union-st., Ancoats. Permission may be obtained through friends, to visit these and other like establishments on application to the several mill-owners.

Amongst the public buildings best worth notice is the *Royal Infirmary*, which occupies a conspicuous position in a fine open space fronting Piccadilly, and consists of 3 sides of a quadrangle, one of which was built by the munificence of Jenny Lind, who devoted the proceeds of two concerts to that object. The architecture is Ionic, with a bold portico in front supported by 6 columns and surmounted by a domed clock-tower. The arrangements of the interior, which will accommodate 260 patients, are complete in every way. In front is a fine open terrace, decorated by statues in bronze of the Duke of Wellington, Watt, Dalton, and Sir Robert Peel. The first and last of these have each a well-executed bas-relief of War and Plenty. Manchester abounds with medical charities, houses of recovery, and dispensaries, which will not interest the general visitor.

The *Royal Exchange* is a magnificent Italian building, at the bottom of Market-street, erected, in 1869, from designs by Messrs. Mills and Murgatroyd. It stands in the heart of the city, bounded by four principal streets; Exchange-st., Market-st., Bank-st., and Cross-st.—from which

is the chief entrance under a Corinthian portico—with towers at the angles. The great domed hall of meeting is one of the largest rooms in the kingdom, the ceiling forming a clear area, without supports, of 120 ft. in width. The first Exchange was built, in 1729, by Sir Oswald Mosley, but soon fell into disrepute, and was taken down in 1792. The merchants congregated round an obelisk which marked its site, but this *al fresco* way of doing business was found so inconvenient that a new one was built in 1809. This again was enlarged to such an extent in 1849 that it was practically a new building; and although it contained an area of 1668 square yards, the requirements of Manchester commerce have necessitated the erection of this the third Exchange.

Strangers can obtain tickets for 3 days by having their names entered by a subscriber, which gives the right of entry into the well-supplied news-room. The great sight of the Exchange is on (cotton) market-days (Tuesday and Friday), between 1 and 2, when town and country subscribers meet together in one vast mass, each man intent on buying or selling, and helping to fill the room with a deep hum of voices like a gigantic beehive. Liverpool, Bolton, Wigan, Preston, Blackburn, Rochdale, Oldham, Bury, Stockport, with all the subsidiary towns and villages, send forth their spinners and mill-owners, their printers and bleachers, to meet under this great roof, and transactions of enormous magnitude are concluded in a few minutes' time.

The *Assize Courts* (built in 1864) are situated in Great Ducie-street, on the site of old Strangeways Hall, and form a magnificent pile of buildings from designs by *A. Waterhouse, A.R.A.*, in the mixed styles of E. Eng. and Dec. Although surrounded on all sides by streets, the front retires considerably from the roadway, and allows a good view of the irregular groupings of pinnacles and towers. The entrance from Great Ducie-street is by a very beautiful portico, with flanks and extensions at each end in the form of pavilions. The interior contains in the principal story the Great Hall, the two Assize Courts, criminal and Nisi Prius, and the Sheriff's Court, with long corridors containing all the necessary rooms for barristers, officials, witnesses, &c. The basement is occupied with kitchens, heating-rooms, cells for prisoners, &c. In the upper story are the Chancery Court, the Grand Jury Room, the Barristers' Dining-room, &c.; and above it all is a fine tower, 210 ft. high, which forms part of the arrangements for ventilation.

The arrangements of the whole building are remarkable for their convenience, and those of the courts for their perfect acoustic qualities. The architectural ornamentation of the portico and front façade are very florid, the principal story being lighted by a range of Dec. windows with rich tracery; while those of the upper story are of E. Eng. date. The windows of the portico are adorned by statues of Alfred the Great, Glanville, Henry II., Edward I., Gascoyne, Sir T. More, Coke, and Sir Matthew Hale. The Great Hall is a remarkably beautiful room, lighted by a north window of 7 lights, the stained glass of which illustrates the signing of Magna Charta. The S. window contains the arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, the Duchy of Lancaster, and towns in the Salford Hundred. N. of the courts are the Judges' lodgings, a fine group of buildings in the same style. The visitor should notice the entrance hall, which contains a beautiful stone screen, with exquisitely carved capitals and spandrils and shafts of polished serpentine. The cost of the whole pile was 100,000*l*.

The most imposing edifice which Manchester possesses is the *Town Hall*, in Albert-square, completed in 1877 from designs by *Waterhouse*. It is Gothic in style, covers 8000 sq. yds., and contains more than 250 rooms. The site on which it stands is triangular in form, and the architect had to deal with serious difficulties, the chief of which is the want of a central courtyard open to the sky. Corridors, from 10 to 12 ft. wide, form a continuous line round the building on each floor, and are for the most part inconveniently dark.

The principal tower is in the centre of the front towards Albert-square, and contains a magnificent peal of bells by *Taylor* of Loughborough, the largest weighing 6½ tons, and the smallest 7 cwt. They form an almost perfect chromatic scale of 21 bells. Each bell has on it a legend from Tennyson, the lines being selected from section cv. of *In Memoriam*. The same tower contains the clock and carillons. From the top (260 ft. high), the prospect is very extensive, including the greater part of S. Lancashire and Cheshire, with the Derbyshire hills in the distance. There are other towers at the Cooper-st. and Princess-st. ends, which add to the diversity and character of the structure. The public room, 100 ft. long by 50, contains a magnificent organ by M. *Cavaillé-Coll* of Paris. The cost of the entire building has been about 800,000*l*.. The stranger should notice the vaulted corridors, the crypt-like vestibules, the winding staircases all studded with Gothic ornament and elaborate tracery, and hundreds of columns of polished marble and granite.

The old *Town Hall*, in King-street, is a fine, though rather heavy, building, erected, in 1832, in imitation of the Erectheum of Athens, at a cost of 40,000*l*. The building having become too small for municipal business, the new Town Hall was in consequence undertaken. The old Town Hall is now used as a public *Free Library*. The free libraries in Manchester owe their origin to Sir John Potter, by whose example and influence a sum of 12,823*l*. was subscribed, with which, in 1852, a building was purchased and stocked with books, and then handed over to the town for maintenance. This was the first occasion on which the Public Libraries Act was put in force. From this first building, 5 branch establishments have arisen in different parts of the town, containing commodious reading-rooms for books, newspapers, and periodicals, to which admission is absolutely free; books also can be borrowed on the guarantee of a ratepayer. These libraries are situated in the midst of the working populations, and are as follows. The *Hume Library*, adjoining Hume Town Hall, having 13,745 vols.; the *Ancoats Library*, in Every-st., having 13,968 vols.; the *Reddall Road Library*, in Livesey-st., having 13,486 vols.; the *Chorlton and Ardwick Library*, in Rusholme-road, having 14,661 vols.; and the *Chetham Library*, in York-st., having 9088 vols. The *Public Reference Library* (old Town Hall) contains about 60,000 vols., including a fine series of English historical works, a remarkable collection of tracts on political economy, and a number of bibliographical curiosities, amongst which may be named 'The Golden Legend,' printed by Caxton; and the little London Directory of 1677, with the autograph of Thos. Hearne. The extent to which the institution is used will be seen from the fact that, in 26 years, it has issued 2,079,389 vols. for reference and home reading.

Nearly opposite the old Town Hall, in King-street, is the Branch *Bank of England*, with a Doric façade from designs by *Cockerell*. A more beau-

tiful building is the *Manchester and Salford Bank*, in Mosley-street, the great hall of which is well worth a visit The *Salford* Town Hall is a Greco-Doric building, and contains a portrait of the late Joseph Brotherton, M.P. The *Pendleton* Town Hall is an Italian building by *Darbyshire;* the principal room is lighted by a stained-glass window, in which the Queen is represented as "lady of the manor of Salford" and "Duchess of Lancaster." The *Free Trade* Hall, in Peter-street, built, in 1806, from designs by *Walters*, is a very fine building in the Lombardo-Venetian style, and serves as a convenient house of assembly for concerts, banquets, meetings, or any other object which draws a large crowd together. The principal front, which is 160 ft. in length, is richly ornamented with shields of arms of the various Lancashire cotton-towns, and with sculptures intended to typify free trade. The free use of Aberdeen granite imparts colour and relieves the monotony. The interior, which will hold 5000 people, has a fine coved ceiling and richly decorated walls.

Adjoining is a building originally used as the *Natural History Museum*, but now for the *Young Men's Christian Association*. It contains lecture and class rooms, gymnasia, library and news-rooms. It is also a centre of evangelistic and philanthropic work. The Natural History collections are at present put away in the new buildings of Owens College. The collection of birds is exceedingly good; there is also a first-rate collection of minerals, fossils, &c., which has been added to and carefully arranged by the Geological Professor at Owens College, W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq., F.R.S. The *Library and Philosophical Society* holds its meetings in No. 36, George-st., once a month during the winter season, and the *Natural History and Microscopical* section is incorporated with the above Society. The calibre of this Society ranks very highly. Dr. John Dalton was a former president, and his laboratory is preserved in the Society's rooms. Sir Wm. Fairbairn, the great engineer, and many other men of note have been presidents and members of the Society. Manchester owns also other library and scientific associations of more than local importance, e.g. of the *Chetham Society* for printing memorials of the past history of Lancashire and Cheshire; of the *Record Society;* of the *Spenser Society*, for reprinting early poetical literature; of the *Holbein Society*, for reprinting emblem books; and of the *English Dialect Society*, for printing glossaries, &c., of the *folk's speech* of our country.

The *Royal Institution* is a fine Doric building in Mosley-street, from designs by *Sir C. Barry*. The entrance hall contains a cast of the Elgin Marbles, given by George IV., and a sitting statue of the late Dr. Dalton, by *Chantrey*. Exhibitions of paintings are held here and courses of lectures given, to which the public are admitted at low prices, as well as the proprictors, who are called governors.

Close to it is the *Athenæum*, also by *Barry*, founded by Cobden and others for "the advancement and diffusion of useful knowledge." It offers all the advantages of a social club, an excellent news-room and a library of 16,000 vols., at an annual subscription of less than one penny a day! There are several educational classes in connection with the institution. It is largely used, especially by young men engaged in commercial pursuit.

The *Mechanics' Institution* is situated in David-street, and has a library of 17,000 volumes. Connected with it are some excellent schools. The *Portico* in Mosley-street is a proprietary library and

news-room. It was founded in 1806, and has about 20,000 vols.; amongst which may be named the 'Description de l'Égypte,' and a fine MS. of Valerius Maximus, 'Maistre Symon de Hesdin.' The *Memorial Hall*, in Albert-square, is a mediæval building intended to commemorate the memory of the 2000 ejected ministers of 1662, and was built in 1866 for religious and educational purposes of Nonconformist bodies. For educational establishments generally Manchester is well off. The *High School*, in Long Millgate, has an honourable reputation among existing grammar schools. It was founded in 1509 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, "out of the good mind he bore to the county of Lancashire, perceiving that the children thereof, having pregnant wits, were for the most part brought up rudely and idly, that knowledge might be advanced, and that the children might be better taught to love, honour, and dread God and His laws."—*Hollingworth.* He ordained that the master and usher should "teach freely and indifferently every child and scholar coming to the school, of whatever county or shire, without any money or reward taken therefore, as cockpenny, victor-penny, potation-penny, or any other whatsoever, excepting his stipend and wages." He at the same time devised some mills on the Irk for its revenue. The master and undermaster have each a stall in the Cathedral, inscribed 'Archididasculus' and 'Hypodidasculus.'

The school was further endowed at both Universities in 1692, by the will of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset. It has now 250 free scholars, and others are received on payment of low fees. Mr. E. B. Langworthy bequeathed 10,000*l.* for the foundation of scholarships. Many eminent men have been educated at this school; but the greatest of its *alumni* is undoubtedly Thomas de Quincey, who has left a vivid description of its not altogether satisfactory condition in his youth.

Close to the *Grammar School* is the venerable *Chetham Hospital* and *Library*, the quiet cloisters and passages of which form a singular and pleasing contrast in its repose to the noise and racket of the adjoining streets. The Hospital was founded by Humphrey Chetham, a merchant residing at Clayton Hall, in 1651, for the maintenance and education of 40 poor boys. The number has now been increased to 100 boys, owing to the increased value of the property. For this purpose, the "College," which had been originally the "baron's hall" and afterwards the residence of the collegiate clergy, was secured. The building is on the side supposed to have been occupied by the summer camp of the Romans. The *Chetham Library* claims to be the first in Europe which threw open its doors in absolute freedom to all comers. It is a perfect paradise for book-lovers and scholars. The reading-room is a charming little room with a stained-glass window and portraits of Humphrey Chetham, Dean Nowell (1575), Robert Bolton, a celebrated Puritan divine; William Whitaker, President of St. John's College, Cambridge; and John Bradford, the Lancashire martyr: to these have been added portraits of James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A., the President of the Society; and of the late Thos. Jones, B. A., for many years its librarian, whose contributions to *Notes and Queries*, under the signature of *Bibliothecarius Chethamensis*, showed the extent and diversity of his reading. The library contains about 38,000 vols., and is rich in valuable books of reference and MSS. It comprises the rare Antwerp Polyglot Bible, the Bishops' Bible, a collection of Byzantine Histories, a number of standard county histories, a 14th-centy. copy of the 'Flores Historiarum,' the compilations of Mat-

thew Paris, Higden's 'Polychronicon,' and a large body of documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire archæology. There is a small collection of Oriental MSS., including Firdusi and Hafiz, and a Wickliffite New Testament; an inedited and incomplete 'Venetian Relation of England,' a unique 'Torrent of Portyngle,' and many others. The bibliographical collections relating to the English poets, by Mr. S. Leigh-Sotherby; the collection of broadsides formed by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, the shorthand collection of the late John Harland, F.S.A., should also be mentioned. The library of J. Byrom, F.R.S., was bequeathed by his descendant, Miss Asherton, to the Chetham Library. It is rich in mystics and stenographics; there is a fine 15th-centy. Aulus Gellius. There are also Saxton's maps of the date of the 16th centy., with an autograph of Sir Christopher Hatton. The library was originally the dormitory. The hall, with dais and screen, is still perfect, and at one end of it is Chetham's parlour. It now serves as a refectory for the boys. Close by is a fine wainscoted apartment known as the "Audit Room." By the daïs there is a low side window, from which the alms were distributed—hence called the Dole Window. The entrance from the outside world is by a gateway from Victoria-st., over which is the motto of the founder, "Quod tuum, tene." A recently erected additional schoolroom, by *Waterhouse*, has been designed to harmonise with the older building near it.

The *Owens College*, now in the Oxford-road, is entirely a modern institution, founded in 1846 by a Manchester merchant of that name, who left the principal part of his property, amounting to 97,000*l*., to trustees to found an institution for providing instruction "in such branches of learning and science as were then, and might be hereafter, usually taught in the English Universities." The college was opened in 1851, and until 1872 occupied a house in Quay-street, which had formerly been the residence of Richard Cobden, and is now the County Court. In 1867 an appeal was made for funds, alike for an extension of the course of studies and for the provision of a new and adequate building. The result was the present edifice, the *Owens College*, an oblong Gothic structure, designed by *A. Waterhouse, A.R.A.*, which was opened in 1872. During the past 12 years upwards of 200,000*l*. has been raised by subscriptions and bequests, exclusive of the bequest in 1876 of the late Mr. C. F. Beyer, the eminent mechanical engineer, of the residue of his personal estate, which will probably produce a sum not much less than the endowment of the founder. The capital funds of the college, including the value of the site and buildings, amount to about 400,000*l*. The building is a handsome one; the chemical laboratory, forming a separate building at the rear, is regarded as a model of its kind. The first Bishop of Manchester bequeathed his library to the college, and incorporated with it is the *Manchester Royal School of Medicine*, founded in 1824, and one of the most successful of the provincial schools. The library of the *Medical Society*, containing 22,000 vols., and the *Manchester Museum*, originally formed by the now defunct Natural History Society, are also in the college. The growing prosperity of the college is (1879) about to result in the establishment of a Northern University.

The *Lancashire Independent College* (Withington) is a handsome building for the use of students for the Congregational ministry. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have also denominational colleges.

St. Bede's College (Alexandra Park) is a R. C. institution.

The *Deaf and Dumb* and the *Blind Asylums* are located under one roof near Old Trafford, in a very handsome Early Eng. building erected principally by a Mr. Henshaw, who left 20,000*l.* towards it. They are both open to the visitor who is interested in these charities. There is another *Deaf and Dumb Institution* in Grosvenor-st., All Saints, for aiding the adult deaf and dumb, of whom there are about 400 in the city.

As an ecclesiastical city and the centre of a diocese, it must be confessed that Manchester is sadly deficient in the outward appearance of its churches. Even the *Cathedral*, venerable as it is, does not soar above the dignity of a collegiate church, while many country churches exist equal, if not superior to it, in architectural beauties. Nevertheless, the old church, as it is commonly called, is a fine building, and rises grandly enough over the oldest portion of the city, though even here there is but little that is coeval with it. According to Camden, "the College of Manchester was first founded A.D. 1421 by Thomas de la Warre, as first rector of the said parish church, and brother to the Lord de la Warre, whom he succeeded in the estate and honour, and then founded a college there, consisting of 1 master, 8 fellow chaplains, 4 clerks, and 6 choristers, in honour of St. Mary, to whom the parish ch. was formerly dedicated, St. Denis of France, and St. George of England." John Huntington, rector of Ashton, who built the choir, was the first warden, and the collegiate body was styled "The Guild of the Blessed Virgin in Manchester." The college was originally located in the buildings now occupied by the Chetham Hospital. In the reign of Edward VI. it shared the fate of most other monastic institutions and was dissolved, most of its lands and possessions falling into the hands of the Stanley family; but after the marriage of Queen Mary it was re-established with all its belongings and its privileges, the only change being in the title, it being called Christ's College, instead of the College of the Blessed Virgin. The College was again dissolved by the Parliament in the 17th centy., although again reorganised at the time of the Restoration. Amongst the Wardens who were at its head were Dr. Chaderton, afterwards Bishop of Chester and Lincoln; Dr. Dee, who was popularly supposed to have dealings with the devil from his skill in the occult sciences; Richard Murray, who, on preaching a very bad sermon before James I. from the text "I am not ashamed of the Gospel," was told by the King "that the Gospel had much more reason to be ashamed of him;" Dr. Wroe, so eloquent that he was styled the "silver-tongued;" and Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester in 1706.

Unfortunately for the building, the materials, "ex lapide duro," which Leland so much admired, had weathered exceedingly badly, and the whole cathedral was fast going to decay. This, however, was soon prevented, and a very large subscription entered into for its restoration, which, under the care of Mr. *Holden*, was commenced in 1845 and finished in 1868; the last portion of the work being the almost entire renovation of the tower, which has been built of more durable stone than the old one.

The style of the Cathedral is Perp., and, as it at present stands, it is an irregular parallelogram in form, consisting of nave, side aisles, choir, Lady Chapel, western tower, porch, and a series of side chapels, which have the effect of making the width of the church to be 112 ft.—the widest parish ch. in England, with the exception of Coventry. This multiplication of aisles is very un-

common in England, though not so on the Continent. The total length is 220 feet. The nave is of six bays. The ceiling is of wood, with tie-beams, and is illuminated in various colours. The second aisles are of later date, viz. about the end of the 15th centy., while the nave is of the early part.

The chapels or chantries occur in the following order:—On the N. side of the nave is St. James's, otherwise known as the Strangeways or Ducie Chapel. On the S. side, the one nearest the S. porch, is St. George's, known by the several names of Bibby's, Galley's, and Browne's Chapel; and next to it is the St. Nicholas or Trafford Chapel. On the N. side of the choir is the St. John's or Derby Chapel, with a small supplementary one called the Ely Chapel. The Lady Chapel, at the E. end, is better known as the Chetham Chapel. On the S. side of the choir is the Chapter House, of octagonal form, to which succeeds the Jesus or Byrom Chapel. Like the Derby Chapel, this one had a small mortuary chapel, called Hulme's, which was removed at the Restoration.

There are some good stained-glass windows, principally memorial, both in the nave and choir; in the nave, to the memory of James Dunn, J. C. Harter, and Samuel Fletcher. The St. George's Chapel contains one to the Rev. J. Clowes, and the Trafford Chapel one given by Sir Thomas de Trafford. The choir has a fine seven-light E. window by *Hardman;* subject, the Crucifixion. The N.E. window, by *Wailes*, is in memory of Humphrey Chetham, whose marble statue by *Theed* is placed close by. There is also a statue, by *Bailey*, to a Mr. Fleming in the S.E. corner, one in the S. aisle to Mr. Dauntsey Hulme, by *Westmacott*, representing the Good Samaritan, and memorial windows in the Derby Chapel, by *Hughes* and *Edmondson*. In the Ely Chapel is the altar-tomb of Bishop Stanley, Warden in 1481, and Bishop of Ely in 1506. He is described as

"A goodlie tawel man, as was in all England,
And sped well in matters that he took in hand,
An great viander as anie in his dayes."

The clerestory windows are to be filled up with scenes from the Old and those of the choir from the New Testament.

The choir, which is also of 6 bays, and has a fine panelled roof, contains the Bishop's throne and some beautiful tabernacle work in the canopies of the stalls, and notably in that of the Dean's stall. Notice also the carvings of the miserere seats and the reredos, which has been substituted for an ancient piece of tapestry that formerly stood there, representing Ananias and Sapphira. The subjects of the carving on the seats are figures of apes and foxes, one of which is running off with a goose. At the W. end of the stalls is the Stanley shield, and the eagle and child crest. The font (Perp.) is very elaborate, and is a memorial of the Frere family. "The choir was built by the first warden, John Huntington, bachelor in degrees and rector of Ashton. This venerable and learned divine continued to occupy his dignified station for 37 years, and lies buried in the choir, with his effigy in sacerdotal vestments and the inscription 'Domine, dilexi decorem domus tuæ' over his remains. The rebus of this warden is to be seen on either side of the middle arch, indicated on the left side by hunting and on the right by a tun —Huntington."—*Baines.*

"The eagles, which, instead of angels, as in the nave, rise in the choir between the capitals of the vaulting shafts and the springers of the roof, indicate that James Stanley, who became Warden in 1481 (afterwards Bishop of Ely), was connected with this part of the building." The Lady Chapel was added by George West, brother of Lord Delawarr,

Warden in 1518. Notice the peculiar circular arch leading into it from the choir. Humphrey Chetham and some members of his family are buried here.

The new tower, which has a parapet and pinnacles, is 139 ft. in height, and contains a fine peal of 10 bells, most of which were cast by the *Rudhalls*, a celebrated bell-founding family who lived at Gloucester in the 18th centy. The nave and tower are connected by a lofty Perp. arch, from whence the visitor gains a beautiful vista extending through the whole length of the ch. to the Lady Chapel. The roofs of nave and choir "are on the same level, and the arch opening to the choir rises nearly to the roof, so that the eye ranges beyond the choir screen to the E. window. This lofty choir arch and the unusual intricacy produced by the double aisles are the most noticeable points." There are two organs, one by Father Smith in the Derby Chapel, and a larger one in ordinary use at the junction of the nave and choir. The latter, presented by Mrs. W. H. Houlds, worth, is a magnificent instrument, and was erected at a cost of over 7000*l.*; the case, which is of oak, gilded, was designed by the late *Sir G. Scott, R.A.*

The endowments of the ancient parish of Manchester are very considerable; and, under the Manchester Rectory Division Bill of 1845, after a provision of 1500*l.* to the Dean, and 600*l.* per annum to each of the 4 Canons, were divided amongst the incumbents of the 93 district chs. within the ancient parish, affording to each a permanent endowment of 150*l.*

Nearly all the churches in Manchester, which number in the city and suburbs upwards of 90, are more or less modern, and few of them contain any object of special interest, except that some of the latest built, and particularly those in the environs, are good specimens of Dec. or E. Eng. architecture. Amongst the most noteworthy is *St. John's* (1769), in Deansgate, which possesses some good paintings, a stained-glass window, said to have been originally brought from a convent in Rouen, and a monument in Caen stone to Mr. W. Marsden, who was conspicuous for his zeal in the half-holiday movement. There is a monument by *Flaxman* to its first rector, the Rev. J. Clowes. *St. Peter's*, at the end of Mosley-street, is a hideous Doric building, but has a fine altar-piece of the Descent of the Cross by *A. Caracci*, together with some medallions, which are of questionable taste for church decoration. The organ is good. For anything like beauty of architectural style the visitor must go to the suburbs, to the chs. of St. Luke's, Chetham Hill (good organ), St. Paul's, Kersall Moor, Crumpsall, Birch (the minister of which, Mr. Wiggins, is mentioned in the Lambeth MSS. as "a painful preacher"), Longsight, St. George's, Hulme, &c. At *Didsbury*, a suburb to the S., was formerly a chantry kirk, endowed with land for the burial of the dead, and the observance of all religious rites required in the chapelry.

Ever since the Roman Catholics were ejected from the collegiate church, at the time of the Reformation, they had no chapel in Manchester till the beginning of last centy., when there was one in Smithydoor; but they have several at the present time, amongst which the visitor should notice that of *St. Augustine's*, in Granby-row, and the fine *ch.* of *St. John*, in Salford, which is of the earliest Dec. character, and has a spire 240 ft. in height. Nonconformist places of worship are numerous of every degree and kind, and, taking it as a whole, few cities are so well provided as Manchester with religious institutions. By the Census of 1851 it was shown that,

out of a population of 491,073 (in round numbers, half a million), there were sittings for 156,473 persons.

In addition to the buildings hitherto mentioned, the city contains the usual number of municipal and other establishments incidental to all large towns, such as gaols, police courts, workhouses, gas- and water-works. The original gaol for the Salford hundred was the *New Bayley*, built in accordance with the plans of *Howard*, the philanthropist. In 1868 the present structure was opened. It is at the rear of the Assize Courts, is Norm. in style, covers 9 acres, and cost 170,000*l*. The *City Gaol*, in Hyde-road, has accommodation for 840. In connection with the latter may be mentioned the Fenian attack on the prisoners' van in 1868. The city is well supplied with *water*, vast works having been constructed in the Etherow valley, from which a daily supply of 25,000,000 galls. can be obtained, at a cost of 2*d*. per 1000 galls. With the exception of Glasgow, this is believed to be the cheapest and most efficient supply of any city in the world. But even this has been found inadequate, and the royal assent has been given to a bill to enable the water of Thirlemere, in Cumberland, to be brought to the city.

The lungs of Manchester are to be found in three pretty and well-laid-out parks.

The *Peel Park*, in Salford, embraces an area of 40 acres, overlooking the rt. bank of the Irwell, the windings of which, and the inequalities of the ground, have given ample scope for excellent landscape gardening and charming views up the vale. The principal object of notice is a statue of her Majesty by *Noble*, erected to commemorate her visit in 1851, when she was welcomed by the National Anthem sung by 80,000 Sunday scholars. There are also statues of the Prince Consort, of Richard Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, and Joseph Brotherton, once M.P. for Salford. The building in the park contains the Salford Library, and a museum with a valuable and interesting general collection. These were originated by Mr. Jos. Brotherton and Mr. E. R. Langworthy; the latter gentleman contributed 4500*l*. for the purchase of books, &c., and left 10,000*l*. for the extension of the Institution. Out of this sum the *Langworthy Gallery* has been constructed, and some pictures purchased, including "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "The Execution of Montrose," and "The Dinner Party at Molière's." Amongst the curiosities of the Museum may be named the silver cradle which the followers of Joanna Southcote caused to be made in anticipation of the birth of the promised Shiloh. Notice, before leaving, the *Victoria Arch*, in memory of the Queen's second visit in 1857, a fine wrought-iron gateway in a Byzantine setting of stonework, and also the Pendleton Gates, given by Lord Ducie. They were made in Rome, and were originally the gates of Strangeways Hall.

Seedley Park and *Ordsall Park* are 2 pretty additions to the open spaces of Salford.

The *Queen's Park* is in the Rochdale-road, at Harpurhey, overlooking the valley of the Irk, which is here of much more natural beauty than it is while threading its underground course through Manchester. Here also is a museum, in which those interested in phrenology will find an extensive series of casts made by Gall and Spurzheim, and completed by the late Mr. W. Bally. An artificial lake adds to the scenery, to which the prettily planted grounds of *Harpurhey Cemetery* contribute no little.

The *Philips Park* is very pretty, in spite of its close proximity to the

dense populations of Ancoats and Bradford-cum-Beswick, &c. Park Stat., on the Ashton branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., is within a few yards of the park. In laying it out, advantage has been taken of the natural features of the Medlock, which flows on the N. and on a great part of the rest of the park.

The *Alexandra Park* at Hulme was opened in 1870, and has very pretty ornamental grounds, though yet bare of trees.

In addition to these open spots, the crowds resorting to which prove how highly they are appreciated, there are other places of amusement, such as the *Zoological Gardens*, at Bellevue, near Longsight, where, in addition to the attractions of such places, fêtes are given in the summer; and if the Southern visitor wants to see a collection of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire operatives, or from the Potteries, Wales, and Midland Counties, he should go there on an excursion day—a sight not easily forgotten. The *Pomona Palace*, on the banks of the Irwell, is similar in character, though on a smaller scale and perhaps of somewhat lower resort. The *Botanical Gardens*, at Old Trafford, are very prettily laid out, and well worth visiting. It must be admitted that Manchester stands fairly well for her supplies of fresh air, even were there not a pretty and easily accessible country on its outskirts. A desideratum, however, as in most populous towns, is the construction of small *children's playgrounds* here and there amidst the courts and alleys, so that not only would breathing places of great value be established, but the streets and the houses of the poor would be relieved to an immense extent of their daily burden of inmates.

For indoor amusements there are three theatres.

The *Theatre Royal*, in Peter-street, will hold 2500 people, and replaced an older one burnt down in 1844. The character of the performances (in which opera is occasionally given) will bear comparison with those in London. The *Prince's* (Oxford-st.) was built in 1864, and will seat 2430 persons. The other theatre is the *Queen's*, in Bridge-street. Music, however, is the chief attraction, and there is probably not a town in the kingdom where it is so keenly appreciated or cultivated to so high a pitch. Lancashire is notoriously a music-loving county with all classes, and Manchester has in addition a large resident population of Germans, so that it is no wonder that music finds such favour. There is a fine *Concert Hall*, in which, during the season, subscription concerts of high-class music are given. The *Free Trade Hall* (see *ante*) is the great locale of public performances, and it is a sight worth seeing when any particular attraction, such as one of Charles Hallé's concerts, is going forward. Indeed it is scarcely fair to mention Manchester music without the name of *Hallé*, who, by his wonderful genius and his long residence here, has invested it with a peculiar interest. There are several music halls of a lower grade, mostly to be found in the neighbourhood of Peter-street, Deansgate, and Bridge-street.

The *Fish Market*, in close proximity to the *Smithfield Market*, was opened this year (1879). The whole work has been carried out in uniformity with that portion of it which was built about 7 years ago. The style is free Gothic, of a Continental type, and is well adapted to street architecture.

The antiquary will find, to his regret, that modern improvements have destroyed nearly all the old halls which were once pretty plentiful in Manchester and the neigh-

bourhood, but of which, in most cases, nothing but the name remains. It will be sufficient to mention their localities. Old *Hulme Hall* was the seat of John de Hulme in Henry II.'s reign, and passed successively into the hands of the Prestwyches, Mosleys, Blands, and Lloyds. It was pulled down in 1764 by the Duke of Bridgewater, who wanted the ground for his new canal. Vast treasures were supposed to exist under Hulme Hall, for it is said that the Dowager Lady Prestwych always told her son that, if he continued favourable to the Royal cause, there would be plenty of assistance forthcoming. But if this was the case, it is there still, for the old lady died suddenly without being able to reveal the secret.

The Mosleys also held *Ancoats*, *Collyhurst*, and *Hough Halls*. *Ancoats* was rebuilt at the commencement of the present centy., and is now a Working Men's Club. A similar use is made of *Ordsall Hall*, once the residence of the powerful family of the Radcliffes. It was originally a timbered house of the 16th centy., but has had many additions and alterations. The banqueting-hall should be inspected.

Smedley Hall (Malcolm Ross, Esq.), a seat of the Chethams; *Strangeways Hall*, the site of the Assize Courts, of the Hartleys; *Denton Hall*, of the Hollands; *Birch Hall*, of the Haverseyes; *Reddish Hall*, *Barton Hall*, and *Culceth Hall*, in Newton, have all disappeared. So mostly has *Garrett Hall*, the seat of a branch of the Trafford family, for whom the boys in the grammar-school were obliged to pray for by name in Henry VII.'s reign. It was situated on the site of the present Brook-street, on the banks of the Medlock, whither the young men of Manchester used to resort for snipe shooting. *Broughton Hall*, once a seat of the Stanleys, and afterwards of the Chethams, and in modern days of the Clowes, is still tenanted, although the park is being built upon. *Kersal Cell*, the seat of the Byroms, remained in that family in the person of Miss Atherton, until her death in 1872; and *Chorlton Hall*, the seat of the Mynshulls, is a boys' school. It is mentioned that this estate was sold in 1644 to Thomas Minshull for 300*l.*; but the value of property had so increased, even so long ago as the close of last century, that it fetched 70,000*l.*

The antiquities of Manchester ought scarcely to be mentioned without a passing glance at the *worthies* who have been born here, or identified themselves with it from long residence. Amongst the most noteworthy are—*Dr. W. Chaderton*, Warden of the College in 1579, and subsequently Bishop of Lincoln and Chester;—*John Bradford*, a famous preacher of the doctrines of the Reformation, who was burnt for his opinions in Smithfield during the reign of Mary;—*Dr. W. Barlow*, Bishop of Lincoln (16th centy.), of whom it is related that, when he was made Bishop of Rochester, the poorest diocese in the kingdom, he chose for his motto, "Discumbe in imo," but when he gained the richer see of Lincoln, he changed it for "Amice! ascende superius!" — *Humphrey Chetham*, the founder of the Hospital and Library;—*Dr. R. Brideoak*, head master of the High School (1680), and afterwards Bishop of Chichester, a timeserver and a favourite of Charles II. and his mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth;—*John Byrom*, F.R.S., a poet and wit (died 1763);—*Dr. S. Ogden*, a celebrated scholar and Professor of Geology at Cambridge (died 1778);—*Dr. J. Whitaker*, the historian of Manchester;—*Dr. J. Worthington*, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge;—*Col. Bethune-Drinkwater*, author of the 'Siege of Gibraltar';—*Dr. G. Hibbert Ware*;—*Henry Liversege*,

artist;—*Sir W. Fairbairn*;—*Thos. Walker*, author of 'The Original'; *Thos. de Quincey*;—*Mrs. Gaskell*;—*Charles Swain*, poet. *Dr. Henry*, the chemist, and *Dr. Dalton*, the philosopher and discoverer of the atomic theory, were residents of Manchester; as was also *Eaton Hodgkinson*, the mathematician and engineer (1861). Nor must we forget the *Rev. Hugh Stowell*, who was rector of Christ Church, Salford; or that the first *Sir Robert Peel* was a Manchester manufacturer.

The history of the *factory system* and the cotton manufacture will be found in the *Introduction*, as it more or less forms an integral portion of the history of every town in Lancashire. That Manchester has long been the headquarters of it, is proved by Camden's reference to "Manchester cottons," in 1590. Lewis Roberts writes in 1641, "The town of Manchester buys the linen yarn of the Irish in great quantities, and, weaving it, returns the same again in linen into Ireland to sell. Neither does her industry rest here, for they buy cotton-wool in London that comes from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermilions, and dimities, which they return to London, where they are sold." Fustians seem, up to the middle of the 18th centy., to have been the staple trade of Manchester, together with tuckings and tapes, according to Dr. Stukeley.

But although they were spoken of generally as cotton goods, in reality they had very little to do with that material, as the warp was always made of linen yarn. In 1773 Arkwright's genius provided a warp of cotton twist, the first of the kind having been manufactured by his partners at their mills at Derby, in the face of very great difficulties, caused by the absurd enactments of the Legislature, which imposed double the duty on British calicoes to that on mixed fabrics of linen and cotton. This act having been repealed, an immense impetus was given to the trade by the invention of Hargreave's spinning-jenny in 1764. From that time may be dated the commencement of Lancashire pre-eminence in the cotton manufacture, of which Manchester soon became the centre. One great cause which contributed to this was the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal in 1761 (Rte. 9), by which the town was put into close connection, not only with its immediate neighbours, but with all the principal cities of England. The impulse was tenfold when the railway system was introduced, and the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rly. in 1830 was the signal for a vast increase in trade of all descriptions. At the same time the rlys. have materially altered the relative position of Manchester to the surrounding districts. Formerly it was the centre of the factory system, containing more mills than any other place; but gradually the number of factories has decreased, in proportion to the relative increase of the place, millowners preferring, from various causes, to erect their mills in the adjoining towns and villages. Various causes have contributed to this change, such as more moderate rental, greater facilities of water-power, and so on; while the opening of fresh rly. branches to almost every hamlet has put the manufacturers on the same footing as though their mills were in Manchester itself. The consequence is, that it has become the grand inland port, so to speak, or warehousing focus where the cotton of seven-tenths of Lancashire and Cheshire is sent from the country mills to be stored, sorted, packed, and sent away to all parts of the world.

As a general rule, therefore, the business is transacted in Manchester, although the bulk of the actual

weaving and spinning is carried on elsewhere. To this fact Manchester owes most of her characteristic appearance, both as to buildings and population. Noble streets of warehouses have arisen, of such size and splendour that they look more like a succession of city palaces; and a walk down Portland-street or Mosley-street will at once convince the visitor of the magnitude of the trade which demands such accommodation. A walk which will give a good idea of the principal buildings and other objects of interest in Manchester may be taken thus:—Starting from the London Road Stat., you follow the avenue leading to the Exchange (Piccadilly), until the Infirmary, a domed building, is passed; Mosley-street, by the l. side of the Infirmary, leads to the Town Hall; by continuing down Market-street you reach the Exchange; 5 mins.' walk S., through Cross-street, you reach the Town Hall in Albert-square. Proceeding N. from the Exchange, along Victoria-street, you come to the Cathedral. Continuing on, turning slightly to l., you come to the Assize Courts, in Strangeways, and so on.

Conveyances.—Manchester is well supplied with the means of locomotion, for in addition to the main railways mentioned in p. 12, a sort of connecting girdle runs all round the city. By this means the great systems are united, and the raw cotton from Liverpool to the various mills in the district is enabled to be sent direct without transhipping. In the same way calicoes and printed goods which have to be sent to the shipping-port without being warehoused in Manchester need not undergo any delay there. There is thus an intimate ramification between the port, the warehouse, and the mill; scarce any manufacturing village, which is not served by some railway branch or other. The railway facilities enable business men and many artisans to live in the villages and districts surrounding the city, and an extensive and extending system of tramways and omnibuses facilitate intercourse between every part of Manchester and the suburbs, which extend for some miles on every side.

Distances.—London, 189 m.; Birmingham, 76; Crewe, 31; Stockport, 6; Alderley, 13; Cheadle, 7; Stretford, 3½; Altrincham, 8; Bowdon, 8½; Lymm, 13½; Warrington, 22; Newton, 16; Liverpool, 30; Patricroft, 5; Eccles, 4; Tyldesley, 9; Chester, 40; Wigan, 17; Preston, 31; Chorley, 22; Bolton, 11; Bury, 10½; Clifton, 4½; Blackburn, 24½; Darwen, 20½; Middleton, 6; Rochdale, 10½; Heywood, 10; Oldham, 7; Ashton-under-Lyne, 6½; New Mills, 15; Buxton, 31; Hyde, 7; Staley Bridge, 8.

Excursions and Walks in the Neighbourhood of the City.—Peel Park, Queen's Park, Botanical Gardens, Bellevue, Bowdon, Dunham-Massey Park, Rosthern Mere, Alderley Edge, Marple, New Mills, Prestwich, and Mere Clough.

ROUTE 3.

MANCHESTER TO OLDHAM, BY ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Like most of the Lancashire spinning districts, that of Ashton and the Cheshire border is accessible from Manchester by two railway systems, that of the London and

North-Western and of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire.

By the former line the traveller quits the city at the Victoria Stat., running through a densely populated district to MILES PLATTING JUNC., where the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly. is given off to the l.

Shortly after leaving the suburbs, the country becomes open and undulating, offering pleasant views of the Cheshire moors, backed up by the blue ranges of the Derbyshire hills, and diversified by many a "clough" and streamlet, picturesque enough at its source, but considerably marred and defiled when it gets amongst the factories and printing works. For miles and miles are seen tall slender chimneys, marking the localities of the various villages and towns, each one the nucleus of a considerable population entirely dependent on the staple manufacture. The line runs up the valley of the Medlock, which, although disfigured by the dye refuse, is nevertheless a different stream to what it is when pent up in its sewer-like course through Manchester.

2 m. *Park Stat.*

3½ m. *Clayton Bridge Stat. Clayton Hall*, nearly 1 m. to the rt., was the residence of Humphrey Chetham, founder of the hospital of that name in Manchester. It is now the parsonage of the new parish of St. Cross, Clayton Bridge. The old hall, supposed to have been constructed of materials from the first wooden church of Manchester, was destroyed by fire. "In some MSS. of receipts and disbursements belonging to the Chethams, kept in the time of Charles II., there is an item for moneys paid to the 'boonshearers' of Clayton Hall." "Boonshearers" were people subject to certain rules of the lordship, such as ploughing, harrowing, and carting for the lord's house.

5 m. *Droylsden Stat.* "A singular wake custom was introduced here about 1814, from Woodhouses, near Failsworth, where it has been prevalent for more than the third of a century. The ceremonial issued from Greenside (a hamlet of Droylsden), and consisted of two male equestrians grotesquely habited. One, John, son of Robert Hulme of Greenside, personified a man; the other, James, son of Aaron Etchells, of Edge Lane, a woman. They were engaged with spinning-wheels spinning flax in the olden time, and conducting a rustic dialogue in limping verse, and gathering contributions from spectators. Latterly a cart was substituted for a saddle, as being a safer position in case they grew tipsy."—*Higson's History of Droylsden.* The substitution was not unnecessary, as on one occasion it is related that both performers fell off the horse from excess of joviality. An old local ballad commemorates these wakers:—

"It's Dreighden wakes, un wey're comin' to teawn
To tell ye o' something o' great reneawn:
Un' if this owd jade ill lem 'mi begin
Awl sho' yo heaw hard un how fast au can spin,
So its threedy-wheel, threedy-wheel, daw, don, dil, doe."

"Threedy-wheel" is evidently a corruption of "tread the wheel."

Soon after leaving the junction with the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line, the tourist reaches the ancient borough of *Ashton-under-Lyne.*

By the Sheffield and Lincolnshire route the London Road terminus is the starting point. At ARDWICK JUNC. the London line (L. and N.W.R.) turns to the S., the one to Ashton running through an uninteresting district occupied by various manufacturing establishments. At *Ashbury*, 2 m., is the Britannia railway-carriage factory, and a little further on, at *Gorton*, are Messrs. Beyers and Peacock's engine works. The country becomes more open at

4 m. *Fairfield*, where are reser-

voirs, feeders of the Manchester and Stockport Canal. Fairfield is almost entirely occupied by a Moravian settlement, first planted here in 1785.

5 m. GUIDE BRIDGE JUNC. with the Stockport and Staleybridge line, and of the Ashton branch with the main line. The latter soon enters Cheshire, branching again at NEWTON JUNC. for Hyde (*Hdbk. for Cheshire*). By this latter route Stockport gains another and independent communication with Manchester.

7½ m. *Ashton-under-Lyne* (*Inn:* Old Boar's Head), although now a very busy cotton town, of 64,000 Inhab., has an ancient and respectable pedigree, deriving its name from the Saxon word *æsc*, an ash, and *tun*, an enclosed place, which is incorporated in the word *Estun* as found in the Testa de Nevill. The additional name was given it to signify its situation on the borders of Cheshire, and to distinguish it from other places of the same name, as Ashton-upon-Mersey, and Ashton-in-Makerfield. In 1336 (temp. Edw. III.) the manor came into the hands of the Assheton family, with whom the traditions and history of Ashton are largely identified, and it remained in their possession until the death of Sir Thomas Assheton (in the reign of Henry VIII.), whose daughter and heiress carried it by marriage to Sir William Booth, of Dunham-Massey, the ancestor of the Earls of Stamford, who now hold it.

The Asshetons were great favourites of their respective sovereigns, who highly esteemed their valour. Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Guynes, near Calais, Justice of Ireland, High Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he lies buried in Dover Castle, of which he was governor. His son Thomas fought at Neville's Cross, and had the honour of capturing there the standard of Scotland. The town and manor are the subject of some curious traditions and customs associated with this family. "The ceremony of 'Riding the Black Lad' takes place on Easter Monday in each year. So conflicting are the traditions as to the cause of this exhibition that one version attaches to it infamy, and another represents it as honourable to the ancient dominant family. According to the former it is meant as an expression of perpetual abhorrence towards the memory of Sir Ralph Assheton; but the latter supposition is that, in some way not very easy to be conceived, this ceremony is intended as a mark of honour towards the hero of Neville's Cross."—*Baines.* Dr. Hibbert Ware attributes the custom to an old perambulation still carried on in some Scotch parishes called "guld-riding," the object of which was to get rid of a mischievous weed called "guld," for every plant of which, when found, the farmer was liable to be mulcted in a wether sheep. "It appears that Ralph of Assheton, the son of Sir John, became by his alliance with a rich heiress the lord of the neighbouring manor of Middleton, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood, being at the same time entrusted with the office of Vice-Chancellor to Henry VI., and, it is related, of Lieutenant of the Tower. Invested with this authority, he committed violent excesses in this part of the kingdom. In retaining also for life the privilege of 'guld riding,' he on a certain day in spring made his appearance in this manner clad in black armour (whence his name of the Black Lad), mounted on a charger, and attended by a numerous train of his followers, in order to levy the penalty arising from neglect of cleansing the land of 'carr gulds.' The interference of so powerful a knight could not but be regarded by the tenants of Assheton as tyrannical, and the name of the 'Black Lad' is still regarded with

no other sentiment but horror. Tradition, indeed, has perpetuated the prayer that was frequently ejaculated for a deliverance from his tyranny:—

"'Sweet Jesu, for thy mercy's sake,
And for thy bitter passion,
Save us from the axe of the Tower,
And from Sir Ralph of Assheton.'

"Upon the death of the guld rider of Assheton, Sir John's heir and successors abolished the usage for ever, and reserved from the estate a small sum of money (formerly 10*s*., now 5*s*.) for the purpose of perpetuating, in an annual ceremony, the dreaded visits of the Black Knight. This is kept up at the present day. An effigy is made of a man in armour, and the image is deridingly emblazoned with some emblem of the occupation of the first couple that are linked together in the course of the year. The black boy is then fixed on horseback, and after being led in procession through the town, is dismounted, and made to supply the place of a shooting butt."—*Dr. Hibbert Ware.* The shooting has been long discontinued, but a sort of pageant is still made of it on Easter Monday, which is kept as a great holiday in Ashton. "The Black Knight of Ashton" forms one of the most interesting of Roby's 'Lancashire Traditions.'

The very objectionable custom of paying "heriot" existed in all its force in the manor of Assheton. At the death of the head of the family, the priest usually claimed the best beast which the family of the deceased possessed, called the mortuary beast, as a supposed quittance of all unpaid claims of tithe. Assheton, however, had the additional tax of a heriot to be paid to the Lord of the Manor, who claimed the best beast, the second best going as a mortuary offering to the priest. This latter was a sort of fee or honorarium, and called "a corse-present," but eventually grew into a claim, and was exacted as a right by the clergy till the Reformation.

There was also an obligation to grind corn at the Lord's mill, on his own terms of payment; but when the owner's corn came to be ground, the miller was obliged to take everybody else's out of the hopper until the Lord's supply was furnished. No wonder that, under the circumstances, the Lords of Assheton were not the most popular. The old manorial *Corn Mills* are still in existence, though now partly converted into cotton-mills. From "The Custom Roll" it appears that John of the Edge was miller in 1422, and that he paid 16*s*. 4*d*. for rent.

The *church* was originally founded in the 15th centy., but it has been so often repaired and enlarged, and particularly in 1821, when it was nearly destroyed by fire, that scarce anything is left of the original building. A steeple was added at the close of the last centy. Concerning the ch. it is told that, while the workmen employed on it were one day amusing themselves at a game of cards, a woman came up and asked them to turn up an ace, promising that, if they did, she would build several yards for them. The ace was accordingly turned up, and she fulfilled her promise. The real truth seems to have been that Lady Elizabeth Assheton, finding the men idling during the building of the steeple, desired them to add her arms to that of her husband, and they were accordingly placed on the S. side—Assheton impaling Stavley; but subsequent repairs have destroyed them. The shape of the escutcheon, something like an ace, may have given rise to the story. Some curious arrangements were made by Sir John. "We find him assigning the forms or benches to his tenants; but the names for whose uses they are appointed are all females. From this it may seem that seats in our

churches were first put up for their convenience. Eighteen forms or benches are mentioned for the occupation of one hundred wives and widows, who are named, besides their daughters and servant wenches. Their husbands had not this privilege, being forced to stand or kneel in the aisles, as the service required." The document which contains these rules is adorned with a rude plan of the ch., containing the names of the different occupants on their respective benches. On one is "Uxor Thomæ de Claydon, Uxor Radulphi de Wood and their servants and other gentils strangers;" and on another is inscribed, "Tenants wynches of Sir John the Byron that dwel yon with him."

The interior of the ch. contains some very old stained glass, some tabernacle work in the chancel, and several ornamental effigies of the Assheton family. One of the former rectors of Assheton was a brother of Lord Fairfax, who had to fly during the Civil Wars, and into whose place John Harrison, described as an orthodox though painful minister, was inducted by a party of soldiers.

Ashton contains 7 other (modern) chs., one of which, *St. James's*, has good stained glass in the chancel. Amongst other buildings are the *Town Hall*, erected in 1840—it, from designs by *Young*, in the Corinthian style, and enlarged in 1878, stands in the market-place; the *Oddfellows' Hall*, in Stamford-street; the *Infirmary*, a handsome Elizabethan building, prettily placed on high ground; and the Mechanics' Institute, built in 1861, and containing a library of 4000 vols. The streets are remarkably wide and well laid out, a circumstance that the town owes to the constant presence of Lord Stamford's surveyors.

Stamford Park was opened in 1873, and given by Lord Stamford to the towns of Ashton and Staley Bridge. In the centre stands the Museum, a large building designed for the uses of a library, picture-gallery and museum; and near it is placed a memorial to a local botanist.

The *Old Hall*, formerly the baronial residence of the Asshetons, has been partially restored, and is the occasional residence of the Earl of Stamford. Adjoining it is a stone building, flanked on the E. and W. by towers, and having a conical roof. This is called the Dungeon, and was formerly known as the Bestal (Bastille?), which was held by Thomas Stayley at the rent of one penny. The Asshetons appear to have held summary jurisdiction over the dwellers on their lands. "In the Harleian MSS. mention is made of annuities being paid to Sir Ralph, with divers lordships, and a tun of wine yearly. So powerful was his jurisdiction, that a grant was made to him to the effect that, if in cases of emergency suitable persons could not be procured for the trial of delinquents, his own authority should be sufficient for the purpose."—*Roby*. Under these circumstances it is probable that the Bestal seldom lacked an occupant, especially when the lord happened to be of a tyrannical nature like Sir Ralph. The *Gallows Meadow*, where they executed refractory offenders, is now occupied by the goods yard of the rly. The manor of Ashton is still governed by a formidable list of officials, including a mayor, a leet steward, 3 high constables, 4 assistant constables, 12 to 24 jurymen, 12 by-law men, 2 bailiffs, 2 pounders, 3 afferers, an inspector of weights, 2 market lookers, an ale-taster, and 2 bellmen.

Ashton is largely dependent on the cotton trade, but many thousands of its population derive their income from the iron, hat, and silk trades. Formerly wool was the staple manufacture, but that has long been

given up. The parish contained in 1867 122 cotton-mills, the aggregate of which employed 6833 horse-power, 16,770 power looms, and 2,278,000 spindles; and now (1879) it is estimated that there are 3,000,000 spindles in use. In connection with the *Oxford Mills*, it may be mentioned that a fine building, containing Free Baths, Library, &c., has been erected by the owner for the use of his workpeople.

1 m. from Ashton on the Mottram Road is *Staley Bridge*, a busy cotton town, of some 35,000 inhabitants. (*Inn:* Castle.) It was incorporated in 1857, and returns one member to Parliament. The river Tame divides it, one-half being in Lancashire, and the other in Cheshire. Its principal buildings are of course all modern, including a Town Hall, Public Baths (the gift of Mr. Platt), and 7 churches. It obtained its name from the Stavley or Stayley family, which intermarried with the Asshetons. Robert de Staveley held these lands in the time of Richard III., and Thomas Assheton married Margaret de Staveley, whose arms, with those of her husband, were placed on the steeple of Ashton-under-Lyne ch. A hundred years ago there were only 140 inhabitants in Staley Bridge, and the first cotton-mill was built in 1776, by a person named Hall, who introduced machinery, but thereby underwent so much popular odium that he was forced to keep his mill regularly garrisoned. At that time the village only boasted one dyer, whose only assistants were a couple of mastiffs, whom he had trained to turn a little mill in which the ingredients were ground. Dukinfield (see *Hdbk. for Cheshire*) is a suburb of this town, and is included in its boundaries.

Like Ashton, Staley Bridge is well supplied with conveniences of carriage, both towns having 2 independent lines of rail, besides 2 or 3 canals. For a good view of the district ascend *Wild Bank*, 1½ m. rt. (in Cheshire), which is 1300 feet in height.

The neighbourhood of Ashton abounds in the residences and villas of manufacturers and others interested in the place. There are also a few old houses, such as *Buckley Hall* (1 m. to the W.), built by Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley in 1618, which, though now decayed, shows some old-fashioned features in its windows and ornamental brickwork. *Cinderland Hall*, near it, was the residence of the Cinderlands in the 12th centy., and is fitted up internally with good woodwork. At *Woodhouses*, a hamlet to the N. of Cinderland, are some old houses, called Diamond, Within, and Brick Halls; and on the bank of the Medlock at Waterhouses is an old timbered house, called *Woodhouse*, built by Gregory de Bardsley in 1422. *Taunton Hall*, near to Ashton, of which there is but little left, was the residence of Thomas Claydon in the reign of Henry VI.

Hurst, a large village forming a suburb of Ashton, stands 1½ m. N. of the town. Most of the inhabitants are employed by the Messrs. Whittaker, who have built a church and school for their workpeople. At Higher Hurst are the barracks, erected in 1843 at a cost of 42,000*l*.

From Ashton the journey northwards may be completed to Oldham by 2 routes. The most direct is by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. 2 m. on rt. is *Limehurst*, the estate of which was called John of Jerusalem's Land, and belonged to the Knight's Hospitallers. The tenant was compelled to bring a rose on the feast of St. John the Baptist, as an acknowledgment of his tenure.

8½ m. at *Parkbridge Stat.* the line crosses the Medlock, and there are large ironworks, the property of the

Lees family, which has resided at Parkbridge for more than a century. On l. is the cotton village of *Bardsley*, and in the grounds of *Bardsley House* (W. Hulton Harrop, Esq.) is a very large oak-tree, the branches of which cover an area of 1360 square yards. Further on (l.) is *Deanshut*, an old house built by the Sandifords in 1611.

10½ m. *Oldham Stat.*

By the London and N.W. route, the main line to Huddersfield and Leeds, it is a more circuitous but much prettier journey to Oldham. Passing Staley Bridge, the line follows the valley of the Tame, which here divides Lancashire from Yorkshire.

3 m. (from Staley Bridge) *Mossley Stat.* The high grounds of *Brown Edge* and *Hartshead* are worth ascending for the sake of the view on the Yorkshire Moors. On the latter there is an unfinished tower or pillar, intended to supply the place of an older one, which fell in 1794.

To the W. of Hartshead, near the farm of Twirl Hill, is the old *Tythe Stone*, to which the farmers of the district came for centuries to pay their tithe to the Rector. At *Knott Hill* is the reservoir which supplies Ashton with water, containing two hundred million gallons. The banks are prettily laid out and planted. 1½ m. E. of Mossley, on the hills, is an old British earthwork, known as *Bucton Castle*. From traces of a Roman road running beneath it, it is probable that it was subsequently utilised as a castrum. Beyond Mossley Stat. the line enters Yorkshire, to

5 m. Greenfield Junc., from whence the traveller goes westward some 3 or 4 m. through a broken and picturesque country. A tunnel is passed through to

6 m. *Grotton Stat.*

Grotton Hall, the ancient seat of the Buckley family (now represented by Sir E. Buckley, Bart.), has been modernised, but still retains its central hall with wainscoted walls. In one of the bedrooms were found a suit of armour and a number of swords.

6½ m. *Lees Stat.* The adjoining village of Hey is of considerable antiquity, and there was built here, in 1742, a chapel of ease to Ashton mother ch.

8 m. *Oldham* (*Inn:* Albion) is one of the most important of the South Lancashire cotton towns, containing a population of 113,000, entirely dependent on the manufacture of fustians, velveteens, calicoes, cotton and woollen cords, &c. Formerly it was celebrated for its hats, the making of which is still largely carried on, and it is to the munificence of Mr. Henshaw, a hat-maker, that Oldham is indebted for its excellent Blue-coat School, and Manchester for its Blind Asylum.

All the buildings in Oldham are modern, and the parish ch., which is Perp. in style, was rebuilt in 1829, and many new chs. have recently been built.

The places worth notice are the Town Hall, the Lyceum, the School of Science and Art, mainly established by Mr. Platt, M.P., the *Blue-coat School*, a handsome Gothic building, to contain 120 boys, and the *Alexandra Park*, opened in 1865, and partly begun as a means of affording work to the distressed operatives during the Cotton Famine. Before the Town Hall stands the *Platt Memorial*, erected in 1878, and consisting of a bronze figure of John Platt, M.P., supported by 4 emblematical figures. A *Grammar School*, founded in 1611 by one of the Asshetons of Chadderton, is now used as a bakehouse, and is the oldest building in the town. Hidden in the back lanes are some vestiges of the older town; as *Bent Hall*, a house of the Radcliffes, and *Cham-*

ber Hall, of the Oldhams. A house in Church-lane bears the following inscription: "Nunc mei, mox hujus, Sed postea nescio hujus."

Probably no place has increased faster than Oldham. A century ago it was a large village, and at the commencement of the present century the pop. was but 12,000. The collieries, which lie thickly in this neighbourhood, have partly contributed to the increase, but the cotton trade has been the main cause. Some of the finest factories in the county are to be found here. Nor should mention be omitted of the splendid establishment of the Messrs. *Platt*, who, as machinists, have a world-wide reputation. "In 1794, when the first steam-engine was used here, there were only 12 mills. In 1866 there were 120, containing three million spindles, with 9000 looms, employing upwards of 28,000 hands, and producing 2,780,000 lbs. of yarn per week; which is equal to a consumption of one-ninth part of the entire consumption of cotton in Great Britain. There are now (1879) 250 cotton mills, containing 9,000,000 spindles and 14,000 looms. The cotton trade has experienced an extraordinary development in this town during recent years. About 50 new mills have been erected, principally for cotton, containing nearly 5,000,000 spindles, and having a capital of 2,720,000*l.* These mills were started under the Limited Liability Act; the first was built in 1858, and promoted by members of a Coal Co-operative Store. In 1874 the floating of new companies became a mania; new and old mills were launched indiscriminately, and, for a time, there was great prosperity. Shares reached their highest in 1874, when 5*l.* shares in the Central Mill were selling at 40*l.* premium. In 1875 a reaction commenced, and most of these concerns are contending with adverse balances."

By means of the *London and North-Western*, the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire*, and the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* systems, Oldham is placed in direct communication with Leeds, Rochdale, 7½ m., Ashton, 9 m., and Manchester.

Continuing northwards by the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, the traveller arrrives at ROYTON JUNC. The village of *Royton*, prettily situated in a deep valley, lies 1½ m. N.W. It belonged in the 13th centy. to the ancient family of the Byrons, ancestors of the poet, and the Hall is now the property of Sir Joseph P. P. Radcliff, Bart. It is worth mention, as an example of the refined taste of many of the weaving class of workmen, that there is in Royton a flourishing Botanical Society, first established in 1794 by John Mellor, a weaver.

3 m. (from Oldham) *Shaw Stat.* The country becomes bleak and uninteresting.

4¾ m. *New Hey Stat.*

5¾ m. *Milnrow Stat.* The ch. here (rebuilt in 1869) was formerly an oratory belonging to the Byrons of Butterworth Hall. Milnrow, however, founds its reputation on being the residence of John Collier, otherwise known as "Tim Bobbin," celebrated as painter, musician, poet, and village schoolmaster; and, besides which, his own bookseller, often carrying his works about with him, sometimes glad to receive payment in kind. We read in his account book, "Paid John Kenyon a book for a wig;" "Exchanged a book of 'Human Passions,' for 3 lbs. of thread at 3*s.* per lb.; blue tape ½ a yd.; tape 1*d.* a knot; a gross of laces." His poems are largely read and quoted in the district, and are rich specimens of Lancashire humour and broad vernacular. His best is the Dialogue between Tummus o' Williams o' Margit's o' Roaph's and Meary o' Dick's o' Tummy's o' Peggy's. "The vil-

lage of Milnrow lies on the ground not unlike a tall tree laid lengthwise in a valley, by a river-side. At the bridge its roots spread themselves in clots and fibres in all directions, while the almost branchless trunk runs up, with a little bend, above half a mile to Oldham, where it again spreads out in an umbrageous way at the small fold called Butterworth Hall." The late Canon Raines, a well-known Lancashire antiquary, was vicar of Milnrow 46 years.

7½ m. Rochdale (Rte. 4).

ROUTE 4.

MANCHESTER TO BURNLEY, BY MIDDLETON, ROCHDALE, AND TODMORDEN.

The traveller quits Manchester by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly. from the Victoria Terminus, and turns off at 1½ m. MILES PLATTING JUNC. with the Ashton line (Rte. 3). On l. are *Collyhurst Hall*, an old seat of the Mosleys, and *Whitworth Hall*, now a labourer's cottage, but once the residence of the Whitworth family.

2½ m. *Newton Heath Stat.* for Failsworth. 1 m. l. is *Harpurhey*, a suburb of Manchester, in which the Queen's Park is situated; and further north, on the Rochdale road, is *Blackley* (pronounced Blakeley), where is the damask-weaving factory of the Houldsworths. In old times Blackley was celebrated for its park, which possessed a deer-leap, and was worth "in pannage, aery of eagles, herons, hawks, honey-bees, mineral earths, ashes, and other irones, fifty-three shillings and four pence." *Blackley Hall*, now destroyed, formerly belonged to the Leghs, and was celebrated for the "boggart" which tenanted it.

5¼ m. MIDDLETON JUNC. A branch line on rt. goes to Oldham (Rte. 3), which is well seen on the high ground some 3 m. distant.

Just within the corner of the line, on rt., stands *Foxdenton Hall*, the seat of a branch of the Radclyffe family. It is a large house of the 17th centy. The estate was conveyed by Margaret Chadderton to her husband John Radclyffe, son of John de Radclyffe, in the reign of Rich. II. Sir William Radclyffe, a descendant of this branch, was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces at Marston Moor, 1644 (*see* Radcliffe, Rte. 5).

A short branch line on l. leads to

6 m. *Middleton* (*Inn:* Boar's Head), a busy little manufacturing town, which, like Oldham, was a mere hamlet at the close of the last centy., but which, with its suburbs of Rhodes and Tonge, now contains a population of 20,000 dependent on collieries, silk weaving, and calico printing.

The country all about the neighbourhood of the Irk is very picturesque and broken, and especially at the head of the valley at which Middleton is situated. In very early times the manor was attached to the Honour of Clitheroe, and was held by the De Lacys, Earls of Lincoln.

The family of De Middleton held the manor until the reign of Edward II., when Agnes de Middleton conveyed it to John de Barton, whose descendant, Margery, brought it into the Assheton family by marriage, in

the latter part of the 15th centy. Soon after the death of Sir Ralph Assheton, in 1716, the then representative of the family, it came by marriage into the possession of the Lords Suffield, where it remained until 1848, when (sad ending to its joint descent) it was bought by Messrs. Peto and Betts, in whose possession it remained until the dispersal of their estates by the great failure of 1861.

The *church*, supposed to have been originally founded in the reign of Henry III., was partly rebuilt in the 16th centy. by Richard Assheton and his wife, and was further added to in 1847. It consists of nave and side aisles, chancel, tower, and three chapels, called respectively the Rector's, Hopwood, and Assheton Chapel.

There is a remnant of the old Norm. ch. in the arch between the nave and the tower.

The Assheton Chapel is at the S.E. corner, and contains amongst monuments and remnants of that family some of the armour of Sir Richard Assheton, which on his return from Flodden he deposited here and dedicated to St. Leonard, the patron saint of the ch. There is also a stone altar with 5 incised crosses. Amongst the monuments is one to Sir Ralph Assheton, commander of the Lancashire forces (d. 1650), and his wife, and to Sir Ralph, the last of the line (d. 1765).

The Rector's Chapel contains a stained-glass portrait of Thomas de Langley, Bishop of Durham and Chancellor of England, a native of the parish.

The Hopwood Chapel has the monuments of the Hopwoods of Hopwood. The rails which shut off the chapel from the remainder of the ch. are of the date of Charles II. Notice also the oak screen which divides nave and chancel. It is of 9 compartments, and contains shields of the Bartons, Asshetons, Radclyffes, Byrons, and Stanleys.

The ch. contains some good *brasses*, on the N. of the chancel floor, to Richard Assheton and his wife, 1618; and on 2 supplementary brasses are their 6 sons, all kneeling, except the child in swaddling clothes and the two daughters. To this succeed brasses of a lady and three men, one a yeoman, the other two military—these represent Alice, wife of John Lawrence, and her subsequent husbands Richard Radcliffe de Tower and Thomas Bothe de Hackensall, 1531. In the centre is an ecclesiastic—Edmund Assheton, Rector of Middleton in 1522. In the S. of the chancel are brasses to a gentleman and his wife, their 7 sons and 6 daughters.

There is some remarkably interesting stained glass. That in the chancel window was transferred from the Rectory, known as the "Old Hall," and contains the arms of the Asshetons and the families with whom they have intermarried. "In the N. window is a group of figures representing persons of note in the neighbourhood, to whom tradition has assigned the honour of having led the Middleton bowmen in the battle of Flodden Field—though a discrepancy in the date, which is 8 years antecedent to that battle, seems to negative the supposition. In this antique group we have the chaplain, Henry Taylor, and the 17 warriors, all in a kneeling posture, and each bearing on his left shoulder his bow, with relaxed string, while his quiver, charged with arrows, is slung on his back. A mutilated inscription, strangely transposed in repairing the window, invites the parishioners to pray 'for the good estate of Sir Richard Assheton and those who glazed this window, and whose arms and pictures are shown above.'"

The Rectory, or *"Old Hall"* (moder-

nised and lately rebuilt), still retains some of the buttresses and a portion of the moat, with the loop-holed wall for the discharge of arrows. As late as the end of the last centy. it was entered by a drawbridge and a bridgehouse.

Middleton possesses a good *Grammar School*, founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign by Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who endowed it with the Manor of Upberry and Rectory of Gilham in Kent. But Sir Edward Hobie, who was lessee of the property, diverted the rents of Middleton School to his own use, to prevent which the dean was obliged to petition the Keeper of the Great Seal. This document is still preserved in the Harleian MSS.

The trade carried on at Middleton embraces calicoes, nankeens, ginghams, checks, and the weaving of silk, which, however, does not seem to prosper. The Messrs. Schwabe have very large print works at Rhodes, which give employment to 1000 hands.

In the neighbourhood are *Langley Hall*, an old brick building—Cardinal Langley was born there, *Rhodes House* (Mrs. Schwabe), *Litchford Hall* (now a school), *Alkrington Hall* (W. H. James, Esq.), once the seat of the Levers, where Sir Ashton Lever collected his celebrated museum, contemporary with the Towneley Museum. In 1785 he obtained permission to dispose of it by lottery, and it was drawn by a Mr. Parkinson, who, after exhibiting it for some time, sold it.

Continuing northwards from Middleton, on rt. of the rly., is *Chadderton*, a village principally tenanted by handloom weavers.

Chadderton Hall was formerly the property of the Traffords, one of whom took the surname of Chadderton, but by marriage it subsequently passed into the hands of the Radcliffes, Ashtons, and, by purchase, to the Hortons. The old Hall is going to decay, but lately contained some memorials of its former greatness in the portraits of the Horton family and the old oak staircase of the date of Charles II.

In 1536 Lawrence Chadderton became the first Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. So highly was he esteemed for his learning that he was chosen by James I. to be one of the Commissioners for translating the Bible.

Not far from the village is the Oldham cemetery, the town of Oldham being about 2 m. distant.

A little further (on l.) is *Hopwood Hall*, which has been the seat of that family from the 13th to the 18th centy., when it was devised to Mr. Gregg, who assumed the surname of Hopwood. Galfridus Hopwood is mentioned in 1441 as one of the witnesses to the licence for the foundation of Manchester ch. The house, originally a quadrangular building of the time of Henry VIII., has been modernised. In 1855 Hopwood was the subject of a famous Lancashire will case, which ended in the estate being secured to Capt. Hopwood, the present owner.

8¼ m. BLUE-PITS JUNC. [From hence the branch to Heywood and Bury is given off. *Heywood*, 70 years ago a small village of handweavers, is now a populous manufacturing town of 10,000 inhabitants, to the growth of which the family of Peel contributed much, the first mill that was started here being built by the father of the first Sir Robert. *Heywood Hall* (W. Roberts, Esq.), an old ivy-covered house, was the residence of the Heywood family. Peter Heywood of this family is said to have been mentioned by Lord Clarendon in his 'Great Rebellion,' whose fortune it was to contribute to the discovery of the conspirators implicated in the Gunpowder Treason, and who narrowly escaped assassination at a subsequent period

by the hand of a frantic Dominican friar, for urging "poor Catholics to take the oath of supremacy and allegiance."

The scenery of the Roch, a little to the N., is in many places very charming, but is better visited from Rochdale.]

10½ m. *Rochdale* (*Inn:* Wellington, poor), in ancient charters called Rached or Reced-ham, is now a busy and important town, containing upwards of 40,000 people actively engaged in manufacturing pursuits. Cottons and calicoes form a large portion of the trade, but the proximity of the Yorkshire border is shown in its woollen factories, which monopolise the greatest amount of industrial energy. Fustians, flannels, and friezes, are also made here in considerable quantities, and a number of villages in the neighbourhood contribute to swell the "hands," for there is scarcely a hamlet without its woollen or cotton mill. One reason of this is the broken and romantic nature of the ground, which is watered by several bountiful streams, affording a constant water supply.

Few manufacturing towns have such pretty scenery at its doors as Rochdale, situated as it is on steep ground above the junction of the Roch with the Spodden. Together with the picturesque cloughs and dells formed by these streams there is an unusual number of old houses, which have survived destruction, and which add much interest to the locality. Curiously enough, there is no real township of Rochdale, but it is an aggregation of four other townships, Castleton, Spotland, Hundersfield, and Butterwork. The old manor, which belonged to the Lacys, passed from them to the Ellands, who held it in partnership with the Saviles in the 14th centy. The ancient chief rents, payable to the lord of the manor, are still called "Saville rents." The Duchy rents are called "Rex rents," from the moiety of the manor having been acquired by John of Gaunt with the co-heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster. In the reign of Henry VII. the manor merged in the Crown, and was leased to Sir John Byron, whose descendants afterwards purchased it of the Crown, and held it until 1823, when they sold it to the present possessors, the family of Dearden. The largest portion of the town is on the rt. or N. bank of the Roch, the district to the S. being in Castleton.

The *parish ch.* of *St. Chad* is of a debased style of architecture, although it possesses some ancient features in its interior. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel, a low tower, and a chapel of the Holy Trinity at the end of S.E. aisle. The nave and S. aisle were rebuilt in the 16th centy., and the choir is of earlier date, and is lighted by a fine E. window, filled with stained glass. The ch. contains monuments and gravestones to the families of Halliwell, Holt, Chadwick, and Walmesley, also a modern tablet in memory of *Sir Bertine Entwistle*, who was long in the service of Henries V. and VI. He was present at Agincourt, and eventually killed at the battle of St. Albans, 1455. The original inscription in brass ran thus —"Here lyeth Sir Bertine Entwisel, Knight, who was born in Lancastershyre, and was Viscount and Baron of Brybeke, in Normandy; Bailiff of Constantine, who died fighting in King Henry the Sixth's party, the 28th May, 1455, on whose soul Jesu have mercy."

The *Town Hall* is a fine new Gothic building, erected in 1869, from designs by Mr. *Crossland*. The length of the north front is 220 feet, and the height of the tower 150 feet. There is also a handsome Public Hall of Italian design.

The *Free Library* now (1879) pos-

sesses 26,844 volumes. Among the additions to the collection are several of local interest from the library of the late Canon Raines.

The *Grammar School* is a modern Elizabethan building on Sparrow Hill, founded by Dr. Parker, 2nd Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1562. Rochdale has for many years held a position of some notoriety in English politics, from its association with the family of Bright, which owns a large cotton-mill at Field House. The Rt. Hon. John Bright, member for Birmingham, resides at Rochdale. The town also has the honour of being the first place in England that started the system of co-operative stores, which present here an important social feature, although it is doubtful whether they are a financial success in every case. The Equitable Pioneers Soc. number nearly 7000 in their ranks, and the North of England Co-operative Soc. more than 32,000; the system is extended to various branches of business, such as corn-mills, land and building, manufactures, &c. The *New Central Store*, at St. Mary's Gate, cost 10,000*l.*, and is worth seeing. The *clothing trade* took root here at a very early period, "many of the Flemish emigrants in the reign of Edward III. having made their abode in the western part of the parish, where they introduced their craft as clothiers. Two centuries afterwards, Rochdale still continued famous for its woollen manufactures, and the aulnager of Queen Elizabeth found it necessary to employ a deputy here for the stamping of woollen cloth, under the authority of the Act passed in 1566." A large trade too arises from collieries, besides quarries of stone and flags in the neighbourhood; and facilities of traffic are given by rail into Yorkshire, Manchester, Bury, Bolton, and N. Lancashire; the Rochdale Canal, too, connects Manchester with the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax.

The immediate neighbourhood of Rochdale is exceedingly picturesque and interesting. To the S., on the Manchester road, is *Castleton*—a lofty mound and fosse being all that is left of the old castle; but a portion of the valley below is called Kildanes, from the traditionary story of a number of Danish invaders having been destroyed here. The date of the castle must have been very far back, for the Domesday Survey does not mention even its foundations. Near it are *Castle Mere* (Miss Leigh), and *Castleton Hall* (J. Leach, Esq.), the old mansion of the Holts of Stubley. The house having become ruinous, Robert Holt rebuilt some part of it about 1630, and in 1717 it was enlarged by Samuel Chetham, Esq., who married the co-heiress of the last Holt. Inside is some tapestry, and some stained-glass windows, with the arms of the Holts, and Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Foxholes, in the Wardleworth district (N.E. of the town), is the seat of the Entwisles, a member of which family was the Sir Bertine to whom the tablet is erected in the ch. *Buckley Hall* (Mrs. Schofield) is a modern house erected close to the scanty remains of the old hall, the seat of Geoffrey de Buckley, who fell in the battle of Evesham in the reign of Henry III. One of this family, Captain Buckley, fought a duel in 1722 with Major Crooke, in which the latter was killed, and the former found guilty of manslaughter. Near Buckley are *Hamer Hall*, now modernised, but in Edward IV.'s reign the seat of the Hamers or Heymers, and Howarth or *Howard Hall*, from whence is said to have sprung the original stock of the noble family of Howard.

2½ m. to the N.E. of the town, on the banks of the canal, is *Clegg Hall*, now an ale-house, but still bearing traces of once having been a fine

mansion, built in the 17th centy. by Theophilus Ashton. The original Clegg Hall was an old timbered house erected by Beunulf and Quenilda Clegg, in the reign of Stephen. The present house was the scene of most extraordinary disturbances caused by a "boggart" called "Noman," and the notoriety thus gained extended to the whole neighbourhood till of late years. Beyond Clegg, and near to Littleborough, is *Stubley*, the old mansion of the Holts, but it was abandoned when they migrated to Castleton, in the early part of the 17th centy. Stubley new Hall adjoins the old mansion.

Belfield Hall, near Milnrow, formed part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and came by devise in 1728 from the Butterworths to the Townleys. Some remains of the old quadrangular court are still to be seen.

On the road to Bacup, 2 m., is *Healey Hall* (R. L. Tweedale, Esq.), formerly the seat of the Chadwicks, a branch of the Chadwicks of Chadwick. The present house was built in 1783 by John Chadwick, in lieu of a house, erected by Oliver Chadwick in 1620. "In the remote hamlet of Healey (signifying 'high pasture') dwelt a family, probably of Saxon origin, whose name, De Healey, from their place of residence, had in all likelihood been assumed soon after the Norman conquest. Their descendants of the same name continued to reside here until the reign of Edward III., holding their lands as Abbey lands, under the Abbot of Stanlaw in the reign of Henry II., and subsequently under the Abbot of Whalley from the year 1296. In 1483 John Chadwyke married Alice, eldest daughter and co-heir of Adam Okeden, of Healey, and in his right settled at the mansion of Healey Hall, then a large unsightly structure of wood and plaster, built according to the fashion of those days."

—*Roby*. The valley of the *Spodden*, overlooking the l. bank of which is Healey Hall, is charmingly picturesque, even more so than that of the Roch—

"First Roch, a dainty rill, from Rochdale her dear dame,
Who, honor'd with the half of her stern mother's name,
Growes proud, yet glad herselfe into my banks to get,
Which Spodden from her springs, a pretty rivulet
As her attendant, brings."—*Drayton*.

and at this particular spot it runs through a narrow wooded glen called the "Thrutch" or Thrust, signifying a deep channel in the rocks. In this Thrutch are curious rocks, worn into circular basins by the action of the stream; hence another name for it is the "Fairie's Chapel." The whole course of the Spodden is very pretty, and may be seen in a walk from Rochdale to Bacup, 7 m.

1½ m. beyond Healey is the village of *Whitworth*, the ch. of which is cruciform. A local celebrity is attached to this place, from its being the residence of the "Whitworth Doctors," a family which, without possessing any education or qualification for surgical practice, has attained an extraordinary reputation for bone-setting. "For three generations they have exercised their skill in their native village, and right reverend prelates have been found in the crowd which proceeded to this modern Bethesda. The practice of the Whitworth Doctors has been comprehensive enough to embrace dogs, horses, and men; the setting of fractured limbs is now their forte, but they are also famed for the cure of cancerous complaints, scrofula, and tumours of the joint, popularly called white-swellings, which is principally effected by the agency of a powerful caustic application, bearing the appropriate name of 'keen.'"

On the Bury road, 3½ m., is *Wolstenholme Hall*, now a modern gabled house, but once the residence of the

De Wolstenholmes, from the 12th to the 17th centy. It is said that a custom still exists of the country people meeting at *Knoll Hill*, 1 m. to the N., on the first Sunday in May, and drinking congratulatory bumpers in the spring water, on account of the winter having passed.

[The Bury road should be followed for the sake of the scenery of the Roch. ¾ m. *Oakenrod Hall* (A. H. Royds, Esq.), an old mansion once the seat of the Gartsides. 1 m. *Roch Bank* (R. T. Heape, Esq.). *Chadwick Hall*, the residence of the De Chadwykes, from the time of Edward III. to 1722. 2 m. The Roch here runs in a narrow glen, with steep wooded banks, known as *Tyrone's Bed*, from a legend that the Earl of Tyrone, the great Irish leader in the reign of Elizabeth, was in the habit of frequenting the glen as a place of concealment. An old mansion of the Holts, by name Grizlehurst, existed at that time, and it is said that the Earl formed a clandestine attachment to Constance Holt, the daughter of the house. This tale forms one of Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire.' *Crimble* is the residence of Mrs. Fenton, widow of J. Fenton, Esq., M.P.

At *Hooley Bridge*, 3 m., the Naden joins the Roch after flowing through a very picturesque dingle. On the S. bank of the river is Heywood Hall (p. 41), and overlooking the Naden is *Bamford Hall*, a modern house (J. Fenton, Esq.), but formerly the seat of the Bamfords, from the reign of Henry III. to the present century.

5½ m. Bury (Rte. 5).]

Rlys. from Rochdale to Manchester, 10½ m.; Oldham, 7½; Todmorden, 8; Burnley, 17½; Bury, 6; Heywood, 3; Bolton, 12 m.

Continuing northwards, the rly. reaches

13½ m. *Littleborough Stat.* A short distance on the rt. is *Hollingworth Lake*, the great holiday resort of excursion parties from the factory towns, for whose accommodation good hotels have been built, surrounded by pleasure grounds, and containing the usual paraphernalia of boats and other amusements. The botanist will find here, and on the adjoining hills, *Littorella lacustris*, *Campanula hederacea*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Parmelia saxatilis*, *Atricum laxifolium*, &c. Littleborough is a pretty little village at the foot of *Blackstone Edge*, and at the entrance of the gorge of the Calder, that forms one of the principal passes into Yorkshire.

The *church* is a small building of debased style, and contains a stained-glass window, which was brought from Stubley Hall. The pedestrian should ascend *Blackstone Edge*, a fine precipitous escarped hill on the rt., on the crest of which runs the Yorkshire and Lancashire boundary. A road strikes up it from Littleborough to Sowerby Bridge, but the steepest part is breasted by a Roman road. From the summit the visitor obtains on a clear day a magnificent view, extending to the Irish Sea and the Welsh mountains, while the whole district in the neighbourhood is wild and broken. On the return to Littleborough, pass *Pike House*, an old seat of the Halliwells, who resided here in the time of Elizabeth, and now occupied by their representative, Mrs. Halliwell, Beswicke, Royds.

The rly. soon enters the defile, and attains its summit level at Calderbrook, where there is a tunnel 2860 yards in length. Close to the summitl evel of the canal at *Steanor Bottom* is a curious old house with an elaborate carving and the following inscription running along its whole length:—

"ROMANON	BY MANY
EARTHCANTE	STROKES THE
LITHETORMENT	WORK IS DONE
THATSINEL	THAT COVLD
1700	NOT BE PER
	FORMD BY ONE"

The admirer of rock scenery is advised to walk from Littleborough to Todmorden, 5 m.; for which he will be amply repaid. The valley on the rt. is bounded by a series of escarpments, locally called "edges," such as Blackstone Edge, Light Lazzles Edge, Stoney and Longfield Edges, on the summits of which is a series of reservoirs communicating with one another, and feeding the Rochdale Canal. The bottom of the glen is occupied by the rly., the road, the canal, and the river.

18½ m. TODMORDEN JUNC. The town of *Todmorden* (*Inn:* Queen's), anciently called Todmaredene (= the valley of Foxmere), is most charmingly situated on the banks of the Calder, and at the junction of 3 valleys which are shut in by hills of considerable height. The small old ch. of St. Mary is parochial, and still used for divine service. A new one, called *Christ Church*, has been built. It will be remembered in connection with a terrible tragedy, in which the vicar and his wife were murdered by a jealous factory hand. Todmorden is entirely dependent on the manufacture of fustians, satteens, &c. It stands partly in Yorkshire and partly in Lancashire, and near the junction of 4 townships, whose united population, amounting to 16,830, has doubled in 40 years. The Waterside Cotton Mills of the Fielden family are amongst the largest in the kingdom. They are flanked on either side by a weaving shop, a room measuring 100 yards by 60 yards, lighted from above by skylights, and filled with 900 or 1000 pair of looms, placed as close together as is possible to allow passage for the 500 hands who attend to them. A bronze statue of John Fielden, Esq., M.P., by *Foley*, has been erected in the town. *Stanfield Hall* (Thomas Fielden, Esq.) lies on the slope of the hill overlooking the town. It was probably built about the time of Henry VII., but is much altered and modernised. *Todmorden Hall*, the seat of the Radclyffes in the 15th and 17th centuries, is an interesting gabled house containing some painted glass and a carved oak mantel-piece, with the arms of the Radclyffes, 1603.

The neighbourhood of Todmorden is full of beautiful and romantic scenery. On *Stoodley Hill*, to the E., is an obelisk erected to commemorate the termination of the Peninsular War. At the breaking out of the Crimean War, it tumbled down, but has since been rebuilt.

The main line, which turns off to the rt., runs to Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, and Leeds, while the branch to Burnley keeps sharp to the N.W., ascending the Vale of Calder, and passing l. *Scaitcliff* (Mrs. Crossley).

At *Knot's Mill*, near Scaitcliff, is a remarkable rock, towering above the valley. It is referred to in Roby's 'Lancashire Witches.'

21½ m. *Portsmouth Stat.* The Irwell rises in the hills on the l. towards Bacup, about 2 m. distant. *Portsmouth House* (J. Green, Esq.).

23½ m. *Holme Stat.* The *ch.* contains a memorial window and vault of the Whitaker family, two of whose most celebrated members were Dr. Whitaker, the antiquary and historian of Whalley Abbey; and his predecessor and namesake, Dr. William Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1579. He was a strong Calvinist, and of rather intolerant views, though Bishop Hall calls him "the honour of our schools and the angel of our church, than whom our age saw nothing more memorable." *The Holme* (T. H. Whitaker, Esq.), which lies to the rt. of the rly., has been the residence of this family since 1431. The house is built of wood, and has preserved most of its ancient characteristics by judicious alterations.

Even up to 1717 the W. wing remained in its original state, and was noted for the number of hiding places it contained for priests. Great improvements were made in the last centy. by planting, nearly half a million of trees having been planted by the then owner. Opposite the Holme is Thievely Pike, whose rocky edges are locally known as "Thievely Skirts." The whole district is remarkable for its rocky and stony character, from which it obtained the Anglo-Saxon name of *Cliviger*—"a rocky place." It gives rise to the Irwell and to both the Calders, which, springing from the same marsh, flow in opposite directions, and fall into different seas. Between Portsmouth and Holme the scenery is rugged and broken, the steep "cloughs" in rainy weather being occupied by waterfalls of very respectable dimensions. The chief of these ravines are (going west) Redwater Clough, Beater Clough, Ratten Clough, Earl's Bower, and Dodbottom Gully. The antiquary should ascend the hills above Holme House, and cross the Moor to the *Long Causeway*, a mountain-road between Burnley and Mytholm Bridge. A succession of stones inscribed with crosses marks the way, and are named Stiperden, Duke's, Maiden, and Stump Crosses. The Long Causeway was the road by which the Lacies travelled in their progresses from Pontefract to Clitheroe and Lancaster. The pedestrian can proceed thus to Burnley, passing *Ormerod House* (Rev. W. Thursby). The house was erected at the latter end of the 16th centy., and has the names of the founder, Lawrence Ormerod, and his wife carved upon it. It descended to Col. Hargreaves, through the sole daughter of that family; and his coheiress married the Rev. W. Thursby. Close to and on the E. side of Ormerod is *Hurst Wood*, an old house belonging to the Towneleys, who married into the Ormerod family; and adjoining it is '*Spenser's House*,' where the poet is said to have retired when he left Cambridge, and to have written 'The Shepheardes Calendar.'

The rly. continues its course up the valley, passing rt. *Barcroft*, an old house of the 16th centy., now belonging to the Towneleys; and the beautiful park of *Towneley*, a fine old house with wings and towers. It was once quadrangular, and the N.E. side contained the chapel, gateway, sacristy, and library, the work of Sir J. Towneley (temp. Henry VII.). On the S.W. is the hall, and a west wing was added by the present owner. The interior contains a number of family portraits, including one of Richard Towneley, 1598, who was so long a wanderer in foreign countries that, on his return, he was recognised only by his dog; Christopher Towneley, the antiquary, 1603; Charles Towneley, slain at Marston Moor; and C. Towneley, the collector of the celebrated marbles which are now in the British Museum, and known as the Towneley Collection, for which 20,000*l.* was paid. "In this collection there is not a single statue, bust, or basso-relievo, which does not rise far above mediocrity; and with the exception of some seven or eight subjects beyond the hope or possibility of present attainment, it certainly contains the finest specimens of ancient art yet remaining in the world." The vestments of the chapel are said to have been brought from Whalley Abbey. The Towneleys claim to have been settled here since the time of Alfred. During the Civil Wars they were staunch Royalists, Charles Towneley, the head of the family in 1644, having been killed in the battle of Marston Moor.

26½ m. *Towneley Stat.*, overlooking the park, and the town of

27 m. *Burnley* (*Inn:* Bull, bad). (Rte. 8.)

ROUTE 5.

MANCHESTER TO ACCRINGTON, BY BURY AND HASLINGDEN.

The traveller leaves Manchester by the Victoria Terminus (Lancashire and Yorkshire system), the rly. parting company with the Liverpool line immediately after crossing the bridge over the Irwell.

¼ m. *Salford Stat.* was for many years the Manchester terminus.

2½ m. *Pendleton Stat.* The Peel Park is a little on the rt. Emerging from the cuttings, exceedingly pretty views are gained of the wooded heights of Broughton, Kersal Moor, Prestwich Ch., and the windings of the Irwell.

The neighbourhood of Pendleton on the l. is a favourite one for residential purposes, and particularly in the prettily wooded district between Eccles and Swinton Park. Amongst the seats here are *Hope Hall* (formerly the residence of Sir E. Armitage), described as an ancient house in 1595, but rebuilt; *Acresfield* (Miss Heywood); *Claremont* (Oliver Heywood, Esq.), &c.

1½ m. from Pendleton, on the Bolton road, is the village of *Pendlebury*, and *Pendlebury House*. The *Ch.* of St. Augustine is worth a visit. It is of Geometric Gothic, built from designs by Bodeley, and is filled with some of the finest specimens of modern glass by *Burlison* and *Grylls*. Still further is *Swinton*, where is the fine range of buildings of the *Industrial Schools*, opened in 1846, affording accommodation for nearly 1000 children. Close to the rly., beyond Pendlebury on l., is *Agecroft Hall*, an interesting old wood-and-plaster hall of the reign of Elizabeth. It is quadrangular, and is entered by an archway into a courtyard. Notice the fine oriel timber window with its richly carved bracket. In the interior is much good woodwork, and some stained glass with the arms of the Langleys and John o' Gaunt. The Langleys were its original possessors, and it passed from them in 1561 to the family of Dauntesey, and is now the residence of Mrs. Foxton. At the bottom of the hill the Irwell is crossed by *Agecroft Bridge*, which leads to Kersal Moor. It is mentioned by Leland, who speaks of it as a "Bridge veri long and greate of tymbre on Irwel." The Manchester racecourse used to be in this neighbourhood, but is now at Cross Lane, Salford. On the opposite side of the river is *Kersal Cell*, the old seat of the Byroms, occupied, till her death, by their descendant, Miss Atherton; and a little higher up the stream is *Irwell Park*, the property of the descendants of the late Thomas Drinkwater, Esq. The course of the river through this valley is one of considerable beauty, even though its waters are none of the clearest. That this defilement is of no very modern date is shown by the MSS. notes of Mr. Rasbotham, made in 1786, who says, "The river hath trout, shoulders, chubs, dace, gudgeons, and eels. Salmon came up it before the establishment of the fishery at Warrington, higher than this township; but there is no such thing experienced at present."

At 4½ m. rt. CLIFTON JUNC. the Bolton line turns off to the l. The tourist will perceive by the long

trains of coal trucks and the numerous chimneys and winding engines, that he is traversing the Lancashire *coal-field*. The district between Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, contains some splendid coal seams, the principal of which are the Worsley, 4 ft., the Trencher Bone coal, the Cannel mine and the Arley mine, all of which have yielded to the geologist a large quantity of fossil fishes (see *Introduction*). Mr. Binney, of Manchester, has been and still is a most active scientific labourer in this direction. *Clifton Hall*. At *Woodgate*, a little higher up, Ainsworth, of Latin dictionary renown, was born.

The rly. to Bury now crosses the Irwell and the Bolton Canal, leaving on rt. *The Park* (R. N. Philips, Esq.).

On the l. of the rly. and on the bank of the river is *Rhodes* farm, of which a curious story is told in Watson's MSS.:—"Rhodes, of Rhodes, leaving his estate, and it being land of inheritance, and lying within the manor of Pilkington, then belonging to Sir John Pilkington, the knight, desirous of purchasing the estate, applied to Rhodes; but he, being unwilling to part with it, refused to sell. The estate is of considerable length, and is bounded by the river Irwell for more than a mile, and at the extremity of the land stood a cow-house, of which Rhodes made use as a shelter for young cattle during the winter, but at other times it was disused. Into this building, it is said, Sir John ordered some of his own cattle to be put and locked them up there, giving out that they were stolen, and offered a reward accordingly. Some time passed before the cattle were found. At length, as had been concerted, some of Sir John's people found them in the cow-house, and proceedings in law were commenced immediately against Rhodes for this pretended robbery, against which he defended himself; but the fact of the cattle having been locked up in his building being notorious, and the presumption of his being privy, if not a principal to the concealment, was evidence so strong against Rhodes that he was obliged to come upon terms with Sir John, which caused the loss of his inheritance. Sir John afterwards forfeited the manor of Pilkington; this, in those days, was called a just judgment, and believed to be inflicted upon him for the above treachery." Close to Rhodes is *Molyneux*, once the residence of the Mullineux family.

5½ m. *Molyneux Brow Stat.*

7 m. *Ringley Road Stat.*

8 m. *Radcliffe Bridge Stat.*, where the Irwell, which makes a considerable détour to the W., is crossed again by the rly., and also by a turnpike-road bridge of 3 arches. To the rt. and on the N. bank of the river is the ancient village of *Radcliffe*, so called in Saxon from the red rock or cliff which overhangs the Irwell just below its confluence with the Roch. In Saxon times Edward the Confessor held Radcliffe, and bestowed it on Roger de Poictou, who forfeited it soon after the Domesday Survey. It then remained with the Crown till Stephen's reign, when it was given to Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester. In the reign of Henry II. we first hear of a De Radeclive, and for many generations that family played an important part in Lancashire history, Sir Richard de Radcliffe being seneschal and minister of the Royal Forests of Blackburnshire. Of his two sons, Sir John, the younger, was the ancestor of the Radclyffes of Foxdenton (Rte. 3), while from Sir William, the elder, usually styled the "Great William," descended the Barons of Fitzwalter and Earls of Sussex. Sir John was himself known as knight of Ordshall, from having his estate there; and one of

his successors, also Sir John Radclyffe of Ordshall, lost five sons in different battles within two years, 1598-99. In the same year, too, his daughter, a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, died of grief for loss of her brothers. Of the family of Radclyffe was the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, whose title and life were forfeited through his adherence to the Stuart cause.

"An unbroken male descent for a period nearly coeval with, if not previous to, the Conquest—their intermarryings with some of the noblest families of England—their deeds of valour on the battle-field, their wisdom in the council chamber, sufficiently attest their antiquity and importance—whilst the mere record of their dignities proves the high rank they enjoyed. The house of Radclyffe produced 14 Earls, 1 Viscount, 5 Barons, 7 Knights of the Garter, 1 Lord Deputy of Ireland, 2 Ambassadors, several Bannerets and Knights of the Bath, along with many Privy Councillors, warriors, and statesmen."—*Burke.* In Henry IV.'s reign, James Radclyffe had permission to enclose his manor house of Radclyffe, "and those walls, hall, and towers so made, to krennel and embattle." It is now in ruins; but even in decay shows traces of strong masonry. Only the lower story is left, a sycamore tree used to occupy the place of the others. The old hall adjoining the tower, of brick and timber, has been taken down to make room for a row of modern cottages.

Radclyffe possesses to this day the tradition of a terrible tragedy, which is told in Percy's Reliques. One Sir William de Radclyffe had a very beautiful daughter, whose mother died in giving her birth. He married again, and the stepmother conceived a violent hatred to the girl, whom she sent one day, when Sir William was out hunting, into the kitchen, with a message to the cook that he must dress the white doe. The cook professed ignorance of the particular white doe he was to dress, and asserted that he was ordered to kill the daughter, which he did, and made her into a pie. When Sir William came home, he asked for his daughter, and the wife declared that she had gone into a nunnery. Whereupon the scullion boy denounced the stepmother, and warned Sir William against eating the pie. The cruel woman was burnt, and the cook was condemned to stand in boiling lead, but the scullion boy was made heir to Sir William's possessions. The story is told in a ballad in the Pepys' collection called, 'The Lady Isabella's Tragedy; or, the Stepmother's Cruelty;' but by other antiquaries, such as Roby and Baines, and in the Lancashire ballads, it is called 'Fair Ellen of Radcliffe.' It is most graphically told:—

"She strayhte into the kitchen went
Her message for to tell:
And then she spied the master cook
Who did with malice swell.

'Nowe, master cooke, it must be soe,
Do that which I thee tell;
You needs must dress the milk-white doe
Which you do knowe full well.'

Then strayht his cruel, bloody hands,
He on the ladye laid,
Who quivering and ghastly stands,
While thus to her he say'd,

'Thou art the doe that I must dress,
See here, behold, my knife;
For it is pointed, presentli
To ridd thee of thy life.'

O then, cryed out the scullion boye,
As loud as loud might be,
'O save her life, good master cook,
And make your pyes of me.'"

Radcliffe Ch. is of Norm. date, coeval with the building of the tower. It is cruciform, and consists of nave with aisles, N. and S. transepts, chancel, and tower. The N. transept and chancel are of modern date, but the S. transept, called the "Sun" chapel or chantry, is of the date of the 13th centy. In the interior are some good modern memo-

rial windows of stained glass. The subjects are the arms of Radclyffe, with the head of a queen; another has the head of a king, which may be a portrait of Edward III.; on another window on the W. is a painting of St. John the Evangelist. The monument of James de Radclyffe and his lady, which was of alabaster, has unfortunately disappeared, owing in a great measure to the excessive veneration with which the people regarded it, which prompted them to break off bits, that they might keep them as amulets. The ch. was restored and enlarged in 1873.

Near Radcliffe Bridge is *St. Thomas's Ch.* It was, originally, in the form of an eastern pagoda, but has recently been replaced by a new ch.

Soon after leaving Radcliffe, the Irwell is once more crossed, and the visitor arrives at

10½ m. *Bury Stat.*

[Bury may also be reached from Manchester by omnibus, which starts every half-hour from Hanging Ditch and Hyde's Cross. It follows the road to Broughton, passing the Assize Courts, and through a succession of villas and residences, which become larger and more ambitious the further they are from Manchester. A railway to Manchester taking much the same route is completed.

4½ m. *Prestwich.* The *ch.*, of New Red sandstone, overlooking the Irwell, consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and chapels at the end of the aisles called the Wilton and Lever chapels. The parish of Prestwich is of great extent, being at least 15 m. in length, and embracing the town of Oldham, which was formed into a chapelry of this parish in the reign of Edward III. "The population and wealth of the neighbourhood increased so fast as to induce the papal nuncio in 1465 to establish in Manchester a sale of indulgences." The *Rectory* is now a modern house, but the old one, taken down in 1840, was the residence of successive rectors from 1485. It was always called the Deyne (Saxon, "den") from its position at the edge of a small clough or valley. A little to the rt. of the village is *Heaton Hall*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Wilton. The house, from designs by *Wyatt*, has an Ionic portico, and is placed in a finely wooded park, 5 m. in circumference. Heaton originally belonged to the Langleys and the Hollands, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of Egerton, one of whom, Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, was created Baron Grey de Wilton in 1784, and Earl of Wilton in 1801.

The County Lunatic Asylum is situated at Prestwich.

6 m. at Whitefield or *Stand* there is a handsome modern ch. of the date of the 14th centy. "The old hall of the Pilkingtons at Stand, forming the Stand in the park, from whence the place derives its name, and which, according to tradition, was originally a story higher than at present, with a flat roof, for the purpose of witnessing the hunting below, is still existing, and near it is a large barn, erected from the remains of a neighbouring chapel, which contains some curiously carved oak principals, still in good preservation. The roof of the barn, which is also of ancient carved oak, exactly resembles the roof of the S. aisle of Prestwich ch." —*Baines.* At Blackford Bridge the road crosses the Roch, and passes the old house of *Starkies*. *Redvales* is another old mansion, of the date of 1628.]

8 m. *Bury* (*Hotel:* Derby) is a busy manufacturing town of considerably over 30,000 inhabitants, though in 1793 it did not contain 3000. Nevertheless, it is by no

means a modern town, for it is mentioned as having been held by the Lacies soon after the Conquest, together with the lordship of Blackburnshire.

Leland, too, speaks of it as "Byri on Irwell, iv or v miles from Manchestre, but a poore market. There is a ruine of a castel by the paroch chirch yn the towne." Even the ruins of this castle have disappeared, and on its site a Volunteer armoury has arisen. Remains, however, have frequently been dug up, and the foundations have been traced. The *church*, the rebuilding of which was completed in 1876, is now one of the finest in the county. The tower and spire are as they were built in 1843. There is a R. C. ch. here, with an exquisite lantern tower by *Pugin*. At the back of the ch. is a steep and rather precipitous descent, at the foot of which the Irwell is said to have flowed, previous to the diversion of its course. Other modern buildings are the Town Hall and Athenæum, forming part of a handsome block adjoining the Derby Hotel, to the erection of which the Earl of Derby, as chief landowner, largely contributed.

Bury contains a good *Free School*, founded by Roger Kay, Prebendary of Salisbury in 1726.

In the market-place is a bronze statue, by *Bailey*, of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, placed there in 1851. Bury is largely indebted to the family of Peel for its prosperity. The first Sir Robert Peel had extensive works here for calico-printing, and resided for many years at *Chamber Hall*, where his son, the future Prime Minister of England, was born. Bury first figures as a manufacturing town in the reign of Henry VIII., although then principally for woollens. In the reign of Elizabeth it had attained great importance, so much so "that an aulnager was appointed at Bury by Act of Parliament to stamp woollen cloth, for the purpose of preventing it being unduly stretched on the tenters;" so that it seems that commercial frauds are not limited to our own day. In the last centy. a family of the name of *Kay* lived here, one of whom invented the mode of throwing the shuttle, by means of the "picking-peg" instead of by the hand; and this was followed up by an invention of his sons in the shape of the drop-box, by which the weaver can use any of these shuttles at will, and thus weave a fabric of colours as easily as a common calico.

A further improvement in cotton-spinning was made in 1791 by Mr. Whitehead, the postmaster of Bury, consisting in "piecing" the ends of the perpetually breaking threads while the machine was in motion.

Amongst Bury worthies of earlier date may be mentioned *John Warburton*, born 1681, a celebrated antiquary and Somerset herald.

Rail from Bury to Manchester, 10½ m.; Heywood, 3½; Rochdale, 6; Haslingden, 9; Accrington, 12½; Blackburn, 17; Bacup, 12; Bolton, 6; Wigan, 15½.

The line to Haslingden and Rossendale keeps due N., following the E. bank of the Irwell, and passing

1½ m. *Walmesley*, near which, on the bank of the river, is an earthwork, known as Castle Steads. To the l. is *Brandlesholme Hall*, now a farmhouse, but once the residence of the Greenhalghes in the reign of Richard II. A little further W. is *Tottington*, which, although now an insignificant village, was the seat of the Imperial Court, to which the manors of Bury, Middleton, Chadderton, and Alkrington did suit and service. The manor of Tottington was given to General Monk as a reward for his services during the Restoration, and is now enjoyed by the Duke of Buccleuch as heir to the Albemarle estates.

13 m. *Summerseat Stat.* The valley now begins to close in, and becomes extremely picturesque. On rt. on the hill above is a prospect tower, erected by the Messrs. Grant, with whose name the interests and prosperity of this valley are so deeply associated. The visitor will feel equally interested when he knows that the two brothers Grant were the originals of the Brothers Cheeryble in 'Nicholas Nickleby.'

2 m. E. of Summerseat is *Cob House*, the residence of the brave Captain Kay in 1644.

On l., under the shoulder of Holcombe Moor, is the village of *Holcombe*, most charmingly situated, and possessing a pretty Dec. modern *ch. Holcombe Hill*, which rises in steep terraces above, is surmounted by a lofty tower, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, which, from its position, is a landmark for many miles both E. and W. *Nuttall Hall* was the seat of the De Notoghs (temp. Richard II.), and after passing through many hands, is now, by purchase, in those of the Grant family, at present represented by Mrs. Lawson, Brough Hall.

14½ m. *Ramsbottom* (*Inn:* Grant Arms). This is a busy little manufacturing village, once mainly dependent on the cotton-mills of the Messrs. Ashton, and the print-works of the Grants, who have erected a Scotch ch., which has recently been very much enlarged. St. Andrew's, originally a Presbyterian ch. (also built by the Messrs. Grant), has since been used for Ch. of England worship. There is also St. Paul's Ch., built in 1850. The scenery is extremely pretty, and the visitor should ascend Holcombe Hill from here, and, if he choose, cross to Over Darwen, on the Bolton and Blackburn line (Rte. 7).

15 m. STUBBINS JUNC. with the Bacup and Rossendale line (Rte. 6), with which the main line keeps parallel for a little distance, though gradually attaining a higher level. On the l. is the *Tor Hill*, conspicuous for its oval form; and *Musbury Hill*, which was formerly enclosed for the lord's deer. On the rt. is the flat-topped hill of *Coupe Law*, where horse-races were once held.

At *Helmshore* (*Stat.*) there are a few cotton and fulling mills.

19½ m. *Haslingden* (*Inn:* Commercial), has a busy population of nearly 11,000, which finds employment in the various cotton-mills of the town and the stone quarries in the neighbourhood. There is very little to see in it; the ch. having been rebuilt at the end of the last century. During some repairs in 1857 a skull and cross-bones were dug up, the latter having gilding upon them. These were probably relics of St. James, the patron saint, which were hidden on the visit of the Chantry Commissioners, who found only "ii lyttel belles" and ornaments to the value of 7*s.* 6*d.* It contains a memorial E. window to Mrs. Hoyle, and a font (date 1540) with the arms of the Holden and Towneley families upon it. A curious mention of the early church at Haslingden is made in the 'Iter Lancastrense,' a poem written in 1636 by the Rev. Richard James, and printed by the Chetham Society, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library. In the course of his excursion to Pendle occur the following quaint lines:—

"Churches faire doe stand
In laymen's lands, and chappels have no land
To cherish learned curates, though Sir Jhon
Doe preach for foure pounds unto Haselingtou;
Such yeerly rent with right of begging corne
Makes Jhon a sharer in my Ladie's home.
He drinks and prayes, and 40 yeeres this life
Leading at home, keepes children and a wife.
Theis are y^e^ wonders of our careless dayes:
Small store serves him who for y^e^ people prayes."

Holden Hall, 1 m. S.W., now a farmhouse, was a manor-house of great antiquity, and believed to be the residence of Robert de Haslingden in the 15th century. The scenery in the vicinity of Haslingden (the town of the hazles) is of rather a sombre character, the hills, although of tolerable height, possessing but little diversity of outline. They are of the carboniferous sandstone age, and have evidently been much acted on by denudation. The views on the north, towards Pendle Hill and Padiham, are picturesque, and betoken that the visitor is approaching the bold ranges of mountains which characterise North Lancashire. To the S. is the valley of the Irwell, terminated in the distance by the Derbyshire hills, and westwards the eye wanders over Amounderness and the Irish Channel. The manufactures of Haslingden consist principally of woollen goods, of the class called backings, dometts, flannels, and calicoes.

20¼ m. *Baxenden Stat.* On rt. is the *Laund* (J. Worsley, Esq.).

23 m. ACCRINGTON JUNC. (Rte. 8).

ROUTE 6.

BURY TO BURNLEY BY BACUP AND ROSSENDALE.

As far as STUBBINS JUNC. *see* last route. The Bacup branch follows the course of the Irwell, at a lower level than the main line, to Accrington. On rt. is the straggling village of *Edenfield*.

6½ m. *Ewood Bridge Stat.*

8 m. *Rawtenstall* (*Inn:* Queen's) was, in the reign of Edward II., one of the eleven vaccaries (now known as cow pastures or *booths*) into which the Forest of Rossendale was divided, and which were valued at 10*s.* each, although they subsequently became worth very much more. It is now a busy little cotton town of 8000 inhabitants, with regular and well-built streets, the whole place bearing a prosperous and contented aspect. The traveller has now fairly entered the precincts of the *Forest of Rossendale*, one of the four that at the time of the Conquest made up the Forest of Blackburnshire, and containing about 30 square miles, or 19,505 statute acres. "The forests were at that time not comprised within the limits of any township, or other subdivision of property or estate, and being without paramount owner, were naturally claimed by the first Norman barons or other dignitaries, the favourites and followers of the Conqueror, who would readily endorse their title thereto, in consideration of fealty and distinguished services."—*Newbigging*. The Honours of Clitheroe and Lancaster were given to Roger de Poictou, third son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, but they were soon forfeited, owing to his taking part in several rebellions. The Honour of Lancaster was then given to Stephen, and that of Clitheroe to the family of Lacy. Passing by marriage into the House of Lancaster, they became royal property, until they were bestowed by Charles II., at his restoration, on Gen. Monk, Duke of Albemarle, from whom they have descended to the Duke of Buccleuch, the present Lord of the Honour. A considerable portion of the Forest of Rossendale was given by the De Lacies

to the Abbots of Whalley, a document, dated 1361, being in existence, stating, "that the chase of Rossendale with Accrington, for herbage and other profits beyond the feeding of beasts of chase, is worth by the year 20*l.* 2*s.*" In Henry VII.'s reign a commission was issued which resulted in partitioning the forest lands, and thus giving a great impetus to cultivation, many people becoming owners of copyholds on the strength of the commission. The value of property increased until the reign of James I., when the Crown lawyers discovered that the title was bad, and thus inflicted a terrible blow on the many families who had settled here. But, after an immense amount of litigation, the matter was settled by an Act arranging for the confirmation of the titles by the payment of 40 years' rent, half of which was paid during James I.'s reign, and the other half in 1650.

The association of Rossendale Forest with wild animals is shown by the frequency of names connected with them, such as Boarsgreave, Hogshead, Swinshaw, Wolfstone, Wolfenden, Deerplay, Stacksteads (Stagsteads), Roecliff, Harthill, and others. It was consequently a favourite hunting-ground, and subject to the rigorous laws then in operation. In ancient times the following rhymed oath was taken by every inhabitant residing within the forest and being of the age of 12 years:—

"You shall true Liege man be
Unto the King's Majestie:
Unto the beasts of the Forest you shall no hurt do,
Nor to anything that doth belong thereunto:
The offences of others you shall not conceal,
But to the utmost of your power, you shall them reveal
Unto the officers of the forest,
Or to them who may see them redrest:
All these things you shall see done
So help you God at his holy doom."
Newbigging.

The forest was governed by Greaves, or Reeves, whose duty it was to uphold the forest laws, to apprehend vagrants and robbers, and generally to superintend the affairs of the district very much as parish officers have to do nowadays. At present Rossendale is a forest only in name, the greater part of it being under cultivation as moorland farms. The geological formation is that of the Lower Coal-measures, which crop out in various places. The highest elevations are *Trough Edge End* (1475 ft.), and *Thieveley Pike* (1474 ft.), both in the neighbourhood of Bacup, and *Coupe Law* (1438 ft.), which lies a little to the S. of Newchurch. Although the scenery is not very romantic, it is wild and open, and contains many a charming "clough" and sequestered glen.

Soon after quitting Rawstenstall, the rly. passes on l. the mill of *Hareholme*, one of the earliest in the district, and originally built for a worsted manufactory, but now used for cotton.

10 m. *Newchurch* (*Inns:* Royal; Duke of Buccleuch, at Waterfoot), on high ground to the l. of the rly., is a thriving village, dependent on the cotton-trade. The modern *ch.* (1824) superseded an old chapel of the time of Henry VIII., respecting the building of which there is a tradition that its founders three times attempted to place it in another locality, but that each time the materials were deposited at the present site in the course of the night. A similar story is told of the churches of Burnley and Rochdale. In the churchyard is a curious epitaph to the memory of John Kershaw and his wife, who founded the grammar school in 1700:—

"They lived long beloved,
And dy'd bewail'd,
And two estates
Upon one school entail'd."

Clough Fold Chapel, near New-

church, was reputed to be the scene of the labours of Dr. Watts, the author of the hymns that bear his name. A modern ch. has been built at Waterfoot, near the rly. From Waterfoot a road, at right angles to the main road through the valley, leads to *Burnley* (9 m.), by way of Dean. This is one of those sequestered nooks of Rossendale which stands apart from the chief thoroughfare of traffic. Its inhabitants are of a simple and primitive type. They have long been distinguished for their musical ability, both vocal and instrumental, and are known far and wide as the "Deighn Lay-rocks."

10¾ m. *Stackstead* is the *stat.* for the village of *Tunstead* (*Inn:* Commercial), the inhabitants of which are occupied in cotton and woollen spinning. The ch. is modern. Near the village are *Fern Hill* and *Heath Hill* (R. Munn, Esq.).

Following up the valley of the Irwell, the terminus of the line is reached at *Bacup* (*Inns:* Market; Queen; Green Man; Railway), a thriving though irregularly built town at the foot of the moors, in which the river takes its rise. Although in size and importance the metropolis of Rossendale, it is not so old a place as either Goodshaw or Newchurch, the few people who lived at Bacup at the close of the last centy. being obliged to go to church or chapel at Newchurch, by a road still called "the Kirk Gate." It has now, however, a population of over 18,000, employed in cotton-spinning, woollen manufacture, and dye works. There are three churches, none of which possess any interest, except that of St. Saviour, which has a baptistery. Co-operative stores find great favour in Bacup, there being a large establishment in the town, in addition to four others in the suburbs. "The capital invested in co-operative cotton factories in Rossendale and the immediate neighbourhood amounts to nearly half a million of money; and the shareholders range from 8000 to 10,000."

The antiquary will find, on the hill-side overlooking the very pretty dingle that leads to Burnley, an ancient earthwork, known as *The Dykes.* "It measures more than 1800 ft. in length, is situated at the edge of a gentle slope, and has a trench at least 54 ft. broad at the bottom. From its position it is capable of protecting a large army in front, but it is easily accessible from the E., and must have been abandoned by its defenders whenever the enemy had turned their flank. Its construction can only have been suggested by temporary necessities, since it has evidently been abandoned in an unfinished state."—*Wilkinson.*

Mr. Wilkinson, in an elaborate paper read before the Historic Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, considers that this place was one of the outworks in connection with the locale of the battle of Brunanburh, which he believes was fought at Burnley, between the Saxon troops of Athelstan and the conjoined forces of the Danes, Welsh, and Scotch, under the Danish chief Anlaf. The Saxons were victorious in the affray, which was very sanguinary, resulting in the loss of five sea-kings and seven jarls.

Rail from Bacup:—Newchurch, 3½ m.; Bury, 12 m.; Rochdale, 7 m.

It is a charming mountain walk of 7 m. to *Burnley*, the road running through a prettily wooded dingle, passing on l. The Dykes and l. *Broadclough* (J. Whitaker, Esq.).

As the way ascends, the woodland ceases, and the traveller emerges on the open moor, with its invigorating breeze. In the hollow a little to the rt., 3 m. from the town, is the *Source of the Irwell*, described by Harrison as

"a noteable water that riseth above Bacup and goeth thence to Rossendale." The district in which it rises, though to all intents and purposes part of Rossendale Forest, is geographically in Cliviger, a wild moorland extending northwards, the inhabitants of which are said to have removed these landmarks further south than they were entitled to, and thus gained for themselves a considerable portion of Rossendale. Various explanations of the name Irwell have been given. Ir Gaeil, or the Western Torrent, has been suggested by Whitaker, the historian of Manchester; Ere well, or Spring in the Hoar (frost), by Whitaker, the antiquary of Whalley; while Mr. Newbigging, in his 'History of Rossendale,' considers it to be derived from Eirè, one of the old Celtic deities. Whatever be its origin, the Irwell is one of the most remarkable streams in Great Britain, from the great value of its waters for manufacturing purposes, and the enormous trade which has been attracted to its banks in its comparatively short course.

At the top of the hill the road turns, leaving on rt. *Thieveley Pike*, 1474 ft., one of the highest of the Rossendale hills. From the summit, on a clear day, the view is very fine, extending over Musbury and Holcombe hills and Coupe Law; E. over Black Hambledon and Blackstone Edge; to the N. and N.W. over Pendle Hill, Ingleborough and Penyghent. Towards the Lancashire plain the spectator beholds "a succession of swelling moorlands succeeding each other until lost on the far horizon, preserving throughout a striking general uniformity of elevation, and presenting the appearance of an extensive undulating table-land. Were he further to extend his researches and cross over this large expanse of elevated moorland, he would find that it is intersected by numerous deep, narrow, tortuous channels running in various directions, and cut into the hard grit rocks below, through which flows the water collected on the uplands, and to whose eroding action, combined with other subaërial agencies, they evidently owe their existence."—*Aitken.* Thieveley Pike was formerly one of the old beacon stations, and still shows traces of the circular bed of stones in which the beacon-fire was lighted. Further on, at the foot of *Dirpley* (= Deerplay) *Hill*, a road from Newchurch falls in. A very charming "clough" or wooded dingle opens into the valley of the Calder, and, passing Towneley Hall (Col. Towneley), the traveller reaches, 7 m., Burnley (Rte. 8).

From Bacup the traveller may also take the Sharneyford road to Todmorden, 5 m., passing Tooter Hill to the rt., and going by a gradual ascent a distance of 1½ m. to the ridge of the hill, where stands the highest cotton-mill in England. This ridge has been described by "Tim Bobbin" as the "riggin o' th' world." Thence, going down the wooded clough, Todmorden is reached, at a further distance of 3½ m. The scenery from Sharneyford to Todmorden is of the most romantic and beautiful description.

ROUTE 7.

MANCHESTER TO CLITHEROE, BY BOLTON, BLACKBURN, AND WHALLEY.

From Manchester to Bolton, the traveller proceeds by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., the Bury line branching off to the rt. at

4½ m. CLIFTON JUNC. (see Rte. 5), from which point the rly. runs N.W., following the valley of the Irwell as far as Farnworth.

7½ m. *Stoneclough Stat.* On the opposite side of the river (on rt.) is the village of *Ringley*, forming part of the township of Pilkington. There are handsome new churches both at Ringley and *Prestolee*, a little higher up. The latter contains some excellent stained glass, and it is worth notice that the W. window, which cost 200*l.*, was contributed by the operatives of the cotton-mills belonging to the Crompton family, who were mainly instrumental in building the ch.

8½ m. *Halshaw Moor Stat.* On l. is the populous township of *Farnworth*, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the adjacent collieries, cotton-mills, paper-making and chemical works. The little river Tonge, with its tributary streams, the Croal and Bradshaw, here fall into the Irwell, the latter river making an abrupt turn as it flows N.E. from Radcliffe and Bury. Overlooking it is *Birch House* (W. B. Whittam, Esq.) built in the reign of Charles I. It was originally the seat of the Rishtons, from whom it came into the hands of the Dornings and, subsequently, the Rasbothams, a member of which family, Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, was a well-known Lancashire antiquary and man of literary attainments, and high sheriff of the county in 1769. *Farnworth Old Hall*, a half timbered house of the early part of the 16th centy., and the residence of a branch of the Hulton family in Charles II.'s reign, is now a workman's cottage. Farnworth has undergone great improvement and extension within the last few years, and is now provided with a handsome public park.

This township claims to have had born within it, in 1544, *Dr. Bancroft*, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council to James I., who obtained his promotion to a canonry of Canterbury as a reward for a learned sermon against the Puritans. His appointment, says Strype, "which met with considerable opposition, was owing in a great measure to the activity and exertions of the Archbishop and the Lord Treasurer. Some, indeed, had represented him as inclined to popery, but his high character and deserts were properly set forth by his Grace's orders, and sent to court. It was stated that his conversation had been without blame in the world, having never been complained of, detected, or, for aught he knew, suspected of any extraordinary enormity. He had been a preacher against popery above 24 years, and was certainly no papist." It was to Archbishop Bancroft that Lambeth Palace is indebted for the famous library, which he founded and bequeathed to his successors. A recent investigation claims Farnworth, near Prescot, as the real place of his nativity.

In the peat of *Kersley Moss*, a little to the S., bog oak has been found, the relics of the ancient forest that covered it.

9 m. *Moses' Gate Stat.*

10½ m. BOLTON, a large and important manufacturing town, intersected by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway system, whose lines pass through it from Manchester to Chorley, Preston, and the North; to Wigan and Liverpool; to Bury, Rochdale, and Yorkshire; and also to Darwen, Blackburn, Whalley, and Clitheroe. Bolton is also connected with the London and North-Western system by a branch line from Kenyon; and a new line to Manchester by Eccles (see Rte. 9) was opened by the L. and N.W. Co. in 1875. There is also a branch rly. (1½ m.) to Astley Bridge, a populous suburb between which and the town there are half-hourly omnibuses.

Bolton (*Inns:* Swan, Victoria, and Lever's Arms) is one of the earliest homes, and has long been one of the principal seats, of the cotton industry, the local conditions for which are peculiarly favourable. Though a town of considerable antiquity, for as early as the 12th cent. it was noted for its woollen trade and in 1256 it was raised to the rank of a market town by charter of Henry III., it is mainly to the inventions of Arkwright and Crompton that it is indebted for its great extension and its present prosperity. Blome described it as a "fair well-built town, with broad streets," in the 17th centy.; but this was ere the advent of cotton-mills, and there can be no doubt that at a later period, as factories and foundries began to multiply, it lost much of this prepossessing appearance. Within the last quarter of a century great and extensive improvements have been carried out; new and wide streets have been formed; the character of its street architecture has been greatly improved; and some of its public buildings—notably its Town Hall and its Market Hall—will bear comparison with similar edifices in any other part of the country.

Surrounded as it was in the remote past by dreary and inhospitable moors, we have but little light as to the earlier history of the town. Etymologists are by no means agreed as to the derivation of its name; but we may accept Bolton as from Bothel-ton, *i.e. Botl*, an abode or dwelling, and *tún*, a town. There can be no doubt that the town, which in its earlier history was variously spoken of as Bodelton, Bothelton, Bowlton, Boltune, and Bolton-super-Moras, then as Bolton-le-Moor, and now simply according to its municipal charter as Bolton without the affix which hitherto was thought requisite to distinguish it from Bolton-le-Sands and other places, has a much higher antiquity than the era of the Norman Conquest. Not till the advent of the Norman Conquest, however, do we come fairly within the historic period; from that time we have frequent references to the manor of Bolton, and we have evidence that one of these feudal lords dwelt at the manor-house in Little Bolton, on the banks of the Croal. The manor of Bolton was given by William the Conqueror, in the year 1067, to his cousin Roger de Poictou, whom he at the same time advanced to the dignity and title of Earl of Lancaster.

Bolton, like most of the manufacturing towns, has progressed with extraordinary rapidity since the commencement of the factory system, for whereas the population of Great and Little Bolton in 1801 was only 17,416, the present population of the borough (1879) is estimated at 105,000; the population of the Bolton Poor-law Union in 1871 being 158,402.

In the battle of Flodden Field, the fame of the Bolton men, who fought under Sir Edward Stanley, is celebrated in language which con-

veys a strong impression of their courage and prowess:

"W^th fellowes fearce and fresh for feight
W^ch Halton feilds did turne in foores
W^th lustie ladds lim and light
From Blackborne and Bolton in ye Moores."
Baines.

The most eventful portion of the history of Bolton happened during the Civil Wars, when it was garrisoned for the Parliament, and attacked by the Earl of Derby's forces from Wigan, who endeavoured to carry it by assault. After great carnage the enemy was beaten off, and the Governor reinforced from Manchester. But the attack was renewed on the 28th of May, 1644, by Prince Rupert, at the head of 10,000 men, and the Earl of Derby, who had joined him from the Isle of Man. The garrison consisted of 3000 men, under Colonel Rigby. At first the issue was doubtful, but the Earl, at the head of 200 picked men, got up to the walls while the cavalry, it is said, were treacherously admitted by a townsman. The slaughter of the townspeople was terrible, and it was alleged that 4 ministers of religion were put to the sword; and that an officer, named Captain Booth, was killed, after quarter had been asked for and granted. Subsequent inquiry, however, seems to have proved that the ministers escaped with their lives. In the battle of Worcester, which was so disastrous to the forces and hopes of Charles II., the Earl of Derby was taken, and sent down to be executed at Bolton, as a sort of retributive punishment for the excesses of which he was accused at the siege 7 years previously. On the 15th October, 1651, as already stated, he was beheaded opposite the Man and Scythe Inn, Church Gate.

Although the history of Bolton's manufacturing prosperity has culminated since the beginning of the present centy., it was always remarkable for a pre-eminence in trade. As early as the reign of Richard I., an aulnager, or measurer by the ell, was appointed to measure and mark with the king's seal all woollen cloths for sale; and, in the reign of Edward III., a number of Flemish clothiers settled here, being promised, as old Fuller quaintly puts it, "that their beds would be good and their bedfellows better, seeing that the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them." Under Henry VIII. trade flourished, and Leland speaks thus: —"Bolton-upon-Moore Market stondith most by cottons and course yorne. Divers villages in the Moores about Bolton do make cottons." These cottons, however, were in reality woollens, the cotton trade not being established until 1641, when Bolton is mentioned as a celebrated place for the manufacture of "fustians, vermillions, and dimities," in the making and sale of which Humphry Chetham, the founder of the Chetham Hospital, in Manchester, was actively engaged. Mr. Rasbotham, the antiquary, who lived at Birch House (p. 58), writes that "there is a staple here for fustians of divers sorts, especially those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, which are brought into its markets and fairs from all parts of the country, and sold to the countrymen for clothes, and to the gentry for lining and other uses." Cotton velvet was first made here by Jeremiah Clarke in 1756. Bolton can also boast of being the place where *Arkwright*, who was a barber in Church Gate, in 1768, perfected his inventions in spinning. He did not, however, carry them out here, owing to the popular opposition in Lancashire to everything in the shape of machinery, but retired to found works and a fortune in Derbyshire.

Seven years afterwards (in 1775), *Samuel Crompton*, also a resident in the parish, and a native of Bolton, brought out his "Mule," which created a thorough revolution in the

spinning-trade. The town now contains about 150 factories, employing, it is estimated, 25,000 hands, and producing shirtings, quiltings, cambrics, muslins, counterpanes, &c. Bleaching is largely carried on, it being estimated that 6 millions of pieces of cloth are annually bleached here. "The factories or spinning-mills contain from 20 to 100,000 spindles each, and those of recent erection are really handsome buildings. There are about 3 millions of spindles in the borough. A mule —the machine upon which the cotton is spun—the invention of Samuel Crompton, contains from 500 to 1000 spindles, and a pair of these is managed by a spinner and 3 piecers. The tall chimneys belonging to the factories give the town a very peculiar appearance to a stranger. The by-laws of the borough require them to be at least 40 yards high, and some are more than double that height, one, "the big chimney," being in fact 122½ yds. The yarns spun in Bolton are generally very fine. As low as 10's are spun in one or two cases, but the "Bolton counts" are 60's and upwards: and as high as 200's are spun, the mule being capable of spinning a pound of cotton to the enormous length of 950 miles. In addition to the cotton factories, there are many extensive machine works—such as those of Hick, Hargreaves & Co., and Musgrave & Son, for steam-engines; Dobson & Barlow, for cotton machinery, &c.; besides brass foundries, iron works, steel works, chemical works, collieries, &c.

Bolton has always had rather a pronounced character for the roughness of its inhabitants; and it is a common saying in Lancashire "to be as rough as a Bolton chap," in contradistinction to a Manchester "man" and a Liverpool "gentleman."

The *Post Office* is in Bradshawgate, fronting Nelson-square.

The *old Parish Ch.* of St. Peter had fallen into such decay, from the perishable nature of its stone, that it was pulled down, and a new one opened in 1871, from designs of *Mr. Paley*, of Lancaster, the entire cost, over 40,000*l.*, being borne by Peter Ormrod, Esq., a local cotton-spinner and banker. It is a handsome building, consisting of nave, transepts, chancel with aisles, organ chapel, and a western tower 150 ft. high. The chancel contains stained-glass windows which belonged to the old ch. The registers commence in 1587, and have an entry of the burial of 78 soldiers, who fell in the attack by Prince Rupert. Bolton contains 15 other chs., but they are all more or less modern, and do not possess any features of interest, except *All Saints* and St. George's, which have some excellent stained glass. St. Paul's, Deansgate, and St. Matthew's are also good specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. The *ch.* of *St. Stephen's* was the first ch. in England built of terracotta, and has a very graceful spire, copied from that of Freiburg.

The *Town Hall*, in the Town-Hall square, is a fine new building, with a portico, surmounted by a tower 220 ft. in height. It was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1873, and cost 170,000*l.*

The *Market Hall*, built in 1855, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, is very extensive, and covers an area of 7010 square yards. There is also a public *Library* and Museum, containing about 40,000 volumes. Adjoining the parish ch. is the *Church Institution*, a mediæval building, in which a middle-class school, a school of art, and evening classes are held.

The *Grammar School* was founded by Robert Lever, in 1641, and is noticeable from having amongst its former masters *Ainsworth*, the author of the Latin Dictionary, and

Lemprière, of the Classical Dictionary.

In Nelson-square are the *Infirmary* and a statue of Crompton, the inventor of the "Mule." A new Infirmary is about to be erected on land adjoining the public park.

Bolton possesses a handsome park of 60 acres, between Chorley New Road and Spa-lane, in which is a series of lakes, artificially formed out of a "clough." There is another of 20 acres, on the E. of the town, called the *Bradford Park*. A noticeable feature is the public *playground* of 9 acres, known as the Heywood Recreation Ground, a most valuable institution in crowded towns, which, it is to be regretted, is not more common.

In another part of the town is the Darbishire Recreation Ground; and in the Public Park is a Museum of Natural History, the late Dr. Chadwick having left 5000*l.* for that purpose. The Chadwick Orphanage, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick, is a very fine institution. A statue of the Doctor, raised by public subscription, stands in the Town-Hall square.

Among the *celebrities* of Bolton parish were *Richard Rothwell*, the exorcist (1563), who declared that he was always having contests with devils. "It was the boast of one of his descendants, a peruke-maker in Bolton, in the latter part of the 18th centy., 'I am a real Rothwell, none of your Leeredge Rothwells, but a descendant of him that beat the devil.'" The *Rev. Oliver Heywood* was a celebrated Nonconformist divine, in 1629. *Richard Arkwright* (afterwards Sir Richard) was the inventor of the "Water frame;" and *Samuel Crompton*, of the "Mule." *Tannahill*, the Scotch poet and writer of 'Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane,' worked in Bolton as a weaver of cambric muslins.

The neighbourhood of Bolton is naturally pretty, but is considerably spoilt by factory appliances and collieries. Adjoining the town, on the N., is *Little Bolton*, the *Hall* of which, an old brick-and-plaster building, in 1600 the seat of Richard Bolton, was a few years ago restored by its owner, S. Blair, Esq. Continue as far as the turnpike, and take the road to the l. On the brow of the opposite hill, 2½ m. from Bolton, is *Smithills Hall* (R. H. Ainsworth, Esq.), a very interesting old house, originally belonging to the Radcliffes. The last Sir Ralph Radcliffe had a daughter Joan, who by marriage brought the estate into the family of Barton, in the reign of Henry VI. It was afterwards held by the Byrons, and passed by sale to the great-uncle of the present owner.

The Hall is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., by Andrew Barton, from the fact of having the initials A. B. and the rebus of a tun crowned by a bar, a humorous device common in those days. It is one of the quaintest old houses in the county, consisting of a courtyard and side wings, the E. one containing the chapel. The walls of the courtyard are painted with white and black trefoils. A singular wooden window of the 14th centy. is supposed to have been copied from Baggiley in Cheshire. It has an ogee head, and is considered by antiquaries to be very remarkable. The interior of Smithills is decorated with carved oak wainscoting and fittings, and the hall is lighted by stained-glass windows. In a passage near the dining-room is shown the imprint of a foot, concerning which the following story is current.

In 1555, George Marsh, who resided in the adjoining parish of Dean, was apprehended and brought before Justice Barton, for holding religious opinions which were very obnoxious to the persecuting government of Queen Mary. At the

examination, his friends besought him to conform to the religion of his superiors, but he remained steadfast, and, stamping his foot, cried, "If my cause be just, let the prayer of thine unworthy servant be heard." It is said that the print of the foot ever afterwards remained indelibly fixed in the stone, which, according to popular opinion, was endowed with supernatural qualities.

The story is told at length in the 'Lancashire Traditions,' by Roby, who asserts that the Sir Roger Barton, before whom Marsh was taken, was descended from Sir Andrew Barton, the famous Puritan captain, knighted by James III. of Scotland. Marsh was afterwards examined before the Earl of Derby, at Lathom, and finally burnt as a heretic at Chester, on April 24, 1555.

A curious tenure exists by which Smithills is held from the adjoining Manor of Sharples, viz. the presentation of a pair of gilt spurs annually, and the unlimited use of the Smithills cellars whenever the Lord of Sharples came that way. Fortunately for the owner of Smithills, this latter portion of the tenure has lapsed into desuetude.

The walk to Smithills may be extended further N. to Rivington Pike (Rte. 10), or a return made to Bolton through *Halliwell*, mentioned in the reign of Edward I. as being the scene of a homicide, whereby Roger FitzJohn of Halliwell killed Richard Smalltrot. *Moss Bank* (W. Hargreaves, Esq.), *Halliwell Hall* and *Halliwell Lodge* (James Ormrod, Esq.).

To the E. of Smithills, and 2 m. from Bolton on the road to Darwen, is *Sharples*, where are situated the reservoirs that supply Bolton with water. On the opposite bank of the Tonge, which separates Sharples from Bradshaw, is *Hall-i'-th'-Wood* (the property of La Gendre Starkie, Esq.), a fine old half timbered, mullioned house, on the porch of which is the date 1648. Here resided Samuel Crompton, and it was in the attics of this old house that he concealed his darling invention of the mule, during the machine-breaking riots of Bolton.

Rail from Bolton to Manchester, 11 m.; Bury, 6; Wigan, 11; Horwich, 6½; Leigh, 8; Darwen, 9½; Blackburn, 14½.

The Rivington Reservoirs, 7½ m. from Bolton, are well worth visiting; nearest stations Horwich and Adlington.

The rly. to Blackburn runs due N. through a somewhat bleak and upland country, which, nevertheless, has many beautiful points about it, owing to the deep ravines in which the rivulets have cut their way through the coal-measures and sandstones. The line on leaving Bolton takes the high ground between the Bradshaw Brook and the river Tonge.

13 m. *Oaks Stat.* On l. is Hall-i'-th'-Wood, and *The Oaks* (H. Ashworth, Esq.).

13½ m. *Bromley Cross Stat.* On rt. is *Turton Tower* (J. Kay, Esq.), the former residence of the Orrels, designated by Camden as "an illustrious family," by whom it was sold to Humphry Chetham. It is a picturesque, irregular old building, originally intended for defence, with a tower of 4 stories, and an embattled parapet. The drawing-room contains some good oak panelling. There is also a remarkable and massive oak bedstead, covered with carving, and called "Queen Anne's Bedstead." It is some hundreds of years old, and is said to have been used by Oliver Cromwell. Some time ago the enormous sum of 6000*l.* was offered and refused for this venerable piece of furniture. The hills in the neighbourhood begin to

attain greater height, and there is an exceedingly fine view from *Chetham's Close*, just above and to the l. of Turton. On the rt. the Holcombe Hills and the Peel Tower are very conspicuous. (Rte. 5.)

A viaduct crosses the Bradshaw Brook at a considerable height as it emerges from a large reservoir constructed to utilise the hill-streams for the various mills on its banks.

16½ m. *Entwistle* Stat. At Entwistle Hall, now a farmhouse, was born the Sir Bertine Entwistle, at the beginning of the 15th centy., whose memory is perpetuated by a slab in Rochdale ch. He was one of the heroes of Agincourt, and a loyal and brave follower of Henry V. and VI., by whose side he fell, fighting at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455. From this family are descended the Entwistles of Foxholes.

At the other end of the succeeding tunnel is the busy town of

20 m. *Over Darwen*, containing a population that has grown from 3500 at the beginning of the present centy. to about 26,000. (*Inn:* Angel.) It contains the usual manufacturing appliances of cotton-mills, print and bleach works, &c., while the neighbourhood abounds in coal-pits and stone quarries. Some of the factories are of large size, and in particular the India mills of Eccles, Shorrock & Co., which are not only very extensive but of a higher class of architecture than mill-owners generally encourage. It covers an area of 31,000 square feet, and contains 160,000 spindles. In these mills, before they were fitted up, an exhibition for fine arts and machinery was held in 1868. The following are amongst the annual productive industries of Darwen :—Paper-staining, about 8 million dozen yards; paper-making, 6000 tons; calico-spinning, 6 million lbs. of yarn; cotton-spinning, 28,550,000 lbs. Darwen contains four chs. of the Establishment, and several large Dissenting places of worship. The town itself is irregularly built, and not attractive, but the fells around it are very lofty and striking, and offer many a sequestered nook and wide view.

22 m. *Lower Darwen* Stat. This is a manufacturing village, containing extensive cotton and paper-mills; indeed the whole of the valley of the Darwen river from its source to below Blackburn, is dotted with mills and works.

24½ m. Blackburn Junc., from whence radiate lines to Clitheroe, Padiham, Accrington, Wigan, Burnley, and Preston.

Blackburn (*Hotel:* Old Bull, comfortable) is one of the most progressive and important of the Lancashire cotton towns, its population having increased within the last 100 years from 5000 to 96,000. Few of the manufacturing towns are more prettily situated, it being environed by wooded hills, the highest of which, Billinge Hill, is 900 ft. high, and gives a pleasant aspect of cultivation and shelter.

It lies at the entrance, as it were, of the somewhat rugged country that extends eastward to Pendle Hill and the Pennine Chain, and, in the 8th centy., is recorded as being a district almost inaccessible. From Roger de Poictou, the Norm. owner, the manor passed into the possession of Henry de Blackburne, and was ultimately divided; the one portion going to the Hulton family, the other to John de Lacey, who gave it up to the Monks of Stanlaw Abbey, in Cheshire. When they removed to Whalley, Blackburn of course fell to the share of that establishment, and was held by the Abbots of Whalley until the Dissolution. Archbishop Cranmer

was the first rector (and patron) of the living, after the Reformation. Like Bury and Bolton, Blackburn has contributed its full share to the improvements and prosperity of the cotton trade. Even in the 17th centy. it was famous for its "checks," which consisted of linen warp and cotton weft, with dyed threads; but the greatest invention was in 1764, when John Hargreaves, a Blackburn weaver, conceived the idea of the spinning jenny. "Several spindles, at first 8 and afterwards 80, being made to whirl by one fly-wheel, while a movable frame, representing so many fingers and thumbs as there were threads, alternately receded from the spindles during the extension of the threads and approached them in its winding on. The spindle in the spinster's wheel was always horizontal, but those in Hargreaves' machine were upright, or very slightly inclined from the perpendicular—a position, in fact, essential to its due operation, and one which was suggested to him, it is said, by observing a common wheel continue to revolve after it was accidentally thrown down on the floor with its spindle turned up."—*Ure.*

For a time Hargreaves concealed the result of his ingenuity, but it at length becoming known, the mob broke into his house and destroyed it. Finding that even his life was not safe, he retired to Nottingham, where he erected a small mill and stocked it with spinning-frames. As is usually the case with inventors, he found that the large capitalist traders pirated his patent as soon as the advantages of it were known, and Hargreaves never reaped much benefit from it, although he did not die in poverty. In addition to Hargreaves' discovery, Blackburn has produced a large number of mechanicians, whose improvements have greatly developed the perfecting of the power-loom. Blackburn is celebrated for its calicoes, and the Indian market is chiefly supplied from here, about 55,000 power-looms being at work in the mills. The establishment of the factory system was mainly owing to Mr. Peel, grandfather of the Prime Minister, who resided here; his son, the first baronet, having been born in 1750, at a house in Fish-lane. Besides the various cotton-mills which give employment to the town, there are large machine works and engine factories. Of the former, the most noteworthy are those of the Messrs. Yates, John Dugdale and Sons, Dickinson and Sons, Clayton and Goodfellows, and Willan and Mills.

The parish *church* is modern, and succeeded, in 1824, a building, dating from the reign of Henry VIII., of which the tower, venerable and time-worn, was in 1870 ruthlessly demolished, in order that it might be turned into money. According to the 'Status de Blagborneshire,' the first ch. was rebuilt at Blackburn, soon after the introduction of Christianity into this country by St. Augustine. The present ch. is very handsome, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and W. tower, and contains a very fine E. window of stained glass of ten compartments, each representing one of the Apostles. It is said to have been brought from Cologne by a late rector, Dr. Whitaker. The tracery of the windows generally is very rich, one having been copied from Roslyn Chapel, in Scotland; and there is some old stained glass in the clerestory windows. The ch. was damaged by fire in 1831, but restored by *Rickman.* The parish ch. belonged to the abbots of Whalley, but, after the execution of Abbot Paslew, in 1537, the rectory was given to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. The other churches are modern—*St. Peter's* possesses a

stained-glass window and an altar-piece, a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper."

The municipal buildings of Blackburn are on a handsome scale, particularly the *Town Hall*, a fine Italian building, which covers an area of 2600 square yards, and has cost 40,000*l*. Opposite it is the *Exchange*, a Gothic building with an octagonal tower, and containing a large hall 140 ft. long. Hard by is the *Free Public Library*, a handsome fabric in Domestic Gothic, enriched on its main fronts with groups of emblematic sculpture. It contains about 24,000 volumes, and an interesting museum.

The *Market Hall* has a lofty campanile clock-tower, with telegraphic time-ball. The *Infirmary* and the *Reform Club* are both fine buildings, and contribute much to the appearance of the town. The *Grammar School* was founded by Queen Elizabeth, who directed that "it should be free to all the world." Amongst the alumni of this school were Robert Bolton, an eminent Puritan divine; and a Catholic named Anderton, so celebrated for his eloquence that he was called "the Golden-mouthed."

Outside the town is the *Corporation Park*, a very prettily planted piece of ground of 50 acres on the side of Revidge Hill, from whence the views towards Billinge, Witton, and Darwen are exceedingly picturesque. The villas of many of the gentry surround the park. Adjoining it is the *Alexandra Meadow*, for the purposes of recreation and Volunteer pursuits.

1½ m. W. of Blackburn is *Witton Hall* (Col. Fielden). The house is of Grecian order, and is placed in a charmingly wooded park, having for its background, on the N., *Billinge Hill*, 900 ft. Although this is no great height, the view in clear weather is very extensive, and includes the North Welsh Hills, the Cumberland Fells, and the Isle of Man. Blackburn is well supplied with water from a reservoir at Fish Moor, which holds a supply of 360 million gallons.

Further on towards Preston are *Fenniscowles* (Sir W. L. Feilden, Bart.) and *Pleasington Hall* (J. E. Butler Bowden, Esq.). (Rte. 8.)

4 m. on the upper Preston road is the old Hall of *Samlesbury*, extended and partially rebuilt by Sir Thos. Southworth in 1548, and restored by the late owner, J. Harrison, Esq. It is a good specimen of the timber-and-plaster mansion. It is in the form of the letter L, the short arm being occupied by the ancient banqueting-hall, which has a fine timber roof. The minstrels' gallery, with its richly carved screen and posts with grotesque figures, still remains. The end bay contained the chapel, which extended upwards to the top of the house, and is lighted by a large 3-light window, said to have been brought from Whalley. It contains the original piscina. There are inscriptions testifying to the builder in the music gallery and over the fireplace in the dining-hall. Between Samlesbury and Blackburn, to the N., is the village of *Mellor*, close to which was a small Roman station, probably a castrum æstivum attached to Ribchester. Further information respecting Blackburn and the neighbourhood may be found in the 'History of Blackburn,' recently brought out by Mr. W. Abram, editor of the *Blackburn Times*.

Rail from Blackburn to Accrington, 5½ m.; Whalley, 7½ m.; Clitheroe, 10½ m.; Burnley, 11½ m.; Darwen, 4½ m.; Bolton, 14 m.; Turton, 11 m.; Manchester, 24½ m.; Hoghton, 5 m.; Preston, 11 m.

27½ m. *Wilpshire Stat.* (for *Ribchester*). The little village, on the

site of the Roman city, is about 3 m. away down the valley of the Ribble. It is most prettily situated on the rt. bank of the river at its confluence with the Dutton and Boyce's Brook. Its name (the Castrum on the Ribble) at once betokens both its origin and antiquity, it being thought by some to be identical with the Roman station of Coccium, by others with Rhigodunum. Camden, who paid two visits here, says of it, "The Rhibell turning short about, to the westward, gives its name to a village called at this day Ribblechester, where so many signs of Roman antiquity, statues, coins, pillars, pedestals of pillars, chapiters, altars, marbles and inscriptions, are commonly dug up, that this hobbling rhyme of the inhabitants does not seem to be altogether groundless:—

"'It is written upon a wall in Rome
Ribchester was as rich as any town in
Christendom.'

Moreover, the military ways meet here, the one plain by its high causeway from York, the other from the north through Bowland." An altar was found here in 1603, dedicated to the "Mother Goddesses," another to Mars and Victory, together with inscribed stones, helmets, and a bust of Minerva. In 1811 the foundations of a large building, believed to be the temple of this goddess, were discovered, together with several skeletons, Samian ware, &c.

In 1833 a stone altar (inscribed) was dug up, which for many years stood at the vicarage, but has recently been sold. The *ch.* has nave, chancel, and aisles, with a chapel at the end of the south aisle called the Houghton Choir, which has an ornamental screen. In the N. aisle is the Dutton Choir, containing a tombstone with the cross and sword of an Hospitaller. In this chapel also is a curious old painted E. window, representing the second coming of Christ. The pulpit has some interesting woodwork in compartments. ¼ m. N. of the village is the hamlet of *Stidd*, in the old chapel of which the Vicar of Ribchester performs service on the afternoon of the last Sunday in the month, Good Friday, and New Year's Day. At Stidd was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, of the age of King John, of which the chapel is the present representative. It has a Trans.-Norm. arch, and some small Norman windows. The font is octagonal. Under a decorated stone lie one of the lords of Salesbury and his lady, and in front of the altar is buried the Roman Catholic bishop of Armoricum, 1725.

To the S. of Ribchester Manor, on the other bank of the Ribble, is the old house of *Osbaldeston*, now a farmhouse, standing within a moat. It was rebuilt by Sir Edward Osbaldestone about the reign of James I. *Salesbury Hall* is an interesting fragment of the old mansion of the Talbots, having a stone basement with timber superstructure. An inscribed stone, inserted in a wall of this house when detached, was found by Whitaker to have an exquisite Roman basso-relievo. *Lovely Hall*, 1½ m. S. of Salesbury, has some old furniture and stained glass.

At *Wilpshire Stat.* the rly. emerges into the valley—

"Where Ribble from her springs,
An alien known to be, and from the mountaines rude
Of Yorkshire getting strength, here boldly dares intrude."

A beautiful and extensive view is gained looking northwards to Clitheroe and Pendle Hill, and westwards over the woods of Longridge Fell.

"These mountaines make me proud, to gaze on me they stand,
So Longridge once arrived on the Lancastrian land
Salutes me." *Drayton.*

30 m. *Langho Stat.* 1½ m. off is an episcopal chapel, built from the materials of Whalley Abbey. A new ch. is being built on a fresh site, and the ancient building will be preserved as a mortuary chapel. A lofty viaduct carries the rly. across the Calder to

32 m. *Whalley Stat.* Stonyhurst Roman Catholic College is seen in the distance on the l., and the remains of the abbey on the rt.

Whalley (*Inns:* Swan, Whalley Arms) is a quiet, ancient little town on the rt. bank of the Calder, which flows through a beautiful valley from Burnley and Padiham to join the Ribble near Mitton. The name of Whalley is believed to be of Saxon origin, and to mean the "field of wells," probably from the fact that it lies at the foot of the Pendle range which drains into the valley beneath. The old parish of Whalley is of enormous extent, embracing 161 square miles, or nearly one-ninth part of all Lancashire. It contains one borough and 49 townships, of which 4 are market towns, and it is also the mother of 7 parish churches. The founder of the once splendid monastic establishment here was Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who bestowed it on the Cistercian monks of Stanlaw in Cheshire. "They immediately removed to Whalley, much to the annoyance of the neighbouring Abbey of Sawley, whose brethren complained that the new-comers raised the markets by the increased demand for provisions. But the latter took root notwithstanding, and would seem to have been a joyous, charitable brotherhood, well-disposed to make the most of life, but within reasonable limits, and no less inclined to assist the poor and needy. Amongst other items in the annual computations of their expenses, we find a large sum paid to the wandering 'minstrallis,' though in some monasteries of a stricter rule it was an established law that no minstrels should enter their gates. As a set-off to this, we learn from another item that they regularly employed and paid a shoemaker to make shoes for the poor, the leather being supplied from their own tanneries." A Hermitage was founded by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, for the reception of women who took the vows, but eventually a good deal of license took place in this branch of the establishment, and the conduct of one Isole de Heton at last became so outrageous that it afforded ground for petitioning the King, Henry VI. to dissolve it because "that divers of the wymen that have been attendyng to the recluses afortym have byn misgovernyd and gotten with chyld within the seyd plase halowyd, to the grete displeasance, hurt, and disclander of the abbaye." The story of this fair sinner is elaborated in Ainsworth's 'Lancashire Witches.' The Abbot himself kept a good table, as may be gathered from the accounts, called the Coucher Book or Chartulary, which is still in existence.

For nearly 250 years Whalley Abbey flourished, being one of the richest in the North of England, and its abbots amongst the most powerful. But its fall took place in 1537 at the collapse of the monkish revolt against Henry VIII., known as the Pilgrimage of Grace: by which its leaders endeavoured to preserve the greater monasteries from the hands of the King's Commissioners. The abbots of Jervaulx, Fountains, Sawley, and Whalley, were all concerned in the rebellion; the latter, Abbot Paslew, the 17th and last Abbot, having raised a large body of men, and himself taken the field under the title of the Earl of Poverty. But the affair ended almost as soon as it had begun, and John Paslew expiated

his rebellion by being hung on the 12th of March 1537. The Cistercian establishment of Whalley was broken up, and the last surviving monk, Thomas Holden, is found as a Protestant minister at Haslingden, 37 years after the Dissolution. Whalley Abbey and the estate attached were put in trust with John Braddyl, who made such good use of his opportunities that in 14 years he was enabled to buy the manor, in conjunction with Richard Assheton, for 2132*l.* They made a partition of the property, Assheton keeping the buildings and Braddyl the demesnes. During the Civil Wars the abbey was held for a time by the Royalists under the Earl of Derby. Col. Richard Shuttleworth, however, attacked him with his Parliamentarians, when the Earl was defeated, and retreated to Preston.

The Abbey fabrics have been reduced by constant demolitions to comparative insignificance as ruins. From excavations made in 1798, it seems that the abbey buildings consisted of three quadrangles, the most westerly of which was the cloister formed by the nave of the conventual ch. on the N., the chapter-house on the E., the dormitory on the W., and the refectory and kitchen on the S. The cloister was of wood, but the corbels that supported it still remain; in the space within, the monks were buried, and against the wall on the S. is an arch which contained the lavatory. To the E. of this quadrangle was another, formed partly by the choir of the ch. on the N. and by the abbot's residence on the E. At the S. end of the latter is an ivy-covered ruin, which appears to have been the abbot's private chapel.

There is but little detail left to attest the richness and grandeur of the abbey—scarcely more, indeed, than to show the ground-plan of it. The conventual church consisted of a nave, presbytery with side aisles, N. and S. transept, and 2 chapels on each side the choir. In the excavations carried on by Dr. Whitaker, a beautiful fragmentary pavement was discovered, together with skeletons, evidently those of the abbots, who were buried near the high-altar. The De Lacys, too, were buried here, brought hither from Stanlaw. The original enclosure was more than 36 acres in extent, and there is still left near the railway a beautiful gateway with a groined roof, which was the N.W. entrance to it. The present main entrance to the abbey grounds is by the N.E. gateway, a stately structure of the early Tudor period. At the back of the abbot's residence, on the river bank, was the abbey mill.

To the E. of the abbey is the very interesting *church*, originally called the "White Church under the Legh," which in its early foundation "is nearly coeval with the introduction of Christianity into the North of England." Here it was that Paulinus, the missionary sent by Gregory the Great, lifted up the standard of Christianity in the 7th centy.—an event the supposed memorials of which are still to be seen in the churchyard in the shape of a curious Anglo-Saxon cross, with its mutilated shaft and head. There are two other singular crosses of very early date. The ancient rectors of the ch., in consequence of the extensive jurisdiction given them by the Bishops of Lichfield, called themselves Deans; and the Deanery of Whalley was held by hereditary succession till the Lateran Council in 1215, when it was dissolved. The ch., which is of a mixture of Dec. and Perp. styles, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and west tower, which seems to be the oldest part of the building, "and to be coeval with Peter de Cestria, the first and only rector, probably a natural son of John de Laci, and a

man of great ecclesiastical and political influence, who had in 1283 a grant of free warren in Whalley conferred upon him." The ch. underwent its last restoration in 1868, when a new S. porch was added.

In the interior the nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches, the columns of the N. aisle having circular pillars, and of the S. octagonal. St. Mary's Chapel, in the S. aisle, belongs to Whalley Abbey, and the Little Mitton Chapel, in the N. aisle, to that manor. Notice the beautiful openwork of the oak roof, the carving on the vicar's pew, the rood-screen, and particularly the carving of the stalls in the chancel, which are relics of the old conventual ch. Some of the representations are full of humour, and include an old woman beating her husband with a ladle, and a man shoeing a goose. One of the pews was canopied, and called "St. Anton's Cage." The E. window is filled with stained glass, with heraldic insignia and arms of the various families of the district, and in the S. aisle is an exceedingly handsome memorial window of 3 compartments to the late T. Brookes, Esq. The N. aisle has a curious dormer window projecting from the clerestory. There is a monumental effigy to the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, vicar of Whalley, a learned antiquary and author of the 'History of Whalley Abbey.' Notice also a floor-stone marked R. 1671 W., and a brass of a knight (Ralph Catteral) and his lady with 9 sons and 11 daughters. At the entrance to the Mitton Chapel is a stone marked with a floriated cross and chalice, and the words "Jhu fili dei miserere mei." This stone Whitaker believes to mark the burial-place of Abbot Paslew. The font is octagonal. Not the least interesting of the curiosities are the key and knocker of the south door of the chancel. The *Grammar School* was endowed by Edward VI. with 20 marks a year. Whitaker calls attention to the fact, that remains of Roman origin exist in Whalley. The S. boundary of the ch.-yard is a deep and distinct foss and agger, while there is a corresponding one on the N. side.

There is a charming walk up *Nab Side*, which overhangs Whalley on the S. bank of the Calder, and a knoll near the foot of the Nab is said to be the spot where Abbot Paslew was hung. 1 m. N.W. is *Wiswell Hall*, the old abode of the Paslews, now a farmhouse. Upon the hill beyond Wiswell is marked in the Ordnance Map *Ieppe Knave Grave*. It is supposed by Mr. Whitaker to refer to the execution of one Ieppe for theft, as in the old record it is mentioned—"Ieppe ki fust decolle come laron." The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, to whom reference has so often been made as the historian of the parish, was Vicar of Whalley between 1809 and 1813. His family estate is situated at Holme in Cliviger, within the parish. He afterwards became Rector of Heysham and Vicar of Blackburn, where he died, leaving directions that a certain larch-tree should be cut down, and his body placed within a section of the hollowed trunk.

Another celebrity of local notoriety was Dr. John Wolton (born at Wiswell near Whalley, in 1535, the son of John Wolton, yeoman, by his wife, Isabella Nowell, sister of Dean Alexander Nowell), Bishop of Exeter and Warden of the Collegiate Ch. of Manchester (d. 1594). He was the author of many religious works, and, according to Hooker, "universally read in all good lettres."

The parish was formerly disturbed by reputed witches, especially Margaret Johnson, of Marsden, and Utley, a conjuror, who bewitched to death the son of Rafe Assheton, for which he was condemned and executed.

[To Padiham, 5 m., it is a beautiful excursion, the road running over a richly wooded hill above the Calder, which is, however, but little seen.

1½ m. l. *Clerk Hill*, commands a splendid view. It was the property of the Crombrocks until 1699, when they sold it to the Whalleys for 735*l*. The estates of the Whalleys were sold, a few years since, for 12,000*l*. to a Mr. Longworth. On rt., overlooking the Calder, is *Moreton Hall*. The old house that preceded the present Elizabethan building was supposed to have been, in the 15th centy., the residence of the mortuary collector of the Abbey of Whalley. It is mentioned in the reign of Elizabeth as being granted to John Morton, citizen and haberdasher of London.

2 m. *Sabden Brook*, a pretty stream. *Read Hall* (R. Fort, Esq.) is a modern mansion built on the site of an older one which (temp. Elizabeth) was held and inhabited by the family of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who, during part of his life, was exceedingly unpopular with her Majesty. "On one occasion he was proposed as Provost of Eton, but the queen refused to have him placed so near her; on another, Parker was compelled to erase his name from the list of clergymen selected to preach before her; on a third, she gave 'Mr. Dean' a terrible scolding, because he had placed a prayer-book with pictorial illustrations before her in St. Paul's, which illustrations she denounced as popish and idolatrous." —*Halley.* Strype adds that the matter occasioned all the clergy in and about London, and the churchwardens of each parish, to search their churches and chapels, and to wash out of the walls all paintings which seemed to be Romish. The Dean's brother, Lawrence Nowell, became Dean of Lichfield (d. 1576). He was a great topographer, and the author of 'Polychronicon,' and several curious and interesting maps. Bishop Heber, of Hodnet, Salop, was descended from this family.

To the N. of Read Hall (about 3 m.) is *Sabden* (*Inn:* Commercial), an isolated little manufacturing town with some cotton mills and dye-works. It is situated close under the southern slopes of Pendle Hill. The whole district is broken and wild, and a considerable amount of interest is attached to it, from its having been the ancient haunts of the *Lancashire Witches*, upon whose pretended supernatural powers and legal prosecution Mr. Harrison Ainsworth has founded his interesting novel of that name.

The witches, whose proceedings so troubled North Lancashire, were at their zenith in the reign of James I., and were suppressed by the most severe edicts, many having been brought to trial and burnt at Lancaster, Yarmouth, Bury St. Edmund's, and elsewhere. The following story is told in Whitaker's 'Whalley:'—

"A number of persons, inhabitants of Pendle Forest, were apprehended in the year 1633, upon the evidence of Edmund Robinson, a boy about 11 years old, who deposed before two of his Majesty's Justices at Padiham, that on All Saints' Day he was getting 'bulloes,' when he saw two greyhounds, black and brown, come running over the field towards him. When they came nigh, they fawned on him, and he supposed they belonged to some of the neighbours. He expected presently that some one would follow; but, seeing no one, he took them by a string, which they had tied to their collars, and thought he would hunt with them. Presently a hare sprang up near to him, and he cried 'Loo, loo!' but the dogs would not run. Whereupon he grew angry, and tied them to a bush, for the purpose of chastising them; but, instead of the black greyhound, he now beheld a

woman, the wife of one Dickonson, a neighbour. The other was transformed into a little boy. At this sight he was much afraid, and would have fled, but the woman stayed him and offered him a piece of silver, like a shilling, if he would hold his peace; but he refused the bribe. Whereupon she pulled out a bridle, and threw it over the little boy's head, who was her familiar, and immediately he became a white horse. The witch then took the deponent before her, and away they galloped to a place called Malkin Tower, by the Hoarstones at Pendle. He then beheld many persons appear in like fashion, and a great feast was prepared, which he saw and was invited to partake, but he refused. Spying an opportunity, he stole away and ran towards home; but some of the company pursued him until he came to a narrow place, called 'the Boggart Hole,' where he met two horsemen; seeing which, his tormentors left off following him. He further said that, on a certain day, he saw a neighbour's wife of the name of Loynd, sitting upon a cross-piece of wood within the chimney of his father's dwelling-house. He called to her, saying, 'Come down, thou Loynd wife!' and immediately she went up out of sight. Likewise upon the evening of All Saints' before named, his father sent him to look up the kine, when, coming through a certain field, he met a boy who began to quarrel with him, and they fought until his face and ears were bloody. Looking down, he saw the boy had cloven feet, and away he ran. It was now nearly dark, but he descried at a distance a light like a lantern. Thinking this was carried by some of his friends, he made all haste towards it, and saw a woman standing on a bridge, whom he knew to be Loynd's wife; turning from her, he again met with the boy, who gave him a heavy blow on the back, after which he escaped. On being asked the names of the women he saw at the feast, he mentioned 17 persons, all of whom were committed to Lancaster for trial. In the end they were set at liberty, the boy Robinson having confessed that he was suborned to give evidence against them." There are several old houses in the Sabden district, such as *Pendleton Hall*, *Old Laund Hall*, *Sabden Hall*, *Whitehough*, all farmhouses. *Rough Lee Hall* was the abode of Mistress Alice Nutter, a celebrated Pendle witch, in the time of James I. The Wesleyan congregation here was founded by John Wesley himself, during a visit in the year 1752 to this wild neighbourhood.

4 m. l. *Huntroyde* is a fine old house, occupying the site of a hunting-lodge of John of Gaunt. It was rebuilt by *Inigo Jones*, and is situated in a spacious park remarkable for the size and beauty of the oaks, some of which date from the time of Elizabeth. Huntroyde is the seat of Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., whose ancestors acquired it in the 15th centy. by marriage with the family of *Symondstone*, which resided at the old Hall of that name, on the rt. of the road. John de Symondstone granted the monks of Whalley leave to dig stone here for building their abbey. A family of the Whitakers subsequently acquired, and still possess the estate.

The road now descends to *Padiham* (*Inn:* Starkie's Arms), a town on the Calder, dependent on the cotton trade, and possessing little interest for the tourist. A newly opened loop line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly. connects it with Burnley and Blackburn. The *ch.* was rebuilt in 1868, and consists of nave, side aisles, transepts, chancel, and aisles. There are some handsome stained-glass windows, that of the E. being in memory of the late Mr. Starkie, of Huntroyde. The old font

was given by Paslew, the last Abbot of Whalley.

Near the town is *Gawthorpe Hall*, the seat of Sir U. Kaye-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., whose family has been in possession since the time of Richard II. The present house is of Elizabethan age, built by Laurence Shuttleworth, in 1605, and restored by *Sir Charles Barry*. The interior contains some fine carving and plaster work, and a gallery of family portraits, including that of Capt. William Shuttleworth, who was killed when fighting on the side of the Parliament. The Shuttleworths were people of considerable importance at this time. One was Puritan member for Preston in the Long Parliament, and 2 of his grandsons were colonels in Lambert's army. During the restoration a large number of gold coins were found under the panel of one of the rooms, and were supposed to have been hidden there when Charles Edward's army passed through Lancashire in 1745.—*Burke*. Overlooking Gawthorpe is the site of the manor-house of *Ightenhill*, said to have been occasionally a residence of John of Gaunt, and an ancient seat of the De Lacys. 1 m. to the N. is *High Whitaker*, "formerly used as a Roman Cath. chapel, and conjectured to have been the residence of Thomas Whitaker, who, being much persecuted, was accustomed to escape into a subterranean passage, but was at length apprehended, and, being brought to trial, was executed at Lancaster in 1646 for priesthood."—*Baines*.

Still higher up the valley are *Pendle Hall*, belonging to the Starkies, and *White Lee*, of the date 1593, where was born in 1617 Sir Jonas Moore, author of the 'Domestic Economist.'

The village of *Higham*, in the hills to the N., contains a building called the Courthouse, on the front of which are the arms of John of Gaunt. It is said to have been anciently used for trying and executing criminals.]

[A 2nd and still more interesting excursion can be made from Whalley to the Roman Catholic College of *Stonyhurst*, 5 m., through Mitton village. Tickets are necessary to see Stonyhurst, and can be obtained from several of the Roman Catholic priests in Preston or Blackburn. For the whole way the building is conspicuous to the traveller, who is inclined to underrate the distance, but he will find the road winds considerably.

2 m. The view is charming at *Mitton Bridge*, where a corner of Yorkshire is entered, a little above the confluence of the Ribble and the Hodder. Below that again, the Calder falls in—

> "As Hodder, that from home attends me from my spring,
> Then Calder coming down, from Blackstone Edge doth bring
> Me eas'ly on my way."—*Drayton*.

"The Rybell, a river verie rich of salmon and lampreie, dooth in manner inviron Preston in Andermeere, and it riseth neere to Ribbesdale, above Gisburne. It goeth from thence to Sawley or Salley, Chatburne, Clitherow Castell, and beneath Mitton meeteth with the Odder. It hath not gone farre, but it meeteth with the Calder."—*Harrison*. The old country rhyme has it thus:—

> "The Hodder, the Calder,
> Ribble, and rain,
> All meet together
> In Mitton domain."

On the l., overlooking the river, is *Mitton Hall* (John Hick, Esq., M.P. for Bolton), formerly the residence of the Catterals, and afterwards of the Sherburnes. In the 17th century it was purchased by Alexander Holt, goldsmith of London, through whose descendants it came by marriage to the Beaumonts.

The interior contains a fine old Gothic hall, and is altogether a good specimen of domestic architecture of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. On the other side the bridge is the *Aspinall Arms Inn*, a comfortable little hostelry, which the artist or the fisherman will find a convenient locality for their respective pursuits. The *ch.* of *Great Mitton* has been well restored, and is very interesting from the monumental remains of the Sherburne family. It consists of nave, chancel, N. aisle (called the Sherburne Chapel), and W. tower. The E. window is of 5 lights and of stained glass with armorial bearings of the Sherburnes. On S. side of the altar are sedilia, and there is some good carving in the oak screen, the pulpit, and the top of the font. The screen is said to have been brought from Cockersand Abbey, and has a Latin inscription running across it, to the effect that it was put up in the time of the Lord Abbot William Staynford. The Sherburne Chapel contains monuments to Sir Nicholas Sherburne, 1688, with a curious epitaph setting forth his goodness in teaching his neighbours wool spinning and combing; a recumbent effigy of Sir Richard Sherburne, 1629; also of another Sir Richard Sherburne and his wife; and of the Hon. Peregrine Widdrington, who was thrown with his brother into prison after the Preston affair of 1715.

4 m. the Hodder is crossed—a delightful bit of landscape—and Lancashire re-entered.

5 m. *Stonyhurst* is the most important seminary for Roman Catholic students in England, the next largest being that of Oscott, in Staffordshire. The buildings are on a fine scale, the nucleus of them being the Elizabethan mansion of the Sherburnes, 1596, to which large additions have been made to accommodate the increasing wants of the school. A very extensive and handsome new block of buildings to form the chief S. façade is erected. After the death of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, it came into the hands of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, and then to Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, who installed here the English Jesuits, who after their expulsion from St. Omer, settled at Liege, only to be turned out of that town by the government, which followed up the suppression of the order by Pope Clement XIV. There are a fine S. front and quadrangle, 80 ft. by 100, but the rest of the buildings are of modern character. The main portion was erected by Sir Richard Sherburne, knighted for his bravery at the battle of Leith; and the cupolas of the towers were added by Sir Nicholas, who, it was said, only spent 50*l.* upon them. The chief objects of interest are the Dormitories, the Infirmary, the Refectory, which contains a painting after *Murillo*, and the Chapel, which has some fine frescoes and painted ceiling. The Library is very well arranged, and contains amongst its 30,000 vols. some rare works and curiosities. Among the former are some beautiful Missals and a complete copy of Froissart's 'Chronicles;' a fine series of black letter works; early specimens of printing, including Caxton's 'Golden Legende;' a MS. attributed to St. Francis de Sales; the Homilies of Pope Gregory; a copy of the Gospels of St. John, supposed to have been found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert; and several Amharic MSS., brought from Abyssinia. Among the latter are a Bible that belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, and which she held in her hand when she mounted the scaffold; Sir Thomas More's hat and seal; a cabinet of Mary, Queen of England; and a large collection of stuffed birds presented by Mr. Waterton.

The gardens are very well worth seeing, and are remarkable for their quaint arrangement and the dark walks shaded by yew-trees. The centre of the garden is occupied by an observatory, magnetic and astronomical.

The College is divided into two sections—an upper one for the students, and the seminary for the boys, of which there are 200. There is another house on the banks of the Hodder, which accommodates 30 of the younger ones. A certain number of elder students are received, who enjoy privileges over the others, and are styled "philosophers," a large number of them being foreigners. A large farm is attached to the College within its boundaries, and altogether it is a perfect colony, producing almost everything that it requires. To the S. of Stonyhurst is

Hurst Green, a village with some bobbin manufactories (*Inn:* Sherburne Arms). The tourist can either return to Whalley, or round the Fell to Longridge. (Rte. 16.)]

From Whalley Stat. the rly. runs due N., passing on l. Great Mitton, and on rt. *Standen Hall* (J. P. Aspinall, Esq.).

35 m. *Clitheroe* (*Inn:* Swan) was in Norman times one of the two ancient seats of the De Lacys (the other being at Pontefract), who became possessed of the Honour of Clitheroe, either by direct gift from William the Norman or through Roger de Buisli and Albert Greslet, to whom the original Baron, Robert de Poictou, had granted the Hundred.

Henry de Lacy, the last of the line, left one daughter (1310), who married and brought the Honour into the possession of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. But on the Earl's attainder, the property was forfeited to the Crown, and continued an appanage of the Duchy of Lancaster until Charles II. bestowed it upon General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. From him it has descended to the Duke of Buccleuch, the present owner. A curious document is in existence respecting the conveyance of rents from Clitheroe to London. "One pound in every hundred was allowed to the steward as a kind of insurance. The whole was packed up in canvas bags, and 2 shillings per diem were allowed for fifteen days *in eundo, morando et redeundo*, during the conveyance."—*Whitaker.*

The *Castle*, which is in a most commanding situation on the summit of a limestone rock overlooking the vale of Ribble, was dismantled by the Parliament during the Civil War, and nothing of the original building remains but the keep and portions of the outer wall, within which was formerly the chapel of St. Michael de Castro. On part of the site of the castle stands the comparatively modern residence with embattled fronts of A. J. Robinson, Esq., the Duke's steward for the Honour. The *Grammar School* was founded in 1554 by Philip and Mary. An old place in the town called *The Alleys* was the residence of the Cliderhows, and was moated, but there are not any traces of the ancient mansion. The Clyderhowes are first heard of in the reign of Edward I., when the Welsh marched through Lancashire to unite with the English against the Scots. The *church* has been modernised. It contains a couple of mutilated figures, supposed to be effigies of Sir Richard Radcliffe and his wife; a *brass*, ornamented with a horoscope, in memory of Dr. Webster, author of the 'Discoverie of Witchcraft' (1677), and other works, and master of the grammar school (1682); and a monument, by *Westmacott*, to Thomas Wilson, also a master, who held office in the present century.

The E. window is of stained glass, with armorial bearings. Clitheroe also numbers among its natives Captain James King, the friend and companion of Captain Cook, the voyager; and the ancestors of Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary. Immediately across the bridge is a farmhouse called *Edisford*, which marks the site of a famous hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas as "Domus Leprosorum de Edisforth," but it does not seem to have existed later than 1500. With the exception of the castle, and the view from it, there is not much to interest the visitor; but Clitheroe is a good point from whence to ascend *Pendle Hill*, which rises in a huge mass to the E. to the height of 1851 ft. Although inferior to other hills within sight, it is described in the Yorkshire doggrel—

"Ingleborough, Pendle Hill, and Pennyghent
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent."

Its outlines are not the most picturesque, denudation having reduced the summit to a plateau- but the view from it is very fine, embracing on the W. the whole of the Irish Channel, and on the E. extending as far as York Minster on a clear day. "The very name of Pendle Hill carries with it, in Lancashire, something impressive, though it may often be indefinably so. It is a synonym, throughout the district, for the profoundest antiquity, and is associated at once with watchfires and with witchcraft. Yet, except for the explorer, the reward of the climb is indifferent. The views are grand, and plenty of mountain plants may be collected, but there is nothing peculiar. A pleasing association exists, however, in the circumstance that John Ray, the father of English botany, records in his Synopsis that near the beacon he gathered *Bifolium minimum*, now called *Listera cordata*. This would be about 1690."—*Grindon.*

Owing, perhaps, to the depth of the peat and the quantity of springs, Pendle Hill is notable for several very alarming inundations, one of which, in 1669, was so sudden and powerful that, as two people were crossing on horseback a brook on their way to church, the hinder one could not pass. On the other side of the hill is a a great ravine called "the Brast or *Burst Clough*," which is said to have been formed entirely from this cause. The summit of the Pendle was dreaded, in old days, from its being crowned by *Malkin Tower*, the resort of witches.

Rubus Chamæmorus also grows on Pendle Hill—a semi-arctic plant, which Prof. Forbes considered to belong to the glacial era. Pendle was one of the great forests into which Blackburnshire was divided, the others being Trawden, Rossendale, and Accrington. Nearly at its foot, overlooking Clitheroe, is *Mearley Hall*, an old residence of the Nowells. A fine old bay window is left, said to have been brought by Christopher Nowell from Sawley Abbey.

Clitheroe Moor was the scene of a battle between David I. of Scotland and King Stephen.

A considerable trade is carried on in the town and neighbourhood in cotton-spinning, calico-printing, paper-making, bobbin-turning, &c. Pop. 10,000.

[A very beautiful excursion, suitable chiefly for pedestrians, may be taken from Clitheroe, over the mountains, to Lancaster, between 25 and 26 m., by Whitewell, 9 m.

1 m. *Lowmoor*, a little factory village on the banks of the Ribble, which is crossed just between the road entering Yorkshire.

2½ m. *Bashall*, an old residence of the Talbot family. Between this

place and Waddington a number of skeletons were found, together with some fibulæ, probably indicating an engagement between the Romans and Britons.

6½ m. *Browsholme* (pronounced Brooslem), the seat of T. G. Parker, Esq., hereditary Forester of Bowland. The house dates from 1604, and consists of a centre, two wings, and front façade. It contains some valuable MSS. and the silver seal of the Commonwealth "for the approbation of public preachers." The hall is a fine apartment, adorned with old oak and suits of armour. Amongst the curiosities is the stirrup of the forest, through which every dog was expected to be able to pass.

From hence the road ascends the hill of Rudholme Laund (the latter term signifying an enclosure for deer), and then plunges suddenly down a steep descent, into the valley of the Hodder, to

9 m. *Whitewell*, a charming little village, with a remarkably comfortable *Inn* close to the river's edge. Hard by is the little chapel erected in the time of Henry VII., and in the valley above is the training establishment of Col. Towneley.

At the head of the valley the Hodder turns to the rt., receiving the tributaries of the Brennand, the Langden, and the Hareden Brook. "The Hodder, coming down from Cross of Greet, forms the boundary of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as it must originally have done between two British tribes, the word 'Odre' in that language signifying a limit or bound."—*Whitaker*. The hills here rise to a considerable height, varying from 1000 to 1400 ft., and the road turns to the l., following the course of the Langden for 2 m., and then breasting the hill of Trough Bank (1383 ft.) by what is known as the Trough of Bowland, the highest point which the road has to ascend. The forest of *Bowland*, or Bolland, is the watershed of streams, which run into the Lune on the one side and the Ribble on the other—and the Yorkshire boundary passes along the crests of its highest ridges—Wolf Crag, Cross of Greet, Bolland Knots and Burmoor—names which are more picturesque than the country in which they are found. The forest of Bowland belonged to the Honour of Clitheroe, and was celebrated for its reputation as a sporting district, on which account it obtained its name. The laws of the day were very severe. Amongst others, it was provided "that the several tenants, as well leaseholders as fee-farmers, are bound to suffer the deere to go unmolested into their several grounds; they are also fyned, if anie, without lysens, keep anie dogg bigger than will go through a stirupe, to hunt the deere out of the corne."

On the other side of the Trough of Bolland the road descends upon the Wyre, which takes its rise in Manshaw Fell close by—

"Arriving but a rill, at first from Wyresdale's lap,
Yet still receiving strength from her full mother's pap,
As down to seawarde shee, her serious course doth plye,
Takes Calder coming in, to bear her company,
And Bowland from her breast, sends Brock her to attend,
As shee a forest is."—*Drayton*.

The road does not, however, keep close to it for long, but strikes across the shoulder of a hill to the Grysdale Brook, a tributary of the Wyre. From hence it is a succession of hill and dale to Lancaster (Rte. 17).]

2 m. N.W. of Clitheroe, within the Yorkshire boundary and across the Ribble, is *Waddington Hall*, an old seat of the Tempests, who inherited it by the marriage of their ancestor with Alice, heiress of the

De Waddingtons in the reign of Edward I. "The usurper, Henry VI., after the battle of Hexham, in 1463, was conveyed into this county, where he was concealed by his vassals for an entire twelvemonth, notwithstanding the most diligent search made after him. At length he was surprised at dinner at Waddington Hall, and taken at Bungerley Hippingstones near Clitherow. The house was burnt, but the king found means to get out, ran across the fields below Waddow Hall, and passed the Ribble on the stepping-stones into a wood on the Lancashire side called Christian Pightle, but, being closely pursued, was there taken. From thence he was carried to London in the most piteous manner on horseback, with his legs tied to the stirrups."—*Pennant.* A grant was made to Sir John de Waddyngton for assisting in the capture, although a gross breach of hospitality—"pro servitio suo in magni capturâ adversarii nostri Henrici nuper de facto non de jure regis Angliæ."

The rly. continues N.E. from Clitheroe, passing on l. an old house called *Horrocksford Hall*, formerly the residence of the Parkers of Browsholme; and several lime-works, which are very abundant in this part of the county—reaching

37 m. *Chatburn Stat.* (*Inn*: Pendle). A large number of Roman coins were found here in the last century. To the rt. is *Downham*, the seat of R. Assheton, Esq. In the neighbourhood are found crystals as lustrous as Bristol stones, and called Downham diamonds. They are alluded to in the old song—

"When Downham stones with diamond rings
And cockles be with pearles compared."

The Asshetons have held Downham since the 17th centy., when it was in the possession of Nicholas Assheton, a somewhat jovial Puritan, and author of the 'Journal,' dated 1617. He is a prominent character in Ainsworth's 'Lancashire Witches.' The church contains the monuments of the family. 2 m. to the N. of Clitheroe, within the Yorkshire border, are the ruins of *Sawley Abbey* (Cistercian). The actual remains are very slight and of little architectural importance—but the ground plan, by the direction of the Marquis of Ripon, the present owner, has been most carefully traced, and in this respect Sawley is not less interesting than Fountains or Jervaulx.

Sawley (no doubt, as Whitaker suggests, the "willow field," *seal*, A.-S. = a willow) was founded in 1147 by William de Percy, Lord of Topcliffe and Spofforth and of the whole of Ribblesdale within Craven. The house (which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, and known as Mons Sti. Andreæ de Salley) was colonised from Newminster, in Northumberland—the first offshoot from Fountains—but about 40 years after its foundation the poverty of Sawley was so great that it would have been suppressed, had not Maud, Countess of Warwick, the founder's daughter and heiress, granted to it the ch. of Tadcaster and 100 acres of land in Calton, where she was born. The convent still remained poor and dissatisfied, however, complaining of the bad climate, of the hospitality they were compelled to show to numbers of people passing on to the public way near their house, and of the ravages of the Scots—but although few additional grants of land seem to have been made to it, a household book of the abbey, preserved at Whalley, shows that, in 1381, its revenue amounted to about 377*l.*, so that its position had by that time greatly improved. The last abbot, William Trafford, was concerned in the Pilgrimage of

Grace, and was accordingly hanged at Lancaster in 1537. The house, which was then dissolved, was granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, one of the Northern Commissioners for the suppression. From him it passed through many hands to its present owner.

There were frequent disagreements between the monks of Sawley and Whalley—the former complaining that their arrival had made all the necessaries of life dearer in the neighbourhood. In a provincial chapter of the Cistercian abbots, held in 1305, the monks of the two houses were exhorted to live in brotherly love, and it was ordered that every Sawley monk offending against Whalley should be sent to Whalley for punishment, and *vice versâ*. This ingenious plan seems to have been effectual in preventing breaches of the monastic peace.

The site of Sawley can never have been so secluded as those of other Cistercian houses in the county; but the highway which now runs close to the river was originally on the W. of the mill stream, and the park or close of about 50 acres quite surrounded the abbey. This close, which was entered by two gates called N. and S. port, has been cleared, and from the high ground above it there is a very fine view up and down Ribblesdale.

The *church* was in progress of alteration when the house was suppressed, and the plan, owing to the condition in which the work was arrested, is at first perplexing. The first ch. was cruciform, but with the peculiarity that the length of the transept exceeded that of the united nave and choir by 12 ft. There were no aisles. The transept had 3 eastern chapels in each wing. The short nave, of which the walls remain to a height of 25 ft., seems to have had no side windows, and to have been lighted only from above the W. door. Outside its N. wall is a foundation ranging with the nave, but prolonged considerably beyond it. This seems to have been an additional aisle or chapel, built during the Dec. period, since a piscina of that character remains in the (once exterior) wall of the nave. There was no communication, however, with the nave, and apparently none with the transept. In the southernmost of the chapels is a large tomb slab, sculptured with two polished crosses. S.W. of it, in the body of the transept, is the tomb slab of William of Rivington, Prior of Sawley, and, in 1372, Chancellor of Oxford. The pavements in the middle chapel of each transept are of the 13th centy., and excellent of design. In the northernmost chapel is a slab which covered the remains of "Sir Robert de Clyderhow," once "Parson" of Wigan, a strong supporter of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in his quarrel with Edward II. in 1321. The choir seems to have been rebuilt in the Perp. period, although the walls of the original Norm. choir still remain, and were probably left till a central tower could be erected.

At the S. end of the transept are the foundations of the chapter-house and two adjoining apartments not easily appropriated. The S. side of the cloister court has been demolished nearly to the foundation. Here, however, were the great refectory and kitchen. Of the farm buildings, a granary and corn-mill alone remain, at a short distance W. The northern gate-house, in which the Tudor arch of the outer and inner walls is alone ancient, stands about 270 ft. from the ruins. An extension of the railway from Chatburn, formerly the terminus of the line, through Gisburn, to connect with the Midland line to Carlisle and Scotland at Hellifield is now opened.

ROUTE 8.

PRESTON TO COLNE, BY BLACKBURN, ACCRINGTON, AND BURNLEY.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., which connects these towns, leaves the London and North-Western immediately outside the general station at Preston (Rte. 16), and crosses the Ribble by a long viaduct. The view on each side is exceedingly pretty, the banks of the river immediately beneath the rly. being gay with flowers, and the well-kept walks of the Miller and Avenham Parks.

The line then runs S.E., leaving the ch. and village of *Walton-le-Dale* to the l.

At PRESTON JUNC. the line from Ormskirk and Liverpool falls in (Rte. 15).

3 m. *Bamber Bridge Stat.*, a populous village with several large cotton-mills. Adjoining it is *Cuerden Hall*, the seat of the late R. Towneley Parker, Esq., whose ancestor, Banastre Parker, built it in 1716. An older house existed here in the 15th centy., which belonged to Christopher Banastre, of Bank, one of whose heiresses brought it to the Parker family by marriage.

6 m. *Hoghton Stat.* About 1½ m. on the rt., occupying a conspicuous position on the summit of an abrupt wooded hill, is *Hoghton Tower*, in the 16th and 17th centuries one of the proudest of English mansions, but for many years past a dilapidated ruin. It has now, however, in respect of its external walls, been put in repair, and is no longer open to the public. It is the family seat of the De Hoghtons (Sir Charles de Hoghton, Bart.), who held property here, it is said, since the time of Henry II., in the person of Adam de Hocton or Dominus de Hocton, to whose descendant, Sir Richard, permission was given to enclose a park. The present house, which has been so long in a ruined state, was built in 1565, by Thomas Hoghton, Esq., "who," says Kuerden, the antiquary, "translated this manor-house formerly placed below the hill, nere unto the waterside. Betwixt ye inward square court and the second (between the 1st and 2nd courts) was a very strong tall tower or gate-house, which, in the late and unhappy civil wars, was accidently blown up with powder, with some adjacent buildings, after the surrender thereof, and Captain Starkey, with 200 more, were killed in that blast most woefully. This stately fabric is environed with the remnant of a spacious park, which in former times was so full of timber that a man passing through it could scarce have seen the sun shine at middle of day; but, of later days, most of it has been destroyed. It was much replenished with wild beasts, as with boars and bulls of a white and spangled colour, and red deer in great plenty—the last as yet preserved for game by the lords thereof." The main body of the building, which is entered from the quadrangle by a circular flight of steps, contains some fine rooms; the hall, 51 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, the green room, the marble room, and the king's room, which King James I. occupied during his visit to Sir Richard de Hoghton in 1617. This occasion was the most notable in the history of Hoghton Tower, the

royal guest not only bringing with him a splendid court, but attracting half Lancashire to assist at the sports and pay respect to majesty. Sir Richard himself met the king at the foot of the hill with a long train of the proudest gentry of Lancashire, who did not disdain to wear Sir Richard's livery out of compliment. An extract from Nicholas Assheton's (of Downham) diary says: "My brother Sherborne's taylor brought him a suit of apparel, and us two others, and a livery cloak from Sir Richard Hoghton, that we should attend him at the king's coming, rather for his grace and reputation than any exacting of mean service." No expense was spared to keep the king constantly amused by masques, dances, feasts, and stag-hunts in Hoghton Park. "A petition which was presented here to King James by a great number of Lancashire peasants, tradesmen, and servants, requesting that they might be allowed to take their diversions (as of old accustomed) after divine service on Sundays, is said to have been the origin of the 'Book of Sports,' soon after promulgated by royal authority. James being persuaded that those were Puritans who forbade such diversions, and that they were Jewishly inclined, because they affected to call Sunday the Sabbath, recommended that diverting exercises should be used after evening prayers, and ordered the book to be read publicly in all churches; and such ministers as refused to obey the injunction were threatened with severe punishment in the High Commission Court. This legal violation of the day which is unequivocally the Christian Sabbath, roused at the time the indignation of the seriously disposed, and has been frequently reprobated by historians. Foremost of its opposers, and eminent in example, stands the virtuous and firm Archbishop Abbot, who, being at Croydon the day it was ordered to be read in churches, flatly forbade it to be read there, which the king was pleased to wink at, notwithstanding the daily endeavours that were used to irritate the king against him."—*Nichol's 'Royal Progresses of James I.'*

It was during one of the banquets at Hoghton that King James is said to have knighted the loin of beef and ordered it ever afterwards to be called the Sir-loin; although, according to some, the beef was already called sur-loin, and the royal punster merely played upon the word—

"The god, in guise of yeoman tall,
Pass'd along the crowded hall;
And with portly mien and bland
Gave this to the monarch's hand.
The well known dish the king surveyed,
And then drew forth the shining blade,
He waved it thrice, with gentle tap
Thrice imposed the knightly slap."
Old Ballad.

The view from the gateway of Hoghton Tower is fine, and embraces a vast expanse of the valley and estuary of the Ribble, with the mountains of Wales, occasionally visible to the S.W., the hills of the Lake region to the N.W., and the Yorkshire Fells at the head of Ribblesdale to the N.E.

From Hoghton Stat. the rly. has a very picturesque course at the foot of Hoghton Hill, the ravine of which is crossed by a viaduct 116 ft. high, overlooking on l. the valley of the Darwen, dotted with mills and hamlets.

8 m. *Pleasington Stat.* On rt. is *Feniscowles* (Celtic, Pen-ys-goil, Head of the Cliff), the seat of Sir W. L. Feilden, Bart. An old Saxon tradition held that Feniscowles was the *locus habitandi* of the Phœnix. In Henry III.'s reign this property belonged to the De Pleasingtons, who failing in the male line, it was brought by the heiress to the De

Wynkleys, and afterwards to the Ainsworths, by whom it was sold to the grandfather of the present baronet. The house contains paintings by *Ostade, Murillo, H. Caracci, C. Dolce, N. Poussin,* &c.

On l. of rly. is *Pleasington Hall* (J. E. Butler-Bowden, Esq.), a handsome modern Grecian mansion. The old hall still exists; a good specimen of an Elizabethan residence. Upon the porch is the date 1587. Pleasington was long the residence of the family of Ainsworth, a member of which, in the time of James I., was *Henry Ainsworth*, a noted Puritan preacher, and author of 'Annotations on the Five Books of Moses,' and numerous controversial tracts.

9 m. *Cherry Tree Stat.* On l. is *Witton* (Maj.-Gen. Feilden).

11 m. BLACKBURN JUNC. (Rte. 7).

13¾ m. near *Rishton Stat.* there is a large reservoir, to feed the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

15½ m. near *Church Stat.* are the *Rhyddings* (R. Watson, Esq.) and *Paddock House* (G. Walmsley, Esq.), and a little to the N. are the villages of *Clayton-in-Moors* and *Enfield*. The latter contains a Roman Catholic chapel, with an altar-piece by *Caracci*, representing "The Presentation in the Temple." Adjoining the village are *Dunkenhaigh Park* (H. Petre, Esq.), the hall of which was built temp. James I., and recently rebuilt in Elizabethan style; *Sparth House*, the old seat of the Whalleys; and *Clayton Hall* (James Lomax, Esq.), the property of the De Claytons in the reign of Edward III. The present house is modern. Some little distance to the rt. of the rly. are *Knuzden Hall*, an old seat of a family named Baron; and *Peel Fold*, where the first Sir Robert Peel resided in his early life.

16½ m. ACCRINGTON JUNC.
Accrington (*Inn:* Hargreaves Arms) is a busy manufacturing town and new municipal borough of about 30,000 inhab., principally employed in the factories for cotton and mousseline de laine, in machine and print works. Its chief architectural objects are the Peel Institution (now the Town Hall), a handsome Italian building, erected in 1857 at a cost of 8000*l.*; the Market House; the new Mechanics' Institute; and the new Baptist ch., near the rly. stat. There are 3 chs., the *parish ch.* and 2 new ones. The *Grange*, an old house, was probably a monastic farmhouse belonging to Kirkstall Abbey. In the neighbourhood are *Hollins*, which was plundered in consequence of the owner's (Robt. Cunliffe) opposition to Cromwell's measures; and *High Riley*, the residence of the Rileys in the 16th centy.

Arden (B. Hargreaves, Esq.), near Accrington, was a station of the army placed here by William the Conqueror to guard the passes between Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was also a grange to Kirkstall Abbey.

The line now keeps a northerly direction through a somewhat bleak country to

18½ m. *Huncoat Stat.*, to l. of which is *Altham*. The *ch.* has some frescoes and a stained-glass E. window, by *Clutterbuck*, to the memory of Hacking, the inventor of the carding engine. The font was given to the ch. by Abbot Paslew, of Whalley. *Altham Hall*, now a farmhouse, was originally moated, and contains some Pointed doorways. *Shuttleworth Hall*, between Hapton and Altham, was the seat of the Shuttleworths, temp. Edward III. The present house was built in the reign of James I.

19½ m. *Hapton Stat.* Both the old halls at these places are now farmhouses; the latter was the residence of the Habergham family

in the 14th centy. The old castle of Hapton was once a seat of the Towneleys, who had a large park here of 10 miles in circumference. It still contains traces of the pitfalls dug for impounding stray deer, when the two families of the Towneleys and the Haberghams were on bad terms with each other. After the death of Charles Towneley at Marston Moor, it was sequestrated. To the S. is *Hameldon Hill*, locally celebrated for its building-stone quarries of carbonaceous sandstone. A Roman road runs near the foot of Hapton Scouts.

21 m. at Rosegrove Junc. the branch to Todmorden (Rte. 4) is given off, the main line turning to the l. to

22½ m. *Burnley Stat.* (*Inn:* Bull). Burnley, anciently called Brunley, from its situation at the confluence of the little river Brun with the Calder, is a large manufacturing town, containing about 50,000 Pop. dependent on cotton-spinning and weaving, and the woollen trade. Except for the pretty scenery in the neighbourhood, the tourist need not be detained, for the town is smoky, and contains not many fine public buildings or objects of historic interest.

The *church* dates from the time of Edward III., but has been frequently repaired and added to: it contains nave, with aisles, chancel, chapels, and tower. The chancel end has been recently handsomely rebuilt. The Towneley family have a number of monuments here in the Towneley Chapel, at the E. of the N. aisle, amongst which is one to Charles Towneley, the antiquary (d. 1805). He resided many years in Rome, and formed the large collection of antique marbles, known as the Towneley marbles, in the British Museum. The E. end of the S. aisle is occupied by the Stansfield Chapel, which contains a monument to the wife of Major Thursby. The chancel has a stained-glass window in memory of Archdeacon Master.

Burnley contains the usual business and municipal institutions, and also a *Grammar School* founded in 1650, for which a very elegant new school-house has lately been erected. "Many pure Danish words are still current in Burnley, and are very expressive in their meaning."

In the neighbourhood of the town are *Bank Hall*, the seat of the late Gen. Sir Jas. Scarlett; *Towneley Hall* (the late Col. Towneley) (Rte. 4); and *The Holme* (J. H. Whitaker, Esq.), the former residence of Dr. Whitaker, the antiquary and historian of Whalley (Rte. 7): also the following old houses—*Fulledge*, ½ m. S.E., between Burnley and Towneley; *Royle*, on the banks of the Calder, 1 m. N.W., built in the 17th centy.; *Heysandforth*, 1 m. N.E., on the banks of the Brun, the seat, in Edward II.'s time, of Oliver Stansfeld; and *Danes* or Dancer House, ½ m. N., once the property of the ancient family of Foldys. Pleasant excursions can be made from Burnley along the vale of Calder to Todmorden (Rte. 4), over the moors of Cliviger to Bacup, by Deerplay Hill, 7 m. (Rte. 6), and to Whalley, 6 m., through Padiham, 3 m., and one especially interesting to pedestrians (which is subjoined) may be taken from Burnley to Clitheroe.

2 m. Rudley Hollow; cross the Calder. 2 m. Fence Church; 1 m. New Kirk; 1 m. Barley, foot of Pendle Hill; 1 m. summit of Pendle Hill; 2 m. Mearley Hall; 2 m. Clitheroe.

Rail to Todmorden, 8¼ m.; Rochdale, 16½ m.; Colne, 5½ m.; Skipton, 18 m.; Accrington, 5½ m.; Blackburn, 11 m.; Manchester, 27 m. (by Rochdale). 3½ m. to the E. is *Extwistle Hall*, an old ruined residence of the Parkers in the 16th centy.; and between it and Burnley is *Rowley*,

the old seat of the Halsteads, of the date of 1543. Lawrence Halstead was keeper of the records in the Tower, and so determined a Royalist that he was excepted out of all acts of indemnity in the treaties between Charles I. and the Parliament.

The rly. continues northward through a broken and picturesque district to 25 m. *Brierfield Stat.* On rt. is the manufacturing village of *Marsden* and *Marsden Hall*, and l. are *Old Laund Hall* and *Carr Hall* (T. Every-Clayton, Esq.).

26 m. *Nelson Stat.* Nelson in Marsden is now (1879) a large manufacturing village of some 10,000 inhabitants.

28 m. *Colne Stat.* (*Inn:* Swan.) Upon the ridge of a hill stands the little town of Colne, which, from the discovery of rings and coins at various times, is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station Colunio of the Ravennas. Colne, which has now a number of cotton factories, was formerly noted for its trade in woollen and worsted goods; and a building still exists, called *The Piece Hall*, once used as a sort of exchange, but now for general purposes. "In the 4th of Edward II. there was one fulling-mill, charged at 6*s.* 8*d.*; a circumstance which implies that cloth was manufactured here at an early period, and contradicts the generally received opinion that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders, till an Act of the 10th of Edward III."—*Dugdale.*

The *church* is of the 16th centy., and contains nave, low tower, side aisles, chancel, and 2 chapels; that on the N. of the chancel belonging to the family of Bannister of Parkhill, and on the S. to the Towneleys of Barnside, an old house in the neighbourhood. In the interior is a carved rood-screen. The E. and W. windows are Perp., and there are some Norm. columns in the N. aisle. "Against the E. wall of the N. chapel, is a singular Latin inscription, cut upon oak, and probably of the date of 1508, in which a fervent invocation is breathed to the Virgin, by William Hyrd, for protection against diabolical illusions in the hour of death."—*Baines.* Close to the ch.-yard is the *Grammar School*, where Archbishop Tillotson was educated. He was a native of these parts, his mother being a Nutter of Pendle Forest.

There are several old houses in the neighbourhood; and *Colne Hall* is now a mean cottage. *Langroyd Hall* (W. T. Carr, Esq.) is an old mansion partly modernised. *Barnside*, the ancient residence of a branch of the Towneley family, is 3 m. to the E., and belonged to the Priory of St. John of Pontefract. It is a strongly built house, in a bleak situation. *Emmott Hall* (Geo. Emmott Greene, Esq.), 2½ m. on the Skipton road, near Laneshaw Bridge. The old house was built by Robert de Emott in 1310; though it is said that even before this time there was a Duc de Emot who came over with William the Conqueror and settled here. Camden mentions that in the Emmott pastures grew two rare Lancashire plants, *Lichen glaucus* and *L. ampullaceus.*

1 m. to S. of Emmott is *Wycoller Hall*, now a ruin, but formerly the seat of the Hartleys and afterwards of the Cunliffes.

Wycoller was a very characteristic mansion, seated at the foot of the wild moors that form the Forest of Trawden, and still contains a large fire-place detached from the wall, with stone benches all round it. In the possession of the Cunliffes is an old MS. which gives a description of family life there in former days:—

"At Wycoller Hall they usually kept open house for 12 days at Christmas. Their entertainment

was a long table, plenty of frumenty like new milk made of husked wheat, boiled and roasted beef, with a fat goose and pudding, with plenty of good beer for dinner. A round-about fire-place, surrounded with stone benches, where the young folks sat and cracked nuts and diverted themselves; and in this manner the sons and daughters got matching without going much from home."

The dialect of this district is very peculiar, "being a mixture of Lancashire and the Craven. The verb 'to gawm' is used to imply *to understand*, and hence the word 'gawmless,' which is a genuine provincialism of the county. The general patois is very rugged, and the natural sound *oo* is perverted into that of *oy*, as 'spoyn' and 'noyn' for *spoon* and *noon*. The fame of the Pendle witches extended to Colne: and to guard the inhabitants against their machinations, Margaret Pearson, of Padiham, one of the weird sisters, was placed, in 1612, upon the pillory here, by sentence of Sir Edward Bromley. It does not appear that the inhabitants of the district took any very prominent part in the Civil Wars; but, in a despatch sent to Parliament in 1642, they are commemorated amongst 'sturdy churls, who were ready to fight against the king's forces 'rather than that the beef and fat bacon should be taken from them.'" —*Baines*.

From Colne the rly. passes rt. *Alkincoats*, the ancient seat of the De Alkincoats in Edward II.'s time, and now a second house of the Parkers of Browsholme. There are large canal reservoirs, near

Foulridge Stat. Crag House (W. H. Wood, Esq.) Here the rly. enters Yorkshire (*Handbook for Yorkshire*).

ROUTE 9.

MANCHESTER TO WIGAN, BY ECCLES AND TYLDESLEY.

London and North-Western Railway.

Leaving Manchester by the Victoria Stat., the traveller passes on the l. whilom New Bayley Prison, now a portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire goods stat.

Ordsall Lane Stat., so called from the old country road which leads from the main road through Salford to *Ordsall Hall*, an old seat of the Radcliffe family, and the scene of Harrison Ainsworth's novel 'Guy Fawkes.' The old hall is now used as a working men's club. It is surrounded by cottages and mills. A little further on l. is the Ordsall Public Park; Infantry Barracks; Manchester Race course; Militia Barracks; Salford Workhouse and Salford Cemetery.

2 m. *Cross Lane Stat.* On the rt. is the extensive cattle market, the only open one in Manchester and Salford; Seedley Public Park; and in rear of that, running 2 m. in S.W. direction, is Eccles Old Road, one of the finest roads in the county, and bordered by many of the best houses in the vicinity of Manchester. (Taking the road from E. to W. in order: *Summerhill* (W. Agnew, Esq.); *Builla Hill* (Mr. Alderman Bennett); *Chaseley* (Chas. Heywood, Esq.); *Light Oaks* (E. S. Heywood, Esq.); *Claremont* (O. Heywood, Esq.); *Hart Hill* (T. H. Birley, Esq.); *Hope*

Hall (F. W. Grafton, Esq.); *The Rookery* (E. Armitage, Esq.); *The Weaste* (Mrs. Tootal); *Fair Hope* (Thos. Agnew, Esq); *Broom House* (Emil Beiss, Esq.); *Bentcliffe House*, the seat successively of the Holts, the Valentines, and the Whittakers. The grounds have been sold for building upon.)

3 m. *Weaste Stat.*, so called from a piece of waste land which existed here. On l. *Bolton Lodge* (John Greenwood, Esq.); *Irwell Bank* (J. Dugdale, Esq.); *Eccles Vicarage* (Rev. J. P. Pitcairn).

4 m. *Eccles Stat.* (*Hotel:* Cross Keys, near ch.). Eccles gives the name to a large old ecclesiastical parish, once extending from Salford to Bolton, and latterly containing over 22,000 acres. The hamlet was formerly called Eccles with Monithornes, and is situate in the township of Barton-upon-Irwell.

Adam de Eccles is said to have held land here in the time of William II., and a John Eccles was Abbot of Whalley 140 years after its foundation (temp. Henry VI.).

The *church*, which has undergone many restorations (twice within the last 20 years), is supposed to date from the year 1111, and is dedicated to the Virgin Ecclesia (the ch. probably giving the name to the place). Since the last restoration, when the lime-wash was scraped off and a new chancel arch put in, the ch. presents a greatly improved appearance. It was appropriated to the Abbot of Stanlaw, whose house was removed to Whalley.

In the Bridgewater Chapel are the recumbent figures of Richard Brereton, of Worsley, and his wife Dorothy, with their infant son in swaddling clothes. She is attired in large ruffs round her neck and ankles. Dorothy afterwards married one of the Leghs, and it was by her will that the Worsley estate passed to Sir Thomas (afterwards Lord Chancellor) Egerton, and thence to the present owner.

There are also monuments to the Dauntseys of Agecroft Hall (17th centy.), Bayley of Hope, Whittakers and Sergeants, and one to the Rev. Wm. Marsden, a late vicar. Robert (brother of George) Stephenson is buried in the ch.-yd. The Rev. Thos. Williamson was Vicar of Eccles from December 1576 to about May 1606: "He was an able writer and a good man, a sound scholar and of extensive reading." Dr. John White, Chaplain in Ordinary to James I., was also vicar here. He wrote the 'Way of the True Church,' and other works, collected in 1624. The martyr John Bradford preached in Eccles ch. The colours of the Trafford old Volunteers are now suspended from the panelled roof of the chancel.

Eccles church formerly possessed four chantries, viz.:—

1. St. Catherine's, founded by Thomas del Bothe, of Barton, before 1368. This was extinguished in the 16th centy., and its site is marked by a chapel on the S. side.

2. The Bothe or Booth Chapel, also founded, in 1450, by a member of the same family, Law Bothe, D.D.

3. The Jesus Chapel, founded by William Bothe, D.D., 1460. It is on the N. side, and now called the Trafford Chapel, from its belonging to that family, who also claim proprietorship of the church porch.

4. The Holy Trinity Chantry, founded by Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Worsley, in the 15th centy. This is now called the Bridgewater Chapel. Some of the old church documents are very curious. "By a vestry order, dated Aug. 27, 1595, the churchwardens were empowered to appoint places in the church for the gentlemen of the parish, and for the vicar, and to place the rest of the parishioners as were husbandmen and cottagers, as others of meaner estate and calling, having reference to their charges and payments to the church. Servants, boys, young wo-

men, or children, not to presume into the upper places or pews: if they do, the churchwardens to remove them to seats or standing room in the inferior places in the church. Seats high in the church were appointed to the wives of Eccles, in proportion to the sums paid by their husbands as church lay, beginning with 11*d.* or above; next, 9*d.* to 11*d.*, 7*d.* to 9*d.*, 5*d.* to 7*d.*, 3*d.* to 5*d.*, 2*d.* to 3*d.*, and 1*d.* to 2*d.* To all householding men paying 1*d.* to 12*d.*, seats on certain settles below those who pay 12*d.* a piece. Still lower to those paying 1*d.*, and lowest seats of all to old people living on benevolence."—*Baines.*

There is a curious legend about the tithes of Eccles, which in the reign of Henry VIII. belonged to Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. A cock-fight took place at Westminster, when the Duke fought a main with one of the Andertons of Lydiate, the stakes to be the Eccles tithes. The Lancashire gentleman produced a magnificent duck-winged cock, observing:—

"There is a jewel of England!
For a hundred in hand
And a hundred in land,
I'll fight him against any cock in England."

He won the victory, and to this day duck-winged cocks are called "Anderton jewels."

At the Eccles old vicarage, pulled down in 1871, died Mr. Huskisson, M.P., who received mortal injuries on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rly., 16th September, 1830.

Eccles was long famous for its festivals and sports. Bull-baiting survived its fellow brute-sport, bear-baiting, by a few years. The last bull-bait took place at the wakes of 1833. The cock-pit still stands, but is going (1879) to give way to a Town Hall. Horse-racing was in vogue down to 1856. The wakes were abolished in 1877. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, they have long been an institution of some importance in the country districts, being generally kept on the anniversary of the patron saint, or the date of the ch. foundation. They were originally a religious observance, but, according to Dugdale, the people "fell to lecherie and songs, dancing, harping, piping, and also to glotony and sinne, and so turned holinesse to cursedness." The commission appointed by Queen Elizabeth put down for a time all such frivolous vanities, but the publication of the 'Book of Sports,' and the permission granted by King James I. at Hoghton Tower (Rte. 8), re-established them with more than the former importance and licence. Large sums were spent by the villagers in decorations and games. It is mentioned in a rare tract published in 1778, that at the festival called Gyot Ale, or Guising, held at marling, or manuring season, the Eccles inhabitants spent on one occasion 2242*l.*, an enormous sum for those times. Each township vied with its neighbour as to which should be most extravagant, an ambition which frequently led to village broils and disturbances.

Within the area, and near Patricroft Stat., are the offices of Barton-upon-Irwell Poor Law Union, Rural Sanitary and School Attendance Committee. This union comprises the townships of Barton-upon Irwell, Worsley, Clifton, Stretford, Hoxton, and Urmson. The increase in the population between 1861 and 1871 was 62·25 per cent., a rate which has not diminished. The population of Eccles parish in 1776 was 8723; in 1871 it was 67,766.

"Eccles cakes" have long been famous. There are two establishments at which these cakes are made, opposite to each other, near the ch. gates. The sign of one reads: "Bradburn's. The Old Eccles cake-maker. Never removed."

The other runs thus: "Birch's. *The* old-established Eccles cake-makers. Removed from the opposite side." These two places turn out together 3 millions of cakes annually.

Sixteen new churches have been built in the old parish since 1776. In the immediate locality are: *St. Catherine's*, consecrated 1843, seats 600; *Christ's Ch.*, Patricroft, 1868, seats 600; *St. Andrew's*, Eccles, 1879, seats 800. *Monton Ch.*, founded out of the ejection of the Rev. E. Jones, vicar of Eccles, by the Act of Uniformity, was sacked in 1714 by a mob under Tom Lyddall. The congregation is now Unitarian, and a chaste new church, seating 600, built from designs by *Mr. T. Worthington, F.R., B.A.*, and costing over 18,000*l.*, was opened in 1875. The Wesleyan Chapel, Eccles, was opened in 1876, and cost, with schools, 15,000*l.* *All Saints* (R. C.), a splendid building, erected at the sole cost of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, was opened in 1868. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and other denominations have places of worship here.

(The line westward from Eccles Stat. intersects the old glebe lands of the monks of Eccles, and the old grange, still known as *Monks Hall*, is existing. It is partly timber and plaster. After passing through various hands, it was sold in 1853 to the Northern Building Society, and portioned out. It is now nearly covered with villa residences. On the rt. is *Ellesmere Park*, which is being rapidly built over with villas. Conveyances from Manchester to Eccles; over 40 trains daily; 2 lines of tramways, open cars running every 15 min.).

There are many interesting old residences in the neighbourhood. *Trafford Park*, on l., is the seat of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, a Roman Catholic family, which has been seated here from before the Conquest, and held direct and uninterrupted possession for eight centuries; in fact, the pedigree commences with Randolphus de Trafford, in the time of Canute the Dane, 1030. The house is modern, but a portion of the gables of the old building is attached to it.

1½ m. farther on, on rt., is *Swinton*, a hamlet of the township of Worsley. The ch. (by *Street*) cost 17,000*l.* Near it are the *Manchester Moral and Industrial Training Schools*, in the Elizabethan style, built in 1845, at a cost of 70,000*l.* More to the rt. is *Swinton Park*, where there are a number of fine mansions. *Swinton Moor*, on which the village ch. and industrial school stand, was enclosed in 1685; it had been owned by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and the Barons of Rochdale. The highways from Manchester to Preston, and from Manchester to Leigh and Wigan, pass through here.

6 m. *Worsley Stat.* (*Inn:* Bridgewater, in the village). For 1 m. before reaching the stat. the traveller gets a fine view on his l. of *Worsley Hall*, the monument, ch., and village. ¼ m. before the stat. the line crosses the Roman road from Manchester to Wigan.

The founder of the family of Worsley is said to have been a personage of the name of Elias at the time of the Conquest, of such gigantic stature that he was usually termed Elias gigas. He was the first Anglo-Norman who volunteered to join his personal friend, Duke Robert of Normandy, in the first Crusade. Elias is said to have "fought many duels, combats, &c., for the loue of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and abtanied many uictories." His death, most likely typical, was caused by a serpent in the island of Rhodes, where he was buried. The 2nd Abbot of Whalley was Helias de Workesley,

who died in 1318, and is supposed to have been descended from Eliseus. The estates passed through various hands, until they came to Richard Brereton and Dorothy Legh, by whose will it passed to Sir Thomas (afterwards Lord Chancellor) Egerton, the friend of Milton, in whose honour Comus was written. His son was created Earl of Bridgewater. Scroope Egerton, the 4th Earl, was created Duke of Bridgewater, and was the first to entertain the idea of inland navigation, although it came to nothing in his time. But his second son, Francis, who became 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, was the one who made himself an undying name in connection with canal navigation. On his death, unmarried, in 1803, the title became extinct. The Earldom of Bridgewater went with the Ashridge estate to Gen. Egerton, while Worsley went to the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower. He, on succeeding to the estate, took the well-known name of Lord Francis Egerton, and was created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley in 1846. His grandson is the present Earl. The will was coupled with the condition that the heir assumed the name of Egerton within 3 months of the Duke's decease. The property was vested in the hands of trustees, and so remains.

Worsley New Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, built in 1840, is a large handsome structure, in Transition style. From it portions of 7 counties in England and Wales may be seen. Here are some splendid paintings, including Landseer's "Return from Hawking," which gives the likenesses of the 1st Earl of Ellesmere and his family. There are also some Roman relics from Campfield, Manchester, and some antiquities from Hulme Hall. Her Majesty the Queen visited Worsley Hall in 1851 and 1857, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1869. The Hall occupied by the Duke of Bridgewater stood between the New Hall and *Worsley Old Hall*. The latter is the seat of the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P. (son of the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, and Secretary to the Admiralty). It is ancient, of the magpie style, pretty and retired. It was the residence of several successive owners of Worsley, as the Masseys, Breretons, &c. A little to the W. is a *Monument* to the 1st E. of Ellesmere, built by public subscription. It is an octagonal shaft, 132 ft. high, with enriched base, designed by *Driver and Webber*. It is ascended by a spiral stair inside, and is open to the public, except on Sundays. It commands a very fine view, and will repay a climb.

Booth Hall, ½ m. further, the seat of the old family of Booth, is mentioned by Leland as the seat of Mr. Worsley.

¼ m. E. of the Hall is *Worsley Church*, a beautiful structure. It was built at the sole cost of the 1st E. of Ellesmere, from designs by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, with additions, for 20,000*l.*; seats 800, all free. It is the burial-place of the Ellesmere family. The ch. contains a life-like effigy of the founder (by *Noble*), in white marble, and a rich reredos to the memory of his dowager. The present vicar is the Rev. and Hon. the E. of Musgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby. The ceremony of crowning the May Queen is celebrated here with great display. There is a pretty timber court, schoolhouse, &c. In the workyard is a clock which strikes thirteen at 1 o'clock. It is said the Duke came one day at noon to his men, and asked them how it was they did not resume their work at 1 as readily as leave it at 12. One man answered, "1 isn't so good to hear as 12." "Just so," said the Duke;

and he had a clock made to strike 13.

As being the centre from whence originated the celebrated *Bridgewater Canal*, Worsley will ever be a locality of great interest. Although the first Duke obtained an act to commence a canal from Worsley to the Irwell, it was never begun by him, and it remained for Francis, 3rd and last Duke, to commence a work which, for perseverance and singlehanded daring, has rarely, if ever, had its parallel.

Smarting under the rupture of his engagement with the gay Duchess of Hamilton, because she would not give up the society of her sister, Countess of Coventry, upon whom some scandal rested, he returned to his Worsley estate, and called in John Gilbert, his steward, to see if they could devise the cutting of a canal by which the coals on the estate might be taken to Manchester. He therefore, in 1759, applied for and obtained an Act to make a canal between Worsley and Salford, and to extend it westward to the Mersey. The rising town of Manchester was equally interested with the Duke, for he bound himself not to charge more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton freight for coals (whereas the old Mersey Company charged 3*s.* 4*d.*), and not to sell the coal at Manchester for more than 4*d.* a hundred. At the outset a difficulty occurred, it having been proposed to descend from the colliery at Worsley to the Irwell by a series of levels which would have entailed a very expensive system of working.

The Duke then called in the assistance of James Brindley, the engineer who, after making an "ochilor servey or a ricconitoring," advised that the canal should be carried on the same level over the Irwell. For this a second act was necessary, and obtained, and the canal was therefore taken across the Irwell at Barton by an aqueduct. "A large basin was excavated at Worsley Mill, of sufficient capacity to contain a great many boats, and to serve as a head for the navigation. It is at Worsley Basin that the canal enters the bottom of the hill by a subterranean channel which extends for a great distance—connecting the different workings of the mine, so that the coals can be readily transported in boats to their place of sale. It lies at the base of a cliff of sandstone, some hundred feet in height, overhung by luxuriant foliage. The barges, laden with coal, emerge from the river through the two low semicircular arches opening at the base of the rock, such being the entrances to the underground workings. The barges are narrow and long, each conveying about 10 tons of coal. They are drawn along the tunnels by means of staples fastened to the roof. When they are empty, and consequently higher in the water, they are so near the roof that the bargemen, lying on their backs, can propel them with their feet. The smaller aperture is the mouth of a canal of only half a mile in length, serving to prevent the obstruction which would be caused by the ingress and egress of so many barges through a single passage. The other archway is the entrance of a wider channel, extending nearly 6 m. in the direction of Bolton, from which various other canals diverge in different directions.

"In Brindley's time this subterranean canal, hewn out of the rock, was only about a mile in length, but it now extends to nearly 40 m. in all directions underground. When the tunnel passed through earth or coal, the arching was of brickwork—but when it passed through rock it was hewn out. This tunnel acts not only as a drain and waterfeeder for the canal itself, but as a means of carrying the facilities of the navigation through the very heart of the collieries."—*Smiles.*

The canal was sold in 1872 to the Bridgewater Navigation Company.

A little to the l. of the rly. is *Kempnough*, or *Kempnall Hall*, now cottages, a wood-and-plaster building. It was till recently the property of Le Gendre Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyde, near Padiham, whose ancestor, Nicholas Starkie, lived here in 1578. (It now belongs to the E. of Ellesmere). Kempnall during his tenure became very notorious, on account of the demons that, it was believed, entered into and tormented his family for more than 2 years. First of all his two children, aged 9 and 10, were afflicted, and the father applied to John Hartley, a reputed conjuror, to give them relief. He, therefore, took up his abode there, and made himself so much at home that he refused to go when requested, and when Mr. Starkie finally got rid of him, five of his family were possessed of devils. Dr. Dee, the Warden of Manchester, then advised godly preaching; but for a long time the remedy was useless, the house being a perfect Bedlam, and the sick people blaspheming and abusing everybody who came near them. It at length required the presence of 30 godly people before the devils were expelled. Hartley was taken up and tried, when he confessed that the devils were sent by him, and was accordingly executed.

1 m. to the N. is *Wardley Hall*, a fine old quadrangular wood-and-plaster hall of the time of Edward VI., entered by an archway into a court. The hall is moated, and has a good oak roof, and the arms of the Downes, the former possessors, who succeeded the Tyldesleys, and were themselves succeeded by the 4th Earl Rivers, then by the 4th Earl Barrymore. It is now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere. On the stair there is a small locked recess, in which is a skull, said to have been that of Roger Downes. Many have been the attempts to change its position, either from carelessness or frolic, but such disturbances took place that the head was speedily brought back to its old quarters. The skull is still shown. Over the entrance to the quadrangle are the initials "R. H. D. 1625." In Roby's 'Lancashire Traditions' the story is told under the name of "The Skull House."

8 m. *Ellenbrook Stat.* Between here and Worsley a branch line opens to Bolton: 200 yds. to l. of Ellesbrook Stat. is the old chapel (rebuilt) founded by the monks of Eccles. It is a "donative," the living being left by Dorothy Legh, on condition that it is not merged into the Established Church. On the high ground of *Walkden Moor*, 1½ m. rt., is a beautiful memorial by *Jackson* to the dowager Countess of Ellesmere, who died 1866. It is 50 ft. in length, and surmounted by a spire and cross. It is ornamented by four statuettes of a Lancashire operative, a collier, and two factory girls, besides figures of Piety, Charity, Munificence, and Prudence. Here are the colliery and estate offices of the Bridgewater Trustees.

9 m. TYLDESLEY JUNC., from whence branches are given off N. to Bolton, S. to KENYON JUNC.

The village of Tyldesley contains a handsome E. English ch. from designs by *Smirke*. Here was born Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the famous leader of the Royalists in the Civil Wars, who received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. for his bravery in storming the bridge at Burton-on-Trent. He fell at Wigan Lane, August 25, 1651, in an action against the Parliamentary force under Lilburne. The family of Tyldesley, for practical purposes, is now extinct. The name is a very com-

mon one still in the locality. Ormerod, the Cheshire historian, was born here.

Clewortb Hall occupies the site of the ancient residence of the Starkies, and shared with Kempnall the notoriety occasioned by Hartley the wizard. The cotton-trade is the staple manufacture, the first mill being erected in Tyldesley in 1776. Mining, cotton and silk give employment to one-half the population. There are several old family seats; among others, *Chaddock Hall*, an ancient house of the Clowes family, and *Garret Hall*, a house of the Tyldesleys. 2 m. E. are *Peel Hall* (Harrison Blair, Esq.) and *Kenyon Peel Hall*, the seat of Lord Kenyon. The latter is a wood-and-plaster building with a stone gateway containing the inscription, "Peace within these walls, Geo. Rigby, 1637." The former house, known also as Yates Peel Hall, is a partially castellated mansion, consisting of a centre and wings. Over the entrance hall are the arms of the Yates family, of whom was Sir Joseph Yates, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1770.

To the S. of Tyldesley, near Astley, is *Astley Hall*, originally known as Dam House, and the ancient seat of the Mort family.

9½ m. *Chowbent Stat.*, near which is *Atherton*, a little manufacturing town dependent on cotton mills and collieries. There is an old building called the *Chanters*. The Atherton family built an enormous house called Atherton Hall, but it was never finished, and eventually was taken down by Lord Lilford. Chowbent is famous for the memory of its fighting minister, Woods, who led eighty of his congregation into the N., and held the passage of the Ribble near Walton. He was ever afterwards known as Gen. Woods.

12 m. *Chequerbent Stat.* In the days of Queen Mary, one Ralph Holme, of Chequerbent, had a presentment filed against him by the vicar of Dean for "harbouring in his howse dyverse priests."

On rt. of rly. is *Hulton Park* (W. F. Hulton, Esq.), who is the 25th in descent that has possessed this estate from Blethyn de Hulton, temp. Henry II. The old hall has disappeared, and the present house is modern, with a semicircular wing and portico.

14 m. *Daubhill Stat.*

15½ m. Bolton Junc. (Rte. 7).

[To Kenyon Junc. 5 m. On rt. *Atherton Hall* (W. Selby, Esq.) and *Atherton Old Hall* (J. P. Fletcher, Esq.).

3 m. *Bedford Leigh Stat.* On rt. is the manufacturing town of *Leigh* (*Inn:* White Horse), containing some 10,000 inhabitants, but very little of interest except the *ch.*, which is of Tudor date, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and 2 chantries or chapels, that of the Tyldesleys to the N., and the Athertons on the S. It was restored and partly rebuilt in 1873, at a cost of 10,000*l.* "Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the hero of the battle of Wigan Lane, was interred here in the Tyldesley Chapel, although there is no trace of his gravestone; and it is said that James, Earl of Derby, on his way through Leigh to Bolton, previous to his execution, wished to visit the grave of his gallant companion in arms, but was denied that gratification by his military guard."—*Baines.*

Traces of the old moat of the parsonage are still visible. Amongst the customs of Leigh was the use of a kind of spiced ale called "braggot" on Mid-Lent Sunday, after which the boys used to teaze the women on their way to church by hooking a piece of cloth on to their dresses. The neighbourhood abounds with old houses, such as *Shuttleworth*

Hall, a farmhouse; *Hope Car*, where the moat is to be seen; and *Platt Fold*, of the date of the 17th centy. *Morleys Hall*, between Bedford and Astley, was, in 1536, the seat of Sir William Leylande, to whose family Leland the antiquary claimed affinity. He at all events paid a visit to Morleys, and described the house and gardens in a very glowing style. Tradition relates that the heiress of one of the Leylandes was shut up in her chamber, on account of an attachment to the heir of the Tyldesleys, whereupon he flung a rope across the moat, which she tied round her waist and was dragged across. The happy couple were away and married before her absence was discovered.

5 m. KENYON JUNC. with the Manchester and Liverpool main line (Rte. 12).]

The rly. to Wigan crosses the old Bolton and Kenyon line, and runs through an uninteresting country, abounding in collieries.

13 m. *Hindley Green Stat.*

14 m. *Platt Bridge Stat.*

17 m. WIGAN JUNC. (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 10.

MANCHESTER TO PRESTON, BY BOLTON AND CHORLEY.

For route from Manchester to Bolton see Rte. 7. From thence the line follows up the valley of the little river Croal, passing, rt., *Gilnough* (J. Haslam, Esq.) to

13½ m. LOSTOCK JUNC. with the Wigan and Liverpool line. *Lostock Hall*, on rt., was a fine half-timbered Elizabethan building, but the greater part of it has been taken down. The date of 1590 and the royal arms are still seen on its front.

17 m. *Horwich and Blackrod Stat.* On rt. the rly. skirts the extensive moors and hilly ground which are such conspicuous features in Mid-Lancashire. They extend from Bolton to near Blackburn; the culminating point being seen in *Rivington Pike*, which, although only rising to the height of 1545 feet, is visible for a great extent, and is of almost proverbial celebrity in Lancashire topography. Leland thus writes of it:—"Aboute Lediate Mosse I began to see a hill or hilles on the right hande, that stil continued on the same hand as a mighty long bank until I came to Lancastre. One part of this hille, when I saw it first, is caullid Faierlokke. But communely the people thereabout caullith hit Rivenpike. One told me that aboute Lidiate Mosse, under the hille, is a village caullid Riven or Riventon; and thereaboute I markid myselfe that there was a coppe in the hill, as a bakke standing up above the residue of the hille." Although the word "pike," which means peaked or pointed, is scarcely applicable to the swelling contour and monotonous outlines of the range, Rivington Moors have much beauty, and the tourist should by all means ascend by the banks of the little river Douglas to the beacon tower on the summit, from whence there is an extensive and magnificent view, embracing Preston, the whole of the Fylde plain, the estuaries of the Ribble and the Wyre, the Bay of Morecambe, Blackpool, and South-

port; and far north are the faint outlines of the great Lake mountains. The view in the immediate neighbourhood is one of busy industry, including Bolton, Preston, Chorley, Wigan, and a number of manufacturing villages; while directly at foot are the large and by no means unpicturesque reservoirs for supplying Liverpool with water. The beacon tower was built at the time of the Spanish Armada. A document is in existence in the Harleian Collection with regard to a vote of taxation, issued by her Majesty's Privy Council, for watching "Ryven Pike and carrying armour," towards which the parishes of Manchester, Bolton, and Middleton were required to contribute. Farther on the Moor formerly stood two heaps of stones, known as the "Two Lads," or the "Wilder Lads," supposed by the country people to commemorate the death of two shepherd boys (or by others the two sons of Bishop Pilkington) in the snow. The tale is most probably incorrect. "These mural monuments have been gradually accumulated by the passers-by—a custom handed down from the most remote ages—and there is little doubt but that they are remnants yet lingering amongst us of the altars upon the hill, once dedicated to Baal or Bel."—*Roby.* Only one of these memorials now remains. There is a popular tradition that Rivington Moor is the nightly resort of a spectre horseman, which forms the subject of one of Mr. Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire.'

Horwich, which is now a manufacturing village of some size, containing bleaching-works and cotton-mills, was formerly a vast forest, sloping down from the sides of Rivington Pike, 16 miles in circumference. It then belonged to the Gresleys, Lords of Manchester; but probably the abundance of its fuel was the cause of its destruction, for we read that Horwich became one of the very earliest places for spinning yarn in the time of Henry VIII.

A short branch rly. now connects Horwich with the main line at Horwich Junction.

Blackrod, the seat of a manor-house of the De Blakerods of the time of King John, stands upon a lofty elevation opposite Rivington Pike, the rly. from Bolton to Preston passing through the valley between the two. The great Roman high-road to the N., commonly called the "*King's Streite*," passes through this township, and, until recent years, antiquarians generally regarded this as the Roman station of Coccium. One of the 8 forts erected by Agricola in Lancashire was planted here. The ancient parish ch., dedicated to St. Katherine the Virgin, is worth a visit. Some portions of it date back as far as 1138. A Grammar School was founded in 1568 by Richard Holmes, but it has recently been amalgamated with Rivington, at which place a new and greatly enlarged school is now erected.

19 m. *Adlington Stat.* There is a considerable manufactory here of mordants for dyeing, and also extensive cotton-spinning and weaving mills. On l., 1 m., is *Adlington Hall* (John Gerard, Esq.), an old seat of the Standish family. It afterwards came into the possession of the Claytons, one of whom was Richard Clayton, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

On the rt. a pretty walk of little more than a mile leads to the *Rivington Reservoirs*, by which Liverpool is supplied with water, at an expense of 700,000*l.* The Act was obtained in 1847. The total area is 500 acres, which are divided by an embankment into two portions, the Rivington and the Anglezark reservoirs; the former contains 1300 millions and the latter

1800 millions of gallons, which are supplied from the rivers Douglas, Yarrow, Roddlesworth, and their tributaries, that drain the high grounds of Rivington and Anglezark Moors. In rainy seasons, when the reservoirs are full, there are really fine waterfalls over the steps intended for overflows. The length of the lakes is so great that they form an exceedingly picturesque element in the landscape, and advantage has been taken of them to erect some handsome residences, with grounds running down to the water's edge. On the E. bank, just above the middle embankment, is the *Blackamoor's Head Inn*, a great resort for picnic and excursion parties in the summer, for whose accommodation a daily omnibus runs from Bolton.

Close to the inn is the village of *Rivington*, which possesses a *Grammar School*, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Bishop Pilkington, "for the bringing up, teaching, and instructing children and youth in grammar and other good learning, to continue for ever." A building, just alluded to, is now erected. The family of Pilkington, of which the Bishop was a celebrated member, lived at Rivington Hall, and was settled here before the Conquest, it being recorded that the chief of the family was fain to disguise himself as a mower for espousing the cause of Harold.

The Bishop was Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the six divines for correcting the Book of Common Prayer, and was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1560. According to Strype, "he was a grave and truly reverend man, of great learning and piety, and such frugality of life as well became a modest Christian prelate." He had not been long instituted to his office when he had the courage to bring an action against the Queen for a recovery of the forfeited estates, which he won, although charged with an annuity to the Crown of 1020*l.*

Few men in those troublesome times were such ardent reformers as Bishop Pilkington in ecclesiastical matters. "It is to be lamented," says he, "how negligently they (the clergy) say any service, and how seldom. Your cures all, except Rochdale, be as far out of order as the worst in all the country. Whalley hath as ill a vicar as the rest. The Bishop of Man liveth here at ease and as merry as Pope Joan. The Bishop of Chester hath compounded with my Lord of York for his visitation, and gathereth up the money by his servants, but never a word spoken of any visitation or reformation."

The tourist should not leave Rivington without visiting *Dean Wood*, a most charming glen (about ¾ m. N.E.), running up towards Rivington Moor. At its head is a pretty waterfall.

The rly. now passes l., S., *Ellerbeck House* (R. Smethurst, Esq.) and *Duxbury Hall* (Henry Standish, Esq.), an ancestor of whom distinguished himself in Richard II.'s reign by helping to kill Wat Tyler. "The King, though he was but a child in years, yet, taking courage to him, commanded the mayor to arrest him. The mayor, being a man of incomparable boldness, rode to him and arrested him, in reaching him such a blow on the head that he sore astonied him therewith; and straightweyes others that were about the King, as John Standish, an esquire, and divers more of the King's servants, drew their swords and thrust him through in divers parts of his bodie so that he fell presentlie from his horse downe to the earth, and died there in the place."—*Holinshed.* Another of the family of Standish was knighted for his valour at the battle of Hopton Field, 1482, while Henry Standish was Bishop of St. Asaph in 1519, and

was instrumental in obtaining Queen Catherine's divorce from Hen. VIII.

22 m. CHORLEY JUNC. with the St. Helens, Wigan, and Blackburn Rly. *Chorley* (*Inn:* Royal Oak) is a busy little manufacturing town of some 16.000 inhab, dependent on cotton-mills and calico-printing, the latter being carried on at Birkacre on a very large scale. Leland describes it as "Chorle, wonderful poore, and having no market." As marking its growing importance, a handsome town-hall has recently been erected. The town possesses but little of interest except the *ch.*, which has a pinnacled tower and contains some fragmentary stained glass with armorial bearings, and some modern memorial windows to the Standish and Crosse families. The Standish pew has a finely carved oak canopy. At the bottom of the ch. wall is a perforated stone, held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics. Another ch. (E. Eng.) was built in 1825.

In the Roman Catholic chapel are some handsome windows by *Hardman*, and a series of paintings in the arcades over the altar. Adjoining the town, on the W., is *Astley Hall*, a fine Elizabethan residence, supposed to have been built by Robert Charnock, one of the Lancashire gentlemen who signed a declaration of loyalty to the Queen and subsequently to James I. It then came by marriage to the Brooks, of Mere, in Cheshire, and by marriage of their heiress to the Towneley Parkers. Oliver Cromwell is said to have slept here after the battle of Preston, 1648. Amongst the furniture is an ancient oak shovel or shove-groat table. Shakespeare alludes to this game in Henry IV.:—"Hit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling."

Gillibrand Hall, 1 m. S.W. (H. Woods, Esq.), was the seat of the Fazakerleys; the old hall, of which only a portion of the moat is left, having been the residence of the Gillibrand family. The approach from the N. is over a handsome three-arched bridge.

A road on N. runs to *Whittle Springs*, 6 m., passing *Shawe Hill* (T. B. Crosse, Esq.), a fine modern mansion of Grecian character. The entablature running round the staircase is copied from the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and the lodge from an Ionic temple on the banks of the Ilyssus. The grounds were laid out by *Gilpin*. *Whittle Springs* has a local celebrity on account of its mineral springs, which rise for some considerable depth from the coal-beds beneath, and are very beneficial in cases of rheumatism and chronic sores. For the accommodation of visitors an hotel has been built, and a kind of pump-room.

At EUXTON JUNC., 25 m., the line joins the London and North-Western Railway, and passes *Leyland* and *Farrington* Stations (Rte. 1) to *Preston*.

ROUTE 11.

ROCHDALE TO LIVERPOOL, BY BURY, BOLTON AND WIGAN.

For the branch of the Lancaster and Yorkshire Rly., between Rochdale, Heywood, and Bury, see Rte. 4. From Bury the line runs westward, crossing the Irwell and the Manchester Canal, by the side

of which there is a large reservoir or feeder.

2½ m. *Black Lane Stat.* To rt. is the village of *Ainsworth*, which, in the reign of Edward, belonged to the Abbot of Cockersand.

4 m. *Bradley Fold Stat.* To l. is *Little Lever*, a mining village situated near the confluence of the Croal and Irwell. The old Hall, the seat of the Levers in the 16th centy., is no longer in existence; but Little Lever is celebrated as the birthplace of at least two Lancashire worthies. One was Dr. Thomas Lever, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and chaplain to Edward VI. During the troublous times of Queen Mary he fled to Switzerland, where he was chosen pastor of the congregation at Zürich. Under his presidency St. John's College became a hotbed of the doctrines of the Puritans, so much so that he was convened before the Archbishop of York and deprived of his ecclesiastical preferment. Like Bishop Pilkington, he was an ardent reformer of abuses; and it was entirely owing to his exertions that the Hospital of Sherburne, to the headship of which he was appointed, was rescued from its state of decay.

The second celebrity to whom Little Lever can lay claim was Oliver Heywood, a Nonconformist divine in the 17th centy., who, during the reign of Charles II., underwent much persecution on account of his opinions, which were only allowed full scope when James II. came to the throne. His diary shows that he was an earnest and energetic man. In it he says, "This year, 1678, I preached 64 times on week-days, have kept fifty fast days, four days of thanksgiving, and travelled one thousand and thirty-four miles." Another passage bears testimony to the length of sermons in those days. "Lord's Day preached too long, being under a mistake a whole hour. I was employed six hours—not weary." It is a question whether his congregation could say as much.

Lomax Fold is an old residence.

Darcy Lever Old Hall (now occupied as a farm), a picturesque old building with wood-and-plaster gables, is the original seat of the Levers, one of whom was the founder of the Bolton Grammar School.

The *New Hall* (F. Broadbent, Esq.) was built in the last centy.

Bradshaw Hall (Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq.) is a 17th-centy. house, built by the Bradshaws, the owners of Marple, in Cheshire. Of this family was John Bradshaw, the president of the court that tried Charles I.; according to Clarendon, "a gentleman of ancient family, but of a fortune of his own making; not without parts, but of great insolence and ambition."

Crossing the Tonge, the rly. enters Bolton (Rte. 7).

Quitting Bolton, the line runs up the little valley of the Croal, passing l. *Deane*, the *ch.* of which parish contains a timber roof, dated 1570, and some armorial bearings of the Yates and Huttons on banners and glass. The *ch.* itself, however, existed in 1215. Deane played an important part in the religious politics of the 16th centy. "The preaching of John Bradford and George Marsh in this parish seems to have imbued the minds of the people with a strong feeling in favour of the Puritans; and hence we find, during the period of the Commonwealth, Mr. Horrocks, of Deane, delegated to the Westminster Assembly of Divines; and James Walker, of Deane, in the second Presbyterial classis of Lancashire; while at the Restoration, the Rev. John Tildesley, vicar of Deane, was ejected from his living."—*Baines.* Mr. Horrocks appears to have been an object of special disgust to Prince Rupert's troopers, who exclaimed, after

the Bolton massacre, "Oh, that we had that old rogue Horrocks, that preaches in his grey cloake."

Amongst other worthies of Deane was George Marsh, 1555, curate of this parish, who was apprehended for preaching the reformed doctrine, and brought before Mr. Barton, of Smithills (Rte. 7). After a formal examination at Lancaster, before the Earl of Derby, he was taken to Spital Boughton, near Chester, and there burnt to death. Of this parish, too, was Dr. Martin Heton, Bishop of Ely in 1599, to whom Queen Elizabeth wrote the following letter, when he hesitated to comply with one of her demands:—

"Proud prelate,—I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you to know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you—and if you do not forthwith fulfil your agreement, by God I will immediately unfrock you. Yours, as you demean yourself,

"ELIZABETH."

Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, is commonly believed to have been born at Farnworth in this parish (Rte. 7). Some believe that Farnworth near Warrington was his birthplace.

9 m. LOSTOCK JUNC. with the Chorley line to Preston.

Westhoughton Stat. The village, which lies to the l., was once part of the possessions of Cockersand Abbey. On the adjoining moor Prince Rupert assembled his forces to lead them to the attack upon Bolton.

At 11¾ m. HINDLEY JUNC., a short connecting branch comes in from Chorley, placing it in more direct communication with Wigan. rt. *Hindley Hall* (Roger Leigh, Esq.). During the Civil War, a party of Cavaliers pulled down the pulpit in Hindley Ch., played at cards in the pews, and tore the Bible in pieces, sticking the leaves upon posts in the village, and saying, "This is the Roundhead Bible."

13 m. *Ince Stat.* The country about here is completely devoted to collieries and ironworks, conspicuous amongst which are the blazing furnaces of the Kirkless Hall Company. The *Rosebridge Colliery*, at Ince, was for many years the deepest in the world, coal having been won at a depth of 600 yards. But increased geological knowledge has developed coal-mining so much that that depth has been exceeded in other parts of the kingdom. On rt. is *Ince Hall* (W. Gerrard, Esq.), a fine old gabled building.

15 m. WIGAN JUNC. (Rte. 1). From hence the line runs due W., crossing under the London and North-Western through an uninviting colliery district to

16¾ m. *Pemberton Stat.*

18 m. *Upholland Stat.* On l. *Winstanley Hall*, the finely wooded residence of M. Bankes, Esq., and the high ground of *Billinge Beacon*. On rt. are *Orrel Mount*, formerly a nunnery of French Benedictines: and *Orrel Hall*, a farmhouse of Elizabethan date.

Bispham Hall (W. H. Brancker, Esq.). At the village of Upholland, which was formerly a market-town, 1 m. rt., are a few remains of the *Benedictine Priory* of Black Monks founded by Robert de Holland. The family of the Hollands was seated here since the reign of John, and rose to high rank in the county. Thomas de Holland became Earl of Kent, and another member was Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon. After the deposition of Henry VI., with whom he was a great favourite, he became reduced to such poverty that he was obliged to beg his bread, and his body was eventually found floating in the Channel near Dover. During the Reformation they were great Puritans, and Richard Holland, the High Sheriff, received the

thanks of the Queen for his services in prosecuting recusants. The remains of the priory consist of a high ivy-covered wall, with 5 square windows in it, and there are traces of arches in a house built close by. The *ch.* has nave, aisles, chancel, and massive low tower. On the S. side are some oriel windows, and it had a noble E. window, which fell in 1840. The interior contains a good semicircular tower arch and some *brasses* of the Bispham family, some old oak benches with the date 1635, and old glass with the Holland coat. The *ch.* is much in need of restoration. In the churchyard is a tombstone, with the following grandiloquent inscription:—

"HERE UNDERNEATH,
THOU DOST APPROACH MAN
THE BODY OF JOHN SMITH,
THE COACHMAN."

19¼ m. *Pimbo Lane Stat.*

22 m. RAINFORD JUNC. with the St. Helens and Ormskirk line. The village of *Rainford*, 1 m. l., is noted for the number of people employed in tobacco-pipe making.

26½ m. *Kirkby Stat.* The *ch.*, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt in 1871 by the Earl of Sefton in memory of his father, at a cost of 18,000*l.* It contains a Roman font, which is said to have been here since the time of William Rufus. "The base is decorated with 2 wreathed bands, while on the sides are figures representing the Fall, the Saviour bruising the Serpent's head, and seven other figures in ecclesiastical costume, supposed to represent the orders of clergy in the Saxon church."

To the rt. of (28½ m.) *Fazakerley Stat.* is the Liverpool race-course at *Aintree.*

30 m. WALTON JUNC. with the Ormskirk and Preston line.

33 m. *Liverpool* (Rte. 14).

ROUTE 12.

MANCHESTER TO LIVERPOOL, BY NEWTON.

The line by which the traveller of the present day is conveyed between these two large cities deserves something more than a casual mention, for it was practically the inauguration of the great railway system of England.

Even after the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal to the Mersey, one of the most magnificent works of that or any other time, communication between Manchester and Liverpool was difficult and unfrequent, not only for goods, but persons. "In fine weather, those who required to travel the 30 miles which separated them could ride or walk, resting at Warrington for the night. But in winter, the roads, like most of the other country roads at the time, were impracticable, although an act had been passed as early as the year 1726 for repairing and enlarging the road from Liverpool to Prescot. Coaches could not come nearer to the town than Warrington, in 1750, the road being difficult for vehicles, even in summer. A stage-coach was not started between Liverpool and Manchester until the year 1767, performing the journey only three times a week. It required six, and sometimes eight,

horses to draw the lumbering vehicle along the ruts and through the sloughs, the whole day being occupied in making the journey. The coach was accustomed to start early in the morning from Liverpool —it breakfasted at Prescot, dined at Warrington, and mostly arrived in Manchester in time for supper. As late as 1775 no mail-coach ran, the bags being conveyed on horseback." —*Smiles.*

About the year 1821, trade and manufactures had so much increased in South Lancashire that a tramroad between the two places was mooted. It was found that it took longer to convey the cotton to Manchester from Liverpool than it did to bring it to England from America, and for a long time this proved a great stumbling-block in the way of progress. Not only were the canals blocked up with traffic, but the fact of their being the only means of conveyance threw enormous power into the hands of the companies that owned them, who were exorbitant in their charges, and deaf to all remonstrance or abuse. The tramway was broached by a Mr. Sandars, a Liverpool merchant, and a committee having been formed, a survey was made under the greatest difficulties and opposition by Mr. James, of West Bromwich, who foresaw what a radical change it would introduce. The first survey being imperfect, Robert Stephenson was sent from Darlington by his father to assist in making a new one. This proving favourable, a company was formed to make the railway, by which it was hoped and believed that the traffic could be conducted between Manchester and Liverpool in 5 or 6 hours, at one-third of the then cost. The act was obtained in 1825, and the difficulties that surrounded the whole thing are now well-known matters of history, as is also Mr. William Brougham's advice to Stephenson not to mention the possibility of travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour, unless he wished to damn the whole thing, and run the risk of being sent to Bedlam as a lunatic. But, after an obstinate contest of two months, the promoters gained a victory, the works were commenced, and the portion finished as far as Chat Moss, so that an experimental train filled with passengers passed over it on New Year's Day, 1830, drawn by the famous 'Rocket' engine, the only one which had fulfilled the requirements of the judges in the memorable locomotive contest at Rainhill. On the 14th June in the same year the whole of the line was finished, and Stephenson himself drove his engine, the 'Arrow,' occupying one hour and a half in the journey. The railway was eventually opened on the 15th September by a grand ceremony, at which the Duke of Wellington was present, though it was unfortunately marred by the fatal accident that happened to Mr. Huskisson, one of the members for Liverpool. Notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since the opening of this line, and the vast and increasing improvements that have been constantly made to permanent way, engines, rolling stock, and in fact to everything connected with railway property, it is no slight matter that the Liverpool and Manchester Rly. still remains one of the best lines in the kingdom, a lasting monument to the perseverance and talent of George Stephenson. The distance of 31 miles is run by the express trains in 45 min.

For that portion of the line between Manchester and Eccles Junc. 4 m. see Rte. 9. It continues from thence to 5 m. *Patricroft Stat.*, a busy manufacturing town of 5000 inhabitants, although a few years ago it only contained one or two rows of houses. Besides cotton mills, there is the Britannia Foun-

dry, of considerable celebrity, belonging to the family of Nasmyth, whose name is so well known in connection with machinery generally, and the steam-hammer in particular.

The place takes its name from a small farm, derived from *Pater* (father), and *Croft* (a small enclosure).

The train arrived at this station in 1851, and sailed thence by barge over the Bridgewater Canal to Worsley.

To the l. of Patricroft is the village of *Barton*, where the Irwell is crossed by the Bridgewater Canal.

The aqueduct is 200 yds. long and 12 wide, the middle arch of the bridge being 63 ft. span, which enables barges to pass underneath without lowering their masts. This bridge was one of Brindley's earliest canal works, and was considered a great engineering triumph. It is related that on the day the water was let in he was so anxious and excited that he ran away, and took to his bed until the news was brought that all had passed off successfully.

Barton Old Hall, now going to ruins, was the seat successively of the Bartons, Booths, and Leighs.

Barton Booth, the celebrated tragedian of the early part of last centy., whose remains lie in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, was the youngest son of "John Booth, Esq., of Barton."

From Patricroft the rly. soon enters the flat and monotonous level of *Chat Moss*, which, though now drained and cultivated, was in old days the most notorious bog in England, being 4 m. long, and containing 6000 acres of peat. Like all great bogs, trunks of trees have been constantly turned up, proving that the surface was originally well covered with fine timber, probably of prehistoric age, as in the 'Domesday Book' no mention is made of it as a forest. Of it Drayton writes;—

> "Great Chatmosse at every fall
> Lyes full of turf and marle, her unctuous minnerell,
> And blocks as blacke as pitch, with boring augers found
> Then at the generell floode supposed to be drown'd."

Horns of extinct animals, curious leather shoes, &c., have been found in it. In 1322 it is described as the property of the Lords of Barton, Worsley, Astley, and Bedford. It is mentioned by Leland under the name of *Chateley Moss;* Camden also refers to it. There have been several eruptions of the Moss, caused by a spontaneous generation of gas from below. In 1663, it is said to have strewn the Manx, Welsh, and Irish coasts with peat. On several occasions gas has been tapped by boring, and on getting ignited the country has been illuminated with the glare. It was infested by vipers and other noxious reptiles.

The first attempt at the reclamation of this enormous surface was made in 1805 by Mr. Roscoe, the gifted author of 'Lorenzo de' Medici,' who intersected 2500 acres with open drains, and underdrained a great portion of this. Burrow followed Roscoe, and in 1821 Ed. Baines, the Lancashire historian, took the work up, under whose persevering care some 200 acres were made productive and to yield good crops, while about 200,000 trees, black poplar, Scotch firs, and larches were planted. From the other sides of the bog, cultivation gradually spread, and the carrying across it of the Manchester and Liverpool railway accelerated operations very largely, both from the example set by the engineers of what could be done, and from the facilities of communication by which the produce could be conveyed to market. This portion of the line presented what appeared at first to be insuperable difficulties, al-

though the genius of Stephenson overcame them, and it really proved the cheapest part of the whole undertaking; Mr. Giles' estimate for it being 270,000*l.*, whereas the total cost was only 28,000*l.* "Although a semifluid mass, the surface of Chat Moss rises above the level of the surrounding country. Like a turtle's back, it declines from the summit in every direction, having from 30 to 40 ft. gradual slope to the solid land on all sides. In rainy weather, such is its capacity for water, that it sensibly swells and rises in those parts where the moss is deepest." —*Smiles.* When the engineers began to make their preparations, they were obliged to walk on boards fastened to the soles of their boots, as the only way of keeping them from sinking. The difficulty to be solved, therefore, was how a spongy mass which would not bear a man's weight could be made to bear a railway, with locomotives and carriages. This Stephenson managed by making a *floating* road. First of all, a footpath of heather was made, upon which temporary rails and sleepers were placed to admit of the waggons running along with the necessary materials, while at the same time drains were dug at the sides. Upon the surface between were thrown branches of trees, hedge-cuttings, and, in the softest places, hurdles interwoven with heather. Over these again was a thin layer of gravel, on which the permanent line was laid. The greatest difficulty was found in the rising ground of the middle of the moss, where the drains filled up with spongy bog as fast as they were dry. Stephenson s remedy for this was to lay down a kind of drain or sewer of empty tar-barrels, which were placed as soon as there was room for them, before the cutting had time to fill. Another difficulty was the embankment at the edge of the bog on the Manchester side, which as soon as it was 3 or 4 ft. in height, suddenly disappeared, and this happened not once or twice, but scores of times. In fact, so serious was this part of the undertaking that the directors consulted about abandoning it altogether, or making a viaduct on lofty timber piles. Weeks went by, and there was literally nothing to show for the work, the directors continuing the labour solely because it was judged less expensive to go on than to stop; and the engineer, because he felt that there must be a bottom somewhere, and that in course of time the embankment must show. "And so the filling went on; several hundred men and boys were employed to skim the Moss all round for many thousand yards by means of sharp spades, called by the turf cutters 'tommy spades,' and the dried cakes of turf were afterwards used to form the embankment, until at length, as the stuff sunk and rested upon the bottom, the bank gradually rose above the surface, and slowly advanced onwards, declining in height, and consequently in weight, until it became joined to the floating road already laid upon the Moss. In the course of forming the embankment, the pressure of the bog-turf tipped out of the waggons caused a copious stream of bog-water to flow from the end of it, in colour resembling stout; and when completed, the bank looked like a long ridge of tightly-pressed tobacco leaf. The compression of the turf may be imagined from the fact that 670,000 cubic yards of raw moss formed only 277,000 cubic yards of embankment at the completion of the work."—*Smiles.* Draining has altered the features of the Moss, and reduced it very much in depth. Two rly. stats., *Barton Moss* and *Astley*, are now upon it. Cultivation is progressing rapidly on two sides.

To the S. are the mosses of Holcroft, Glazebrook, and Risley, which, like Chat Moss, are undergoing more or less transformation to civilised and cultivated ground. *Culcheth Hall* l. the seat of T. E. Witherington, Esq., was the property of the Culchets in Henry II.'s reign. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was once minister of Culcheth Ch.

10¾ *Glazebury Stat.*, formerly Bury Lane. The *Glaze*, a rivulet, is crossed here, and falls into the Mersey a few miles on the l. There are several old halls about here, as *Light Oaks*, *Holcroft Hall*, &c. Bury Lane takes its name from the fact that after a battle during the Civil Wars several of the fallen were buried here.

12¾ m. KENYON JUNC. with the Leigh and Bolton line (Rte. 9).

14 m. PARKSIDE JUNC. Here the line to Wigan, Preston, Carlisle, and Scotland is given off on rt. (Rte. 1).

This is one of the forks forming the delta of the rly., which coupled the N. line to Wigan and Preston with the Liverpool and Manchester line.

An inscription on a large marble slab fixed against the rock on the l. side of the line marks the spot where Mr. Huskisson was struck down by the 'Rocket' engine on the day of the opening of the rly., Sept. 15, 1830, while shaking hands with the Duke of Wellington. "It was cited at the time as a remarkable fact, that the 'Northumbrian' engine, driven by George Stephenson himself, conveyed the unfortunate gentleman a distance of about 15 miles in 25 minutes, or at the rate of 36 miles an hour."

15¾ m. *Newton Bridge Stat.* (*Inn:* Legh Arms). This is the name of the stat. at Newton-le-Willows, a pretty village relieved by several artificial lakes. It gave the name to one of the hundreds as far back as Saxon times; and had a market and fair. There was a court-leet here for recovery of small debts. Here is a tumulus called Castle Hill. Close by the station are the printing-works of Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co.

In the old chapel-yard is a curious inscription to an engine driver.

Amongst the curiosities in the neighbourhood is "The Bloody Stone," which is said to give off a sanguinary fluid after a shower. The present lord of Newton is Mr. Legh, of Lyme Hall, who still holds court-leet here.

16¾ m. at EARLESTOWN JUNC. the line to Warrington, Crewe, and London, is given off on l. Earlestown is so called after the late Sir H. Earle; it has become a very populous village, and here are extensive railway waggon works belonging to the London and North Western Rly. Co. On rt. is the Newton racecourse, visible to the traveller and sloping to the Sankey Canal, which was the first navigable canal of modern times, having been made in 1755. The line crosses the Sankey brook and canal by a fine viaduct.

18 m. *Collins Green Stat.*, after which the rly. crosses *Parr Moss* on a solid, though invisible embankment, 25 feet in depth. Parr was owned by Sir T. Parre, temp. Henry VIII., father of Catherine Parr.

19¾ m. ST. HELENS JUNC. [From hence the tourist may diverge rt. or l. by means of a line from Widnes to St. Helens and Ormskirk, which crosses the Manchester and Liverpool rly. (Rte. 13). On l. 1½ m. is the fine park of *Bold*, the seat of the Bold family until the middle of the last centy., when, by the failure of male issue, the estate came, by marriage with the heiress of the Bolds, to the Pattens. From them it passed, by marriage with an heiress, into the family of Hoghton. The Bolds are mentioned in the Testa de Neville, and were seated here at the Conquest. The chief

beauty of Bold is its noble timber, some of the oaks being of great size; the *Old Hall* was built by Richard Bold in the reign of James I., and surrounded by a moat, and on the doorway are his initials and those of his wife, a daughter of Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, with the date 1616.

Dr. Leigh, who wrote a Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire, in 1700, mentions the vast quantities of wild ducks and swans which used to frequent the lake in the park, and he says the former came to be fed on a person striking a hollow vessel with a stone.

On rt. of the line is *St. Helens* (Rte. 13), which, like the rest of this district, is given up to collieries, glass and chemical, copper and earthenware works.]

21½ m. *Lea Green Stat.* There are traces of an old moated house, about ¾ m. on l. Indeed the whole of this neighbourhood, now so utterly devoted to manufacturing purposes, once abounded in ancient residences and crosses, with which probably the Abbey of Windleshaw, near St. Helens, had some connexion; but they have almost all disappeared, and their place knoweth them no more.

22¾ m. *Rainhill Stat.* On l. *Rainhill Hall* (Hon. Mrs. Stapylton Bretherton). Here it was that in 1829 took place the celebrated trial of locomotives previous to the opening of the new rly., which was to decide to the world what kind of locomotive (if any) would henceforth be used. The competitors were Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co.'s 'Rocket,' Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson's 'Novelty,' Mr. Timothy Hackworth's 'Sanspareil,' and Mr. Burstall's 'Perseverance.' The ground selected was 2 miles of level railway, each engine to run the distance 20 times. The attendance of spectators and the enthusiasm were tremendous. The 'Rocket' ran 12 miles in 53 minutes, and attained the maximum velocity of 29 miles an hour. The 'Novelty,' although at one time moving at the rate of 24 miles, broke down on the second day, as also did the 'Sanspareil;' while the 'Perseverance' was out of the race at a very early stage. The 'Rocket,' which was the pioneer of all subsequent locomotives, may now be seen in the Museum of Patents at South Kensington. On rt. is the County Lunatic Asylum.

On the high ground 1½ m. to the rt. of Rainhill is *Prescot* (*Inn:* George), a busy little manufacturing town, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in making watch tools and movements, such as balances, centre pinions, pillars, hands, tools, wheels, cocks, second-hands, fusees, levers, frames, dittons, barrels, &c.

The *ch.* is conspicuous for its lofty tower and spire, 156 ft. high, which is visible for a long distance. It possesses a nave with aisles, transepts, chancel, and a carved timber roof. Amongst the monuments is one to Mr. Atherton, by *Westmacott*, and an upright effigy of Capt. Ogle, in the dress of the 17th centy. The rectorial tithes of Prescot were given by James I. to King's College, Cambridge, under the following circumstances. When staying at Knowsley, he was riding in a lane, and picked up a silver horse-shoe. At dinner he produced it, thinking it belonged to some of the wealthy noblemen of the county, when it was claimed by the rector of Prescot. The king drily observed that, if the Prescot rectors could afford to waste their money on silver horse-shoes, it was time that it was bestowed where it was more wanted. And so the rector became a vicar. A MS., entitled 'An Abstract of the Proceedings in Prescot Court,' con-

tains some exceedingly funny entries, as follows:—1583: Catherine Dempster, banished the town, being of evil government. 1607: An order against putting butter on bread or cakes, on forfeiture of 5*s.* a time. 1609: An order that the constables pump on Alice Allerton, so often as she comes into the streets to chide or abase herself. 1630: Richard Halsall presented for saying the town was governed by fools, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1633: An order for banishing out of the town a woman called Pretty Peggy. 1696: Mr. Parr, for tussling with Esq. Cross, and Esq. Cross for tussling with him again.

Kemble, the tragedian, was born at Prescot.

Adjoining Prescot on the N. and N.W. is *Knowsley* (anciently spelt Knouselegh), the family seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. The park is the largest in the northern counties, and is 2500 acres in extent; it is well walled round and entered by about a dozen lodges; the principal of which is the Liverpool Lodge, an imposing edifice, with a fine arch flanked by two towers, one round, the other square. With the arms and crest, is this inscription upon the lodge, "Bring good news, and knock boldly." The park is beautifully wooded, and contains several lakes; the largest, over 90 acres in extent, is called "White Man's Dam," it is said, from a white nude figure, which stands near, and is said to have been found in the lake. There are red, fallow, and other deer in the "Deer Park." This noble property, Knowsley, came to the Stanley family by the marriage of Sir John Stanley with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thos. Lathom, about the middle of the 14th centy. The Hall has often been visited by royalty of various countries.

The first Baron Stanley was Sir Thomas Stanley (1456), whose second son, Sir William, was beheaded by Henry VII., on pretence of being concerned in the Perkin Warbeck conspiracy. Lord Stanley's eldest son, Thomas, became the 1st Earl of Derby, having been advanced to the earldom by his stepson, Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth Field, in 1485. Upon his son, George Stanley, was conferred the title of the 9th Lord Strange, in right of his wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of John, 8th Lord Strange, of Knockin. He, however, died before his father, and his son succeeded to the earldom. The 2nd Earl succeeded in 1504, and lived at Lathom (Rte. 15), where he kept a household of extraordinary splendour. The 5th Earl, Ferdinand, was chiefly remarkable for his extraordinary illness and death, popularly supposed to result from witchcraft, but more shrewdly suspected to have arisen from poison administered by his master of horse. James, the 7th Earl, married Charlotte of Tremouille, and became the most famous of all the Stanley family in connection with the Royalist cause during the Civil War. He was beheaded at Bolton in 1651 (Rte. 7). In consequence of James, the 10th Earl, grandson of the former, dying without issue, the barony of Strange passed into the family of Athol. Edward, the 12th Earl, was a great patron of the turf, and founded that most celebrated of English races, "the Derby," in 1780. Of the 14th Earl of Derby, the late Premier of England, who died 1869, it is unnecessary to speak. Whether in history, politics, territorial influence, or social life, the family of Stanley has been so interwoven with Lancashire and its prosperity that it would be impossible to dissociate them.

Knowsley Hall has been built at several times. One portion, which was built in the time of the 1st Earl for the visit of Henry VII. in 1495, is still called "The King's

Chambers;" the 3rd and 7th Earls made additions also, but the principal part, as the hall now stands, was built by the 10th Earl.

In the colonnade, which was built in 1820–21, is a basso-relievo, representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve, and a stone tablet with the following inscription, "James Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James Earl of Derby and of Charlotte, daughter of Claude, Duke de la Tremouaille, whose husband James was beheaded at Bolton, XV Oct. MDLII. for strenuously adhering to Charles II., who refused a Bill passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament for restoring to the family the estates lost by his loyalty to him, MDCCXXXII." The accuracy of the inscription has been doubted. The material used in the exterior of the Hall is red sandstone.

The interior of the Hall contains some fine pictures, including Belshazzar's Feast, by *Rembrandt;* Seneca in the Bath, by *Rubens;* seapieces, by *Vandervelde;* and others by *S. Rosa, Teniers, Correggio, Vandyck, Claude Lorraine,* &c.; the Princess Charlotte, by *Chalon;* the Stanley children, by *Romney.* The library contains the chair in which the 7th Earl was seated at his execution in Bolton.

Knowsley Ch. is 1½ m. from the Hall, and was built as a mausoleum for the family, who for ages previously had been buried at Ormskirk and Burscough. It is a pretty Gothic building, with transepts, and contains some good stone carving, and a stained-glass window. There is a burial-chapel and monument to the late Earl Derby.

From Rainhill the line passes l. *Halsnead Park* (H. A. de Amyers Willis, Esq.), formerly the seat of the Pemberton and Tarbuck families, now extinct. On rt. are *The Hazels* (Sir Thomas B. Birch, Bt.) and *Hurst House* (Miss Willis).

25¾ m. *Huyton Stat.* The *ch.*, on rt., has a venerable old tower, nave, aisles, and chancel, the latter separated from the body of the ch. by a fine oak screen, of the date of Henry VII. The chancel has a singular hammer-beam roof. There is also some good stained glass, and a *brass* to Mr. William Bell, ejected from Huyton vicarage in 1662, "a most Famous Preacher, whose Pithy and Sententious Sermons warmed the hearts of all Good Xtians." Of late years Huyton has become a favourite residence for Liverpool merchants.

26½ m. *Roby Stat.* On l. is *Roby Hall* (Sir T. Edwards Moss, Bart.), and on rt. 3 m. is *Croxteth Park,* the seat of the Earl of Sefton, whose ancestors, the Molyneuxes, have enjoyed it ever since the reign of Henry VI. The park, which contains about 850 acres, is mentioned by Leland as "a parke of the Kinge's land by Molineux's house;" also in a document of Edward II.'s time as "parcus de Crostath super le mosse de Levepole." The house, approached by a broad terrace, is of brick, with stone dressings.

28 m. *Broad Green Stat.* On l. 2 m. is *Childwall Hall* (R. Brocklebank, Esq.), a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, whose ancestor acquired it by marriage with the heiress of the Gascoignes. The Hall is a castellated building by *Nash.* The *ch.* contains some curious paintings on canvas, and some *brasses* of a knight in plate-armour, and a lady in Elizabethan costume. A document of the churchwardens records that, in 1635, William Bamber was prosecuted for "usually sleeping in the church in the tyme of divine service."

The lord of Childwall has a claim "to certain small dues, amounting to a penny or twopence from each

occupier of land, which was formerly paid to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a house upon the hill by Great Woolton."—*Burke.*

At Childwall was born, in 1693, Jeremiah Markland, a celebrated scholar, and author of an edition of the 'Sylvæ' of Statius.

The line now enters the *Olive Mount Cutting*, "the first extensive stone cutting executed on any rly., and to this day one of the most formidable. It is nearly 2 m. long, and in some parts 80 ft. deep. It is a narrow ravine or defile cut out of the solid rock, and not less than 480,000 cubic yards of stone were removed from it. Mr. Vignolles, afterwards describing it, said it looked as if it had been dug out by giants."

At 30¼ m. *Edgehill Stat.* the line enters the tunnel, at the other end of which it runs in to the Lime Street Stat. From Edgehill is a branch to the N. end of Liverpool, half encircling the town. On the opposite side branches the line through Widnes.

31¼ m. *Liverpool* (Rte. 14).

ROUTE 12A.

MANCHESTER TO LIVERPOOL, BY GLAZEBROOK AND WARRINGTON.

From the central station, Manchester, the traveller is borne westward to Liverpool by quick train in 45 min. through a flat country all the way, with a number of interesting places on the route. He is not outside the city before he is on the verge of the Irwell on rt., where he sees the confluence of the Medlock with that river near the site of old Hulme Hall. On his left is Henshaw's Blind Asylum, the site of the Art Treasures Exhibition of 1857, and the Botanical Garden. He passes within a few yards of the old ford, the Trafford recently bridged over. Close by it are the remains of the old residence of the ancient family of Trafford, hence the name of the locality, *Old Trafford.* This family was settled here before the Conquest, and traces its pedigree back to the time of King Canute. From then to now there have not been wanting heirs male to inherit the large estates. The present owner, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the second baronet, resides a couple of miles N.W. of here, in the centre of a large park. He owns large tracts of land in Stretford, Barton, Wilmslow, &c. The family were persecutors of the Catholics in Elizabeth's time. Sir Cecil Trafford, knighted at Hoghton Tower by James I., was converted to Romanism in 1633, and the family has remained so since. A curious legend is told of the family motto.

Stretford village is seen ½ m. on the l.

1½ m. CORNBROOK JUNCTION.

5 m. *Urmston Stat.* (*Hotel:* The Lord Nelson). Urmston, a supposed residence of the Ormes of the Ormulu, is a rapidly growing place. Here is a handsome new *ch.* of Dec. style, built in 1868, in which coloured stones have been used with good effect. The *Hall*, now a farmhouse, is an Elizabethan wood-and-plaster building, one gable of which is ornamented with lozenges and trefoils. It was formerly the seat of the Urmstons, and then of the Hydes. In a cottage which formerly stood near here, called

"Richard of Jone's," was born John Collier, better known as "Tim Bobbin." His baptism is thus entered in the Flixton registers, in which old parish Urmston stands: "John, son of Mr. [this prefix is interlined] John Collier of Vrmestone, Baptized Janry y^e^ 6^th^." This was in the year 1708–9. Collier's old school stood near. The *Grange* (J. T. Hibbert, Esq.). Between here and Flixton Church, distance little over a mile, the Mersey meanders 5 m.

¼ m. l. is *Shaw Hall*, once the residence of the Egertons, who held property in this parish, one of whom, Peter Egerton, was a colonel under Fairfax in the Revolution. The hall is of the age of James I., and has the characteristic gables, parapets, and chimneys. The interior contains some tapestry, and some curious pictures of Persian subjects, one of which covers part of the ceiling, and represents Darius and his family kneeling before Alexander the Great. It is said to be more than 200 years old.

½ m. on rt. is *Davyhulme Hall* (R. H. Norreys, Esq.) on the other side of the Irwell; it was the seat of John de Hulme (temp. Henry II.).

6¼ m. *Flixton Stat.* The *ch.*, recently restored, is a plain old building with an embattled tower and round-headed windows. It contains a monumental *brass*, representing Richard Radclyffe of Ordsall, his 2 wives, 2 sons, and 3 young daughters, in Elizabethan ruffs. There are many quaint houses about here, and a new bridge unites the 2 counties palatine, 1 m. from the stat. It was owing to a dispute about a footpath here that the Manchester "Ancient Footpath Association" was formed. *Flixton House* (W. W. W. Wright, Esq.).

Near the confluence of the Mersey and Irwell, the latter is crossed by an iron bridge.

8 m. *Irlam Stat.* *Irlam Hall*, on rt., now a farmhouse, belonged to the Irlams in the 15th centy., and then to Sir Geo. Lathom, in whose family it remained until the Revolution, when his estate was alienated. It is a fine old Elizabethan building, and is said to contain the largest beam in the county. A neat *ch.*, seating 300, was built in 1866.

Cadishead, a village on l., contains a large Wesleyan chapel. Fustian cutting is largely carried on.

9½ m. GLAZEBROOK JUNC. The portion of the line from Stockport, Godley, and Woodley runs in here.

On rt. are *Little* and *Great Woolden Halls*, the latter now a gabled farmhouse, but once the seat of the Holcrofts, "one of a family who shared largely in ch. property at the Reformation, but not the notorious Sir Thos. Holcroft, of Vale Royal." The Glaze joins the Mersey on the l., near Hollins Ferry, where the Duke of Cumberland ferried his army over in 1745.

14 m. *Padgate Stat.*

16 m. *Warrington* (*see* Rte. 1).

18½ m. *Sankey Stat.* (for Penketh *see* Rte. 13).

22 m. *Farnworth Stat.* (*see* Rte. 13).

24 m. *Hough Green Stat.*

26 m. *Halewood Stat.* (*see* Rte. 13).

27¾ m. *Hunt's Cross Stat.*

29½ m. *Garston Stat.* (*see* Rte. 13).

30¼ m. *Cressington Stat.*

31 m. *Mersey Road Stat.*

32½ m. *Otterspool Stat.*

33½ m. *S. Michael's Stat.*

35 m. *S. James's Stat.* This was formerly the terminus of the *Cheshire Lines* route to Liverpool. The trains now run to

36¼ m. *Central Stat.* in Ranelagh Street.

ROUTE 13.

WARRINGTON TO LIVERPOOL, BY GARSTON.

This line is a continuation of the Manchester, Altrincham, and South Junction Rly., which passes through Warrington at the Arpley Stat. This line was formerly used by the Midland and Great Northern Companies as a means of access for their trains to Liverpool; but since the opening of the line via *Glazebrook* by the Cheshire Lines Committee, they have ceased to use it, and it is only employed by the London and North-Western. The line, which during its progress in Cheshire has kept the S. bank of the Mersey, crosses it at Warrington, and runs along the N. bank all the way to Liverpool. Passing under the London and North-Western main line to Scotland, the traveller skirts the banks of the Mersey and the *Sankey Canal*, which runs between Widnes, Warrington, and St. Helens. This undertaking was the earliest of the canal systems in England. The original intention was to deepen Sankey Brook, but it was ultimately made a separate water-way, only connecting with the brook once or twice.

1 m. *Sankey Bridge Stat.*

3 m. *Fidler's Ferry Stat.* At Penketh, a little to the rt., was born Thomas Penketh, the Augustinian friar of Warrington, said, by Fuller, to have had a prodigious memory. He is mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Richard III.'—

> "Go, Lovel, with all speed to Doctor Shaw.
> Go thou to friar Penker;—bid them both
> Meet me, within this hour, at Baynard's Castle."

Across the river, the wooded high grounds of Daresbury, Norton, and Halton, afford an agreeable prospect; and a fine view is obtained of *Norton Priory*, the beautiful seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. (*see Cheshire Hdbk.*). Between the river and rly. on l. are vestiges of an entrenchment at Cuerdley Marsh. In the township of *Cuerdley* was born Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and founder of Brasenose College. He was also Lord President of Wales.

6 m. WIDNES JUNC. with the St. Helens line.

On the l. is the manufacturing town of *Widnes*, of such modern growth that in 1840 there was scarcely any population. Alkali works were, however, established here in 1847, by Mr. Hutchinson; and since that time the growth of the place has been extraordinarily rapid, having now a population of more than 20,000. The district embracing Widnes and St. Helens is now the principal seat of the *alkali manufacture* in England, and in it are annually produced about 150,000 tons of soda-ash and caustic soda and 50,000 tons of bleaching-powder, in manufacturing which 250,000 tons of salt, 750,000 tons of coal, 250,000 tons of limestone, and 150,000 tons of pyrites are used. At Widnes is also one of the largest soap manufactories in the kingdom, two manure-works, and two works for the recovery from the pyrites, above named, of the copper which it contains, the sulphur therein having been first extracted at the alkali works. After the sulphur and copper have been both eliminated, the residue is an iron-ore,

which is smelted. Nearly the whole of the above-named raw materials and products pass to or from the Mersey by the docks at Widnes and Garston and the St. Helens Canal. The visitor should inspect the new Runcorn railway bridge, which carries the London and North-Western Railway across the Mersey, by 3 spans of 100 yds. each, from London to Liverpool.

[A divergence may be made from Widnes by rail to St. Helens and Ormskirk, 21 m., passing 1 m. *Appleton Stat.*

Here is a large Roman Catholic establishment, with a fine chapel and schools.

2½ m. *Farnworth Stat.* The *ch.* contains several monuments to the family of Bold, whose seat of Bold Hall is in this parish (Rte. 12). There are traces of a moat at Cranshaw Hill, on l. of the line.

6½ m. *Sutton Oak Stat.* A handsome new church has been built here from designs by *Paley*.

St. Helens Stat. (*Inns:* Raven, Fleece).

St. Helens is the centre of the manufacturing energies of this district, and particularly of the glass trade, which has been established here since 1773. There are also large copper and alkali works.

Crown, sheet, and plate glass are made here of great purity and size, the latter being cast in plates of 180 inches long by 120 wide, and concave mirrors 36 in. in diameter.

The chief establishments are the British Plate Glass, the London and Manchester Plate Glass, the St. Helens Crown Glass, and Union Plate Glass companies. "In this district one-half the glass made in England is manufactured, one-fourth of the alkali, and one-fourth of the copper; the gross value of these articles manufactured in St. Helens, and of the coal raised there, being more than 3 millions sterling annually, while the weekly wages paid are 20,000*l*. The manufactories of glass include 4 plate or cast glass, 1 crown and sheet or blown window-glass, 2 flint and 4 bottle-glass works. The plate-glass works make three-fourths, the crown and sheet one-third, and the flint and bottles one-tenth, of all such glass made in England. The St. Helens Rly., which only forms one-fortieth of the London and North-Western Company's mileage, conveys two million tons, or one-seventh of their entire traffic."—*Baines.* The town, though much improved of late years, contains little of interest. The town was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1869, and now contains a Pop. estimated at 57,500. A handsome town-hall has been recently built. In 1872 a new branch rly., 6 m. in length, was opened, leaving the Liverpool and Manchester line at Huyton, running to St. Helens, and there joining the line to Wigan, thus placing St. Helens on the main line from Liverpool to Preston and the N.

1 m. to the N. are the very scanty remains of *Windleshaw Abbey*, a place held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics, who have a burying-ground here, and are brought hither for interment from long distances. Although dignified by the name of abbey, it is probable that it was never anything more than a chapel, partly because history is silent as to its foundation, and partly because the ruins are and evidently were of such small extent. "The chapel was but small, not more than 12 yards in length, and about 3 in width, and the tower was scarcely 8 yards high. Its insignificance probably may account for the obscurity in which its origin is involved. It fell into disuse after the Dissolution, and its final ruin took place during the Civil Wars."—*Roby.* A well near the ruins,

called *St. Thomas's Well*, seems to indicate that the chapel was dedicated to that saint.

The line to Ormskirk continues in a north-westerly direction, passing

9½ m. *Gerard's Bridge Stat.*

10½ m. *Mossbank Stat.* On l. are *Windleshaw Abbey*, *Windle Hall* (W. W. Pilkington, Esq.), and *Windle Hurst* (Colonel Gamble).

11½ m. *Crank Stat.* On rt. is rather high ground, and *Ramford Hall* (R. Pilkington, Esq.).

13 m. *Rookery Stat.*

13¾ m. *Rainford Stat.* The village is locally celebrated for its tobacco pipes, there being no less than ten manufacturers of them. On the rt. *Muncaster Hall* (R. Pennington, Esq.).

15 m. RAINFORD JUNC. with the Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool line (Rte. 11).

17¾ m. *Skelmersdale Stat.* The country in this neighbourhood is monotonous and uninteresting, and is principally given up to collieries. On rt., ¾ m., is *Skelmersdale*, overlooking the valley of the little river Tawd. It gives the title of Baron to the Bootle-Wilbraham family, whose monuments may be seen in the ch. Twenty years ago the place was composed of a few farmsteads, cottages, and green fields. It is now a large and increasing town with a local board, public hall, &c. On the high ground of Ashurst, about 2 m. N., is *Ashurst Hall*, a large mansion of the 17th centy., with a gateway. It is now a farmhouse. *Ashurst Beacon* was constantly watched during the French Revolution, and kept ready to be set alight at the first alarm. Passing rt. the woods of Lathom House and New Park, and l. *Cross Hall*, the ancient seat, now dismantled, of the first and second collateral branches of the Stanley family, the tourist reaches ORMSKIRK JUNC. (Rte. 16).]

From Widnes the rly. continues to skirt the banks of the Mersey, being joined at DITTON JUNC. by the direct line of the London and North-Western from Crewe to Liverpool.

Ditton Hall (the Marchioness Stapylton-Bretherton); she has made it a home for the Jesuits expelled from Germany a few years since, and built a handsome Roman Catholic ch. for their use.

9½ m. *Hale Stat.* On l. is *Hale Hall*, a fine old mansion partly modernised, and the seat of J. Ireland Blackburne, Esq., M.P. The oldest portion, the north front, was built by Sir Gilbert Ireland in 1604. At the back of the grounds, nearer to Ditton, is a decoy for catching wild-fowl. The lord of the manor has a right to claim fourpence for every vessel that anchors off the north shore in this part of the river, which is here about 3 m. in breadth. In Hale churchyard is buried a celebrated giant called the Childe, of Hale, who was 9 ft. 3 in. in height, and died in 1623. *Hale Wood* was held by the Irelands in the reign of Elizabeth by the annual rendering of two roses on Midsummer Day. The moated ruins of the *Hutt*, the ancient home of the Irelands, still exist there.

11½ m. *Speke Stat.* On l. is *Speke Hall*, another beautiful old mansion (Miss Watt). It was built in 1598 by Edward Norreys, which family possessed the estate by marriage of the heiress of the Molyneux with William Norreys of Sutton. The heiress of the Norreys married in 1736 Lord Sydney Beauclerk, from whose son, Topham Beauclerk, the friend of Dr. Johnson, it passed by purchase to the present possessors. (The name of this branch of the Norreys family is usually spelt *Norris*; they were intimately connected with Liverpool, supplying representatives in Parliament, and among the corporation regalia is the sword of state borne before Sir W. Norris when he went

as ambassador to the Great Mogul.) In form it is a quadrangle, a portion of which is in the old timber-and-plaster style. The principal entrance was over a moat, and through the stone porch with the inscription in black letters—"This worke, 25 yds. long, was wolly built by Edw. N., Esq., anno 1598." The great hall is ornamented with a wainscot, said to have been brought from Holyrood by Sir Edward Norris, who fought under Lord Stanley at Flodden, and was honoured by a letter from Henry VIII., complimenting him for his gallantry. It is divided into eight compartments, subdivided into panels, with carved heads. On one of them is written, "Slepe not till ye hathe consedered howe thow hast spent ye Day past. If Thow have well don, thank God; if other ways, Repent ye." Over the door is,

"The streyghtest Waye to heaven ys God to love and serve Above all thyng."

13 m. *Allerton Stat.* On l. is *Garston*, where are two docks belonging to the London and North Western Rly. Company, containing respectively 6¼ and 8 acres, with the most modern appliances for the shipment of coal, and the discharge of vessels bringing inward cargoes. The traffic using these docks is entirely free from the Liverpool Dock and Town dues, paying only a due proportion of the lights and buoys protecting the approach from the sea to the Mersey. On rt. the village of *Woolton*, one of the prettiest in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and much in request for residential purposes.

Woolton Hall (F. R. Leyland, Esq.), *Allerton Hall* (L. R. Baily, Esq.), *Allerton Tower* (Sir Thomas Earle, Bart.). The rly. now rapidly approaches the outskirts of *Liverpool*, and passing 14½ m. *Mossley Stat.*, reaches *Edgehill*, and through the tunnel to *Lime-street Stat.*

ROUTE 14.

LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHPORT.

Liverpool.—Hotels. The principal are the North-Western, which adjoins the Lime-street Stat., and is the property of the Rly. Company; the Royal, the Alexandra, Angel and Saddle, all in Dale-street; the Adelphi and the Compton, not far from the Lime-street and Central Stats., and much frequented by Americans; the Feathers, Union, and New Waterloo, in Clayton-sq., are more commercial. The Washington is closed for alterations, to be opened on temperance principles, on which Laurence's in Clayton-sq., and Roscoe in Mount Pleasant are also conducted.

Railway Stations.—Liverpool is placed in direct communication with all parts of the kingdom, and many of the great companies have independent access to it. The *London and North-Western* stat. is in Lime-st. for Manchester, Leeds, London, the West of England, and Scotland. The *Great Northern*, *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire*, and the *Midland* rlys. use the central stat. in Ranelagh-st., the property of the Cheshire Lines Committee. The *Great Western* and the *London and North-Western* have a joint stat. in Birkenhead, close to the Woodside Ferry.

The *Lancashire and Yorkshire* stat. is in Tithebarn-st., and is called the Exchange Stat., being close to that commercial centre.

The *Post Office* forms part of the Revenue buildings in Canning-place at the bottom of South Castle-street, but there are numerous branch offices for postal and telegraphic business.

Liverpool, when compared with most of the great cities of England, or even of Lancashire, can be scarcely said to have a history; for it is not once mentioned in Domesday Book, and, even as late as 1635, it was not of sufficient importance to find a place in the Map of England. But that such a place did exist is proved by early documents. It was taken by King John from Warme de Lancaster in exchange for other property, and the king granted to any who became burgesses in the town, that they should have "all liberties and free customs in Liverpool, which any free borough on the sea hath in our land." There seems no doubt that it was used by this king, and some of his successors, in expeditions against Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It was then a small fishing-village, called by the various names of Lyrpol, Litherpol, Leverpol, Lierpol, and ultimately Liverpool. Its position on the Mersey, of course, gave the "pool," but the first part of the name is still a subject of discussion amongst antiquaries and philologists. Formerly there were two pools here: one at the foot of Edgehill, on the side of Abercrombie and Falkner squares and the adjacent streets, in later times known as the Moss-lake; but doubtless a stagnant pool except when flooded, and therefore called the *Lither*pool. The water which overflowed from this, passed in a circuitous route by Crown-st., Stafford-st., and Richmond-row to Byrom-st., in its way turning water-mills, the rapid descent being favourable for that purpose. At the N. end of Byrom-st. the stream entered a tidal pool which extended to the Mersey, which it entered through the site of the present Custom-house; its mouth was converted into the first dock constructed in the town. The tidal pool, from its position, received the name of *Lear*pool, Welsh *Lyer*pool, *i.e.*, the *Sea*pool, or *Lifear-pol*; as the letter i had the sound of ee, the conversion of the orthography to *Leverpool* was very natural. The latter name is sometimes referred to the family of Lever, Darcy Lever; but there is not the slightest ground for supposing that they or any others of the name were ever connected with the town. The seal of the town is a bird, holding a sprig of green leaves. Of its very early history, Camden says, "The Mersey at last opens into a wide mouth, very commodious for trade, and then runs into the sea near Litterpoole, in Saxon Lirepyle, call'd so ('tis thought) from the waters spread like a fenn there. Roger de Poictiers, who was Lord of the Honour of Lancaster, built a castle here; for all the land between the Ribell and the Mersey belonged to the said Roger, as appears by Domesday." Whether this is correct, it is certain that the proximity of Liverpool to the Irish coast soon attracted a certain amount of trade; King John built a fortress, or, what is more likely, repaired and enlarged the one which Roger de Poictiers had built before. But with all this encouragement, we find that Liverpool, in Edward I.'s reign, only contained 800 inhabitants; and "when the war broke out between France and England in 1347, when Edward III. summoned the various ports in the kingdom to make contributions towards the naval power, according to their means, London was required to provide 25 ships and 662 men; Bristol, 22 ships and 608 men; Hull, 16 ships and 466 men; whilst Liverpool was only asked to find 1 bark and 6 men. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the burgesses pre-

sented a petition to her Majesty, praying her to remit a subsidy which had been imposed upon it and other seaport towns, in which they style their native place, "Her Majesty's poor decayed town of Leverpool." "In 1634-5, when Charles I. made his unconstitutional levy of ship-money throughout England, Liverpool was let off with a contribution of 15*l.*; whilst Chester paid 100*l.*, and Bristol not less than 1000*l.*"—*Smiles.*

On this last occasion, the High Sheriff of Lancashire wrote, "If you shall tax and assess men according to their estate, then Liverpool being poor, and now goes, as it were, a begging, must pay very little."

For all this, Liverpool, even in Henry VIII.'s time, showed that she possessed the germs of her coming fortune, for Leland expressly mentions the "small custom paid that causeth merchants to resort, and also the good merchandise at Lyrpole, much Yrish yarne that Manchester men do buy there."

In the Civil Wars Liverpool held out for 24 days against Prince Rupert, who had expected an easy victory over its mud fortifications, which he had designated a "crow's nest;" at the end of this time, however, he gained the day, and according to Sir Edward More, "tooke Leeverpoole Whesontid 1644 putting all to ye sword for many hours, giving noe quarter; where Carill yt is now Lord Mullinex kiled 7 or 8 pore men wth his owne hands; Good Lord deliver us from ye cruelty of bludthirsty Papest." From this period the town may be said to have taken a decided start in life. The following is a description of it in 1673:—"Lerpoole or Leverpoole, commodiously seated on the goodly river Mersey, where it affords a bold and safe harbour for ships, which at low water may ride at 4 fathoms, and at high at 10; which said river is navigable for many miles into the country, and affords abundance of all sorts of fowl and fish, especially great quantities of lampreys and smelts of the largest size, so plentifully taken, that they are commonly sold at 20 a penny. . . . Its church (though large and good, wherein were 4 chantries of ancient and honourable foundation), is not enough to hold its inhabitants, which are many, amongst which are divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffic, especially into the West Indies, make it so famous; its situation affording in great plenty and at reasonabler rates than most parts of England, such exported commodities proper for the West Indies, as likewise a similar return for such imported commodities, by reason of the sugar-bakers and great manufacturers of cotton in the adjacent parts."—*Blome.* The ch. here mentioned was supplemented by another, in 1699, when Liverpool was made a separate parish, having previously been a chapelry in the parish of Walton. The Dee having very considerably silted up, Chester gradually declined and Liverpool rose upon its ruins with wonderful rapidity—the first dock having been made and opened in 1700, soon after which the ships had increased to 84, and the number of sailors manning them to 900; while 350 vessels annually entered the port.

For a considerable time this dock and a graving dock were sufficient for the Liverpool trade, which principally consisted of the very questionable traffic to the West Indies of African slaves, in which the Liverpool merchants were largely engaged; but it was found necessary to make a second in 1738, on account of the increasing trade. The opening up of the inland navigation of the Irwell and the Weaver, and the formation of the Duke of Bridge-

water's Canal, so vastly increased the business, that a third, called the Duke's Dock, was added, and was soon followed by others, until, at the present time, there is an uninterrupted line of 6 miles devoted to docks, which, with the Birkenhead docks on the opposite shore, complete the largest and most gigantic commercial undertakings of the age.

The plan of the town may be described as a semicircle, the base of which is formed by the Mersey, in itself the most restless and busiest of Liverpool's highways. From the river branch away, principally to the N., the various blocks of streets — some of them tolerably broad and handsome, some mere rows of offices and warehouses, and others, unfortunately, reeking with dirt, misery, and crime.

Commencing at the Landing Stage, which is nearly the centre of the bowline, are Water-street and Chapel-street, both running eastwards; the former leads to the heart of the town at the Exchange, and continues pretty straight under the name of Dale-street, which finds its termination near St. George's Hall. Chapel-street runs into Tithebarn-street, which leads into the old road to Scotland, now called Marybone, at the junction with which Vauxhall-road turns out a right angle to the N. end. From the Town Hall, Castle-street runs almost due S. to the Custom-house, to the S. end of the town, and Toxteth Park. At St. George's Ch., to the l., is Lord-street, which with Church-street and Bold-street forms one of the principal thoroughfares, containing the best shops. To the l. is Lime-street, and the site of Liverpool Heath, on which Prince Rupert planted some of his batteries, which is now being converted into a *place* of striking and noble character. It contains the façade of the Lime-street Stat., including the handsome hotel designed by Waterhouse; St. George's Hall; the Art Gallery; the Alexandra Theatre; and the site of the projected New Post Office in Commutation-row; also the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Consort; the Wellington Column; and the Stebel Fountain. There are also a number of hotels and taverns, and likewise places of amusement. Eastward, a short way up London-road, is an equestrian statue of George III. (*Westmacott*). On the high ground above Lime-street are to be found the resident population of the town, those of the wealthier portion, who have not suburban residences, being found chiefly to the E. and S.E., where the land belongs, to a considerable extent, to the Corporation, and has been laid out in wide and handsome streets. These gradually merge into the suburban districts, which in turn, *longo intervallo*, give place to the open country. To the S. lies Toxteth Park, formerly a Royal park, now a densely peopled town, in which have been reserved two places of recreation: Prince's Park by R. V. Yates, Esq., and Sefton Park by the Corporation. Beyond Toxteth are Aigburth, Garston, and Mossley Hill. To the E. is Edgehill, formerly much sought by wealthy residents, now also densely peopled. Beyond are the Old Swan, Knotty Ash, Wavertree, Childwall, and Woolton. To the N.E. are Everton (spoken of by De Quincey, who lodged there with his mother), Kirkdale, Walton, and West Derby; and, to the N., all the numerous seaside suburbs which fringe and feed the rly. to Southport, including the borough of Bootle, Seaforth, Waterloo, Blundellsands, Crosby, and Formby.

As a rule, Liverpool merchants reside out of town at a greater distance from their businesses than those of Manchester. This is partly

attributable to the unequalled sea-range which they possess, the limits of which are simply bounded by the means of access. From Bootle, which joins Liverpool on the N., to Formby, in one direction the sea-coast is lined with villages and marine residences; while in the other the tide of population goes off to the river-side villages of Aigburth, Garston, Hale, &c. Thousands take up their abode on the Cheshire coast, from Eastham to New Brighton, which is made very accessible by numerous well-appointed ferries and steamboats, and includes the important borough of Birkenhead, which still, with its own suburbs, retains very much of its old position as a residential appurtenance to its older and more important sister. The Hoylake Rly. conveys many of the mercantile classes to the sea-breezes of St. George's Channel, and the Welsh scenery at the mouth of the Dee.

The Mersey, which, except the Thames, is the most thronged of any river in the world, is a peculiar feature in Liverpool scenery and Liverpool life. At its narrowest point, between the landing-stage and Birkenhead, it is ¾ m. in breadth, although above and below it widens considerably; to the l. forming what is called the Sloyne, where a ship of war is generally anchored, together with the training frigate and the Floating Reformatory. Further up it possesses a width of 3 or 4 miles, the greatest that it attains between Liverpool and Runcorn. To the rt. it widens again, assuming between New Brighton and Bootle all the characters of the sea—

> "Whence, where the rivers meet, with all their stately trim,
> Proud Mersey is so great in entering of the Maine,
> As hee would make a showe for Empry to stand
> And wrest the 3-forked mace from out grym Neptune's hand." *Drayton.*

Between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and midnight, a perpetual stream of passengers is crossing the river, from the various villages on the Cheshire coast, all of whom converge to the *Landing-stage*, and contribute to make it the liveliest spot in Liverpool. Steamers start hence to Woodside every 10 minutes; to Seacombe, every quarter of an hour; to Egremont, every half-hour; to New Brighton, every half-hour; to Tranmere, every quarter of an hour; Rock Ferry, every half-hour; New Ferry, every hour; Eastham, every hour during the season. The busiest periods of the day are naturally about 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., when the flowing and ebbing tides of business men fill the boats to repletion. So great, indeed, is the traffic, that it is in contemplation to make a subway underneath the bed of the river; for, rapid as the boats are, there are certain little delays which the impatience of merchants would fain abridge; and in rough weather the passage across, short as it is, is wet and uncomfortable. Indeed, in gales and fogs the transit is almost stopped. The Mersey is soon lashed up into a sea which makes it extremely dangerous for small craft. A subway would obviate these mischances, and perhaps be more feasible than the other proposition of a very long and lofty high-level bridge.

The *Landing-stage* is worth examination. The part for the ferry steamers, or the *George's Stage*, is 500 ft. long, and built from designs by *Sir William Cubitt* on floating pontoons, so that it may rise and fall with the tide. A little to the N. of it is the *Prince's Landing-stage* for sea-going steamers, differing from the other only in its length, being 1700 ft. Both stages are 80 ft. wide, and were connected in 1874 by an intermediate stage of about 500 ft. long. On the 28th

of July of that year, a few days after it had been thrown open to the public, the entire structure was destroyed by fire. The stage has been rebuilt, and now presents a continuous line of deck, 2063 ft. long, by 80 ft. wide, having 7 bridges connecting it with the shore; and upon it are erected waiting and refreshment rooms; a customs depôt, for the examination of passengers' baggage; a postal telegraph office; a river police station; and offices for the Underwriters' Association, steamship companies, the proprietors of ferries, &c. The stage is connected with the piers by numerous bridges, some of which are roofed in for protection in wet and stormy weather, and, in addition, there is a long floating roadway to the shore, available for vehicles as well as pedestrians. From this stage start the larger passenger steamers and vessels to Scotland, Ireland, London, and the Isle of Man, and the visitor to Liverpool should not fail to pass a morning here watching the never ceasing activity and bustle that prevail, as may well be imagined when the average number of persons embarking and disembarking is about 24,000. No port in the world is so connected with foreign steam navigation as the port of Liverpool, and it is sufficient to mention the world-wide names of transit lines as the Cunard, the McIver, the Inman, Guion, White Star, Allan, and National, in connection with the United States and Canada, besides various companies which ply to Australia, the Mediterranean, West Indies, S. America, China, &c.

At Woodside there is also a landing-stage, 800 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, with 2 bridges from the shore. There is in connection with this stage a floating bridge, 678 ft. long by 30 ft. wide. Lower down, on the same side of the river, is the Wallasey Stage, 350 ft. long by 70 ft. wide, attached to the shore by 2 bridges, and intended chiefly for business in connection with the railway traffic at Birkenhead.

The Liverpool Docks extend in a tolerably straight line over 6 miles from N. to S. The examination of them is an arduous and fatiguing undertaking, but it is one that will well repay, for in addition to the enormous quantity of shipping and merchandise, each dock presents its own peculiar characteristics in the vessels frequenting them, the cargo, sailors, and labourers.

The best plan is to commence at the George's Pier, and take the docks in order, N. and S., beginning with the nearest. This is the *George's Dock*, one of the oldest in Liverpool, formed in 1771, and enlarged in 1825. It has a water area of 5½ acres, with a quayage of 1000 yards, including its passage, and is used for general trade. The passage communicates on the south with the Canning Dock, opened in 1829, previously an open basin known as the Dry Dock. The *Canning Dock* is appropriated to the coasting trade, and has a water area of 4 acres, and a quayage of 585 yards. This formerly led into the old dock of 3½ acres—the first dock in the port, opened in 1715—which was filled up in 1829, and is now the site of the massive block of buildings comprising the Custom-house, the Post Office, and the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

On the north side of these buildings, facing up South Castle-street, is a bronze statue by *Gibson*, of the Right Hon. William Huskisson; and on the east the *Sailors' Home*, for the use of sailors in port, and for registering those connected with the mercantile marine. The Local Marine Board and the Board of Trade also occupy portions of the building, which is a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style, by

Cunningham, erected in 1852 at a cost of 30,000*l*., exclusive of the land, which is the gift of the Corporation; the foundation stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1846. The number of inmates during the year is from 9000 to 10,000, and the benefits conferred by the institution are so great that a branch establishment in Luton-street has been recently opened in connection with the northern docks. A dispensary has been lately established, and during ten months there were 847 different patients and 2363 attendances, at an uniform charge of 1*s*. for each attendance, including medicines and other requisites.

Under the same roof the Board of Trade have a savings bank, a temporary deposit bank, and a free money order office. Resuming the tour of the docks we visit the *Canning Half Side Dock*, which is 2½ acres in extent, and is a feeder to the Albert, Canning, Salthouse, and George's Docks; also to the Canning Graving Docks. Between it and George's Dock is the *Manchester Dock* of 1¼ acre, and a quayage of 400 yards: this is used for the carrying trade. The *Albert Dock*, opened in 1845, is nearly 8 acres in extent, with a quayage of 885 yards. It is surrounded with lofty warehouses, and is devoted to the import trade from the East Indies, China, and South America. In connection with it to the E. is the *Salthouse Dock*, first opened in 1753, and subsequently altered and enlarged. It has an area of 6½ acres, with a quayage of 784 yards, and is chiefly used as an export dock. The Wapping Basin and the *Wapping Dock*, constructed in 1855, have an aggregate area of 7 acres and 1270 yards of quayage, and are used for mixed shipping, both export and import. A pile of fireproof warehouses stands on the E. quay of the Wapping Dock. To the W. of this dock is the *King's Dock*, opened in 1788. Its area is nearly 8 acres, and quayage 875 yards. A block of single-story sheds, covering an area of about 24,000 square yards, occupies the western side. They are used for the storage of tobacco, and contain at times nearly 22,000 hogsheads, out of a total stock in the port of over 50,000 hogsheads. The *Queen's Dock*, opened in 1796, and enlarged in 1816, has an area of 10¼ acres, with a quayage of 1214 yards. It is used by vessels in the Baltic, Russian, and New Brunswick trades. The *Queen's Half Tide Dock*, of 4 acres, and quayage 445 yards, leads into the Queen's Dock and the Queen's Graving Docks. To the W. of the graving docks a large area of land, with a frontage to the river, is used for shipbuilding purposes. Southward is the *River Craft Dock*, of 1 acre and 419 yards quayage, used for the carrying trade. Near is the *Coburg Dock*, of 8 acres, and a quayage of 1053 yards. It occupies the site of the Brunswick Basin and the Union Dock, constructed in 1816, and was altered to its present form in 1858. It is an import dock used by vessels in the Spanish and Mediterranean trades. A hydraulic crane capable of lifting 25 tons stands on its eastern quay. The *Brunswick Dock*, of 12½ acres and 1086 yards of quayage, and the *Brunswick Half Tide*, of nearly 2 acres and quayage of 491 yards, opened in 1832, were for many years the great resort of the timber trade in the port. Since the removal of that trade in 1858 to more extended accommodation in the northern docks, the Brunswick Dock has been used chiefly by shipping engaged to and from the Mediterranean. The Brunswick Graving Docks open out of the Brunswick Dock, and to the westward are yards occupied by shipbuilding and repairing trades. The *Toxteth Dock*, the *Harrington Dock*

and basin, and the *Egerton Dock*, small docks immediately to the S., are about to be absorbed in a general scheme of dock extension on this portion of the estate. Still further to the south, and completing the list of docks in this direction, comes the *Herculaneum Dock*, of nearly 4 acres and 416 yards of quayage, opened in 1866, and the large graving docks attached to it. This dock derives its name from a pottery which formerly stood on part of the site, and was closed about forty years since. Before the Staffordshire Potteries were established Liverpool was one of the principal sites for that trade; and its ware is in request among collectors.

Returning to the George's Pier, and proceeding northward, the first *Dock* after the George's is the *Prince's*, opened in 1821. It has a water area of over 11 acres, and a quayage of nearly 1200 yards. This is not appropriated to any special class of trade, but is used for general purposes. The *Half Tide Dock* is 5 acres in extent. It is succeeded by the *Corn Warehouse Dock*, of nearly 3 acres and 500 yards of quayage. This dock has lofty fireproof warehouses on three sides, specially fitted up and appropriated to the storage of grain. They occupy an area of 11,550 square yards, and contain an aggregate area of floor space of 57,000 square yards, capable of storing 52,000 tons of grain. The *Waterloo Dock*, of 3½ acres and a quayage of 533 yards, chiefly occupied by the American trade. The Prince's Half Tide Dock, the Corn Warehouse, and Waterloo Docks, were constructed in 1868, and occupy the site of a previous Waterloo Dock and Prince's Basin. The very excellent mechanical arrangements for elevating grain from the holds of vessels in the dock, and for distributing it in different parts of the extensive range of warehouses, or into carts or railway waggons, deserve the attention of all who are interested in such applications of science. They were designed by the present able engineer to the dock estate, *Mr. Lyster*, and executed by *Sir W. Armstrong and Co.* Next comes the *Victoria Dock*, of 6 acres and 755 yards of quayage, from whence a great part of the emigration traffic is conducted, and the *Trafalgar Dock*, of 6 acres and quayage 764 yards, principally devoted to the steam coasting trade. The two last-mentioned docks were opened in 1836. The *Clarence Dock*, of 6 acres, with the Half Tide Dock, of nearly 4½ more, and quayage of 914 and 635 yards respectively, are used by steamers carrying on the trade between Liverpool and Ireland. They were opened in 1830. The *Salisbury Dock*, of 3½ acres and 400 yards quayage, is conspicuous from the tower on its pier with an illuminated clock. At the back of it is the *Collingwood Dock*, of 5 acres and 553 yards of quayage, used for the coasting trade, and at the back of that again is the *Stanley Dock*, of 7 acres and a quayage of 753 yards. Fireproof warehouses stand on the N. and S. quays of this dock, and a chain of locks communicating with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal leads out on its E. side. The *Nelson Dock*, of 8 acres and 800 yards of quayage, has a general trade with European ports, and the *Bramley-Moore Dock* next to it, nearly 10 acres and 935 yards quayage, with the Brazils, United States, and Egypt. The five docks last named were opened in 1848. In the *Wellington Dock*, of 8 acres and 820 yards quayage, are found steamers to British America and the United States, and attached to it is a Half Tide Dock of 3 acres and 400 yards quayage. These two docks were opened in 1850. A high-level coal railway in direct communication with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rail-

way, having powerful hydraulic cranes for loading coal into vessels berthed alongside, extends the entire length of the E. quays of the Bramley-Moore and Wellington Docks. The *Sandon Dock*, of 10 acres, with 867 yards of quayage, opened in 1851, is used by vessels trading to the United States. On its N. side are 6 graving docks for the repair of vessels A 50-ton steam crane and steam masting shears of 20-tons power stand on its quay margins. The *Huskisson Dock*, with its branches and locks, opened in sections and at different times from 1851 to 1872, contains an area of 32 acres and 3400 yards of quayage, and is used by steamers engaged in the British American, United States, and Egyptian trades. The *Canada Dock*, of 18 acres and 1272 yards of quayage, opened in 1858, is chiefly used by timber-laden vessels; spacious landing quays and extensive yards with offices are provided here for the accommodation of the timber trade. This dock is entered by a lock 100 feet wide and 500 feet long. Attached to the dock is the *Canada Half Tide*, opened in 1862, with an area of 4 acres, and enlarged to 11¼ acres and 1000 yards of quayage in 1871. Two small docks, called the N. and S. *Carriers Docks*, of about 4¾ acres and 1250 yards quayage, constructed in 1862, complete the list of the Liverpool Docks open and in use for the present. A lofty square tower in granite marks the entrance to the northernmost docks, and about a mile further to the northward on the line of river-wall, a lighthouse, with a look-out across Liverpool Bay, has recently been erected.

At *Birkenhead*, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, dock construction has gone on of late years to a large extent. The Birkenhead Docks originally projected in 1844, but which up to 1858, when they were incorporated with the estate of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, had progressed but slowly, began at the latter date to be rapidly developed. From a wet dock area of about 7 acres they were by 1869 increased to 147 acres, and now by large additions show a total of 160 acres, with a length of quayage of 9 miles. Lines of railway amounting to 31 miles are laid throughout the estate. Grain warehouses of equal capacity to those at Liverpool have been erected, and other warehouses, with ample shed accommodation, provided. Three large graving docks have been constructed, and coal hoists and tips provided; also a 60-ton steam crane and one 25-ton hydraulic crane set up. Hydraulic power is extensively used at Birkenhead, and all the machinery for opening and closing the dock gates and bridges is worked by that power. By an elaborate and costly system of sluicing provided at Birkenhead, a greater depth of water at the river entrances to the docks has been given than at Liverpool. For vessels so deeply laden as to be unable at times to enter the Liverpool Docks, this is a great advantage.

New works of an extensive character are in progress at the N. and S. ends of the dock estate in Liverpool. These extensions comprise at the N. end dock accommodation for ocean-going steamers and shipping engaged in the coal trade, amounting to 82 acres, besides graving docks. This new extension will, like the docks at Birkenhead, be provided with deep-water entrances maintained and kept clear of silt by an elaborate system of sluicing. At the S. end of the estate 32 acres of new docks are in course of construction for import and local carrying purposes. The contemplated increase N. and S. is 114 acres of dock space, with a quayage of about 9 miles.

All these extensive additions,

which are of stupendous character, unequalled in any other port, are being constructed from the designs and under the superintendence of *G. Fosbery Lyster, Esq.*, the engineer to the board; who also designed the great Landing-stage, with its approaches, all the recent work in Birkenhead, and the corn warehouses on both sides of the river. His works are his best credentials. During the year ending Midsummer 1878 the amount expended in new works alone exceeded half a million sterling; the total expenditure, including maintenance, was nearly 800,000*l.*

The total area of water space in docks and basins at Liverpool and Birkenhead is 434 acres, with 29 miles of quayage, to be increased when the new docks at Liverpool are completed to 548 acres of docks and 38 miles of quayage. The aggregate length of all the graving docks in Liverpool and Birkenhead (23 in number) is upwards of 4000 yards, and with the addition of 4 more in course of construction in Liverpool, will amount to over 4600 yards.

The area of the land and water space forming the dock estate in Liverpool is 1039 acres, and at Birkenhead 506 acres, or a total of 1545 acres.

The growth of commerce in the port which has called for this great amount of dock accommodation, although slow at first, has exhibited during the past 50 years a development of a steadily expanding character. 100 years ago the shipping trade of the port amounted to not more than about 100,000 tons annually, with a revenue by duties of under 5000*l.* In 1800, this had increased to 450,000 tons, with receipts by duties of over 23,000*l.* In 1820 to 805,000 tons, and duties of nearly 45,000*l.* In 1840 to 2,445,708 tons, and duties 178,197*l.* In 1860 to 4,697,238 tons, and duties 397,316*l.* In 1870 to 5,728,504 tons, and duties 511,703*l.*, while for the last year ending the 1st July, 1878, it was 7,029,082 tons, and duties 663,717*l.*

The gross revenue of the estate from duties, rents of property, dock warehouses, and other sources for the same year was 1,190,820*l.*

The Liverpool Docks were founded by the Corporation of the town, who defrayed the cost of the first dock, and from time to time have given about fifty acres of land, chiefly foreshore, for dock purposes. With enlightened foresight it was determined from the first that the income derived from the dues should be appropriated for the benefit of the port, either in providing additional accommodation or in reducing the charges.

In 1859 the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was constituted by Act of Parliament, and the docks of Liverpool and Birkenhead placed under their management. The members of the board are in fact trustees, who are bound to manage their gigantic estate for the benefit of the commerce of the whole world frequenting the port; no dividends or other direct profit accruing to any individuals. The board consists of 28 members, four of whom are appointed by the Board of Trade, and the remainder by the dock ratepayers; one-fourth of the members retire annually, but are eligible for re-election.

There are stated meetings of the whole board weekly throughout the year; and various committees meet on four other days: so it will be seen that the duties are onerous, and they are entirely honorary; an example of disinterestedness probably without parallel.

The *Port of Liverpool* extends from the mouth of the Dee to the Ribble, and all over the tidal waters of the Mersey up to Warrington and Frodsham bridges. Its supervision, including the lighting and buoy-

age, is shared by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and the Upper Mersey Commission, their jurisdictions being separated by an imaginary line drawn from Dingle Point in Toxteth to Eastham Ferry in Cheshire.

The value of exports and imports have increased in a corresponding ratio, being 35,000,000*l.* in 1833, and 87,000,000*l.* in 1866. In 1845 the duties were taken off cotton, wool, and other raw materials. The principal imports which have given Liverpool such a world-wide reputation are those of cotton, provisions, tobacco, and timber. Of cotton imported in 1868 there were 3,326,543 bales.

Before the American War, 8 parts out of 9 of all the raw cotton sent from the United States to Great Britain entered the port, which still holds the position of principal receiver for the cotton districts, although the sources of supply are considerably modified, and embrace India, Egypt, &c., together with America. The railway system is quite as complete in Liverpool as it is in Manchester, although, from the formation of the town, it is not so conspicuous to ordinary passers-by. But nearly every dock, and particularly those of the northern section, which contain the largest ships, are in direct communication with the railway waggons, which, by means of magnificent machinery, are loaded with surprising quickness, and taken as quickly to the warehouse of the merchant at Manchester. The provision trade is another great feature in the Liverpool commerce, Canada and North America sending over vast quantities of beef and pork; while Ireland contributes her bacon, butter, lard, eggs, and live-stock to this larder of the world. Nor must we forget, amongst the multitudinous exports that leave Liverpool for every part of the world, the cargoes of emigrants to Australia, Canada, North and South America, taken out weekly by the splendid fleet of liners such as the Inman and Black Ball vessels. During the autumn quarter of 1869, the emigration from the Mersey under the Act was 47,942 persons, of which number 38,957 went to the United States, and 7443 to Canada. The constant increase that has been made in the extent of the docks and the attendant requirements of wharfs, warehouses, and streets leading to them, has caused a corresponding increase in population and the value of land. In 1700 the number of inhabitants was 5714, which had increased, by 1756, to 18,500; in 1800, to 77,000; in 1821, to 119,000; in 1861, to 437,000; in 1867, to 492,000; and in 1868 to 500,676. At present it is considerably over half a million. "At the Parliamentary survey in 1851, the increase of the houses in the circuit of the townships adjoining the town was estimated at 700 per annum; while the price of building ground was excessively high both in the town and suburbs. As much as 10 guineas a square yard has been given in the middle of the town, and the price in the outskirts ranges from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.* per acre. Even at a distance of 4 miles, as much as 500*l.* per statute acre has been given, and is not an unfrequent price; while in the neighbourhood of the Exchange land has been sold at more than 50 guineas a square yard." This is a great contrast to the time when a house in Castle-street let for 4*s.* a year, and 10*l.* was considered a good purchase price for two houses in the same situation. The last 20 years have been active ones in the improvement of Liverpool. Noble buildings have arisen, streets have been widened, and sanitary arrangements carried out; but with all these, it remains a fact that Liverpool has still a death-rate of alarmingly high proportions, and a corresponding proportion of crime.

Those who know the terribly crowded state of the lowest classes here will not wonder, for it possesses a large population in peculiarly wretched circumstances, both moral and physical. As a great seaport, it is particularly liable to a perpetual influx of all sorts and conditions of maritime strangers, while its proximity to the coast of Ireland has caused its alleys and slums to be filled with the very lowest class of Irish immigrants.

The tourist, while pursuing his examination of the docks, should visit at the same time those buildings which are associated with them.

First and foremost is the *Custom-house*, or more properly the Revenue Buildings, which comprise the Custom-house, *General Post Office*, Inland Revenue and *Dock Offices*. When the Salthouse Dock was formed, the old dock was filled up, and this fine building erected on its site, which was valued at 90,000*l*. It was built by the Corporation, but was bought by the Government for 150,000*l*. It is a noble pile, 430 ft. long, with a lofty Ionic portico facing the river, and a dome rising from the centre supported by 8 large pillars. The windows of this dome light the Long Room of the Custom-house, 146 ft. long, by 70 ft. wide. Although the space in which the Revenue Buildings stand is tolerably open, the situation is low and the fine proportions are lost.

In the open space on the N. stands a statue of the late Mr. Huskisson, by *Gibson;* close by, in Canning-place, is the *Sailors' Home* for the use of sailors when in port, and for registering those connected with the mercantile marine. It is a handsome Elizabethan building, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort in 1846, and, amongst the internal arrangements, it is worth mention, is a Savings Bank, in which the deposits amount to 14,000*l*. The annual number of inmates varies between 6000 and 7000, a vast boon to a class which suffers more than any other from villany and extortion of all kinds.

From the Docks and the Landing-stage, the principal entry into the town is by Water-street, which in Edward III.'s reign contained the tower "erected by Sir Thomas de Lathom, through whose heiress it was conveyed to the Stanleys, and was long held by them to the grievous offence and annoyance of their powerful rivals, and often bitter enemies, the Molineux of the Castle. In the deadly strife of these families for pre-eminence, the burgesses prospered or suffered with their respective patrons, although their chief family, the Mores, contrived to get something considerable from both sides."—*Halley*. Water-street is now covered with offices, the architecture of some of which is no mean contribution to Liverpool beauty.

At the head of Water-street and Castle-street is the *Town Hall*, built (or rather rebuilt after a fire in 1795) from designs by *Wood*, of Bath. It is of classical architecture, with a fine sculpture in the front, representing Commerce offering her treasures to Neptune. From the centre rises a dome supported by Corinthian columns. The interior is well worth a visit, especially the grand staircase, in which is a statue of Canning, by *Chantrey*, and the saloon, which contains portraits of George III. by *Lawrence*, George IV. when Prince of Wales, William IV. when Duke of Clarence, by *Shee*. At the northern face of the Town Hall is the *Exchange*, an open flagged space surrounded by a handsome range of buildings by *T. H. Wyatt*, containing News-room, Underwriters' room, and numerous suites of offices for merchants, brokers, &c.

Strangers are allowed to frequent the news-room for a month on the introduction of a subscriber. In the room are 2 fine alto-relievos; the one an allegorical group of Liverpool and the Mersey, the other of Commerce instructing youth. They are conjectured to be the work of Le Gee, who had charge of Chantrey's studio for many years, and previously resided in Liverpool. On the arcade are statues by *Woodington, A.R.A.*, of Columbus, Mercator, Galileo, Cooke, Raleigh, and Drake; and the front of the building is adorned by relievos by the same artist. The news-room contains an area of 1400 yards on the groundfloor.

In the centre stands the monument to Nelson, from designs by *Wyatt*, the figures having been modelled and cast in bronze by *Westmacott*. It was finished in 1813, at a cost of 9000*l*.

Chapel-street, which is almost as important as Water-street, in connecting the landing-stage and the town, contains the parish ch. of St. Nicholas, anciently a chapel in the parish of Walton, designed for the use of sailors and other voyagers, who herein invoked the blessings of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, to whom it was dedicated; in the chapel were four chantries. Chapel-street leads from the river to the Exchange Buildings and news-room, and to the Exchange stat. of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., and in it are numerous handsome buildings for the accommodation of the mercantile community.

In the municipal buildings in Dale-street, a very handsome pile, are concentrated all the offices of the town council and of the school board; the Town Hall being reserved for meetings of the council, and for civic hospitality. In the rear of the municipal offices the Government has recently commenced a large structure for the reception of the various courts of law, for which accommodation is not provided in St. George's Hall. In Dale-street also are the police courts, the Liberal club-house, the Stock Exchange, Agnew's Picture Gallery, some of the first hotels, and many other important structures.

By far the finest edifice in Liverpool, indeed in the whole provinces, is *St. George's Hall*, placed in the large open space near the Lime-street rly. stat. This noble building, which contains the Liverpool assize courts, was finished in 1854 at a total cost of 400,000*l*. The designs were by the late *Mr. Lonsdale Elmes*, the general style of the building being Corinthian. The principal façade is opposite to the London and North-Western rly. stat. in Lime-street, and is more than 400 ft. in length, its salient feature being the advanced colonnade supported by 15 noble columns of 50 ft. in height, allowing a spacious covered terrace-walk underneath it, and defining externally the position of the Great Hall within. At the S. is a portico with 12 columns, 4½ ft. in diameter, and 45 ft. in height. The tympanum above is occupied by a group of figures in Caen stone, designed by *Cockerell*, representing Britannia receiving the 4 quarters of the world. The entrances are marked by polished granite gate-piers bearing Tritons, and by massive pedestals with recumbent lions sculptured by *Nichol*. The internal arrangement consists of the S. Entrance Hall; the Great Hall, the dimensions of which, 169 ft. by 74 ft., make it one of the largest rooms in the kingdom. The height of the roof is 84 ft., the whole of it being beautifully panelled and decorated. Support is given by columns of porphyry, the niches between which will be all filled with statues; those already placed are: Sir Robert Peel, by *Noble*; George Stephenson, by *Gib-*

son; the late Earl of Derby, by *Theed;* W. E. Gladstone and Dr. McNeil, late Dean of Ripon, by *Adams;* the Rev. R. Brooks, first Archdeacon of Liverpool, by *Spence;* Joseph Mayer, the liberal donor of the museum that bears his name, by *Fontana;* Sir William Brown, who presented the building known as the Brown Library, by *Macdowell*, and others. In the N. entrance hall is a statue to Henry Booth, who rendered great assistance in introducing and developing railways. The great attraction of this magnificent room is the organ, built by *Willis*, and one of the finest, though not the biggest, in the kingdom. The Corporation provide that a weekly performance should take place every Saturday at 3 P.M., and every Thursday evening at 8; and the visitor should on no account omit the opportunity of hearing Mr. Best, the organist.

It is worth mention that the ventilating and heating arrangements are on such an extensive scale throughout the building, that there are seven miles of pipes. 2000 persons may be comfortably seated in the Great Hall, while at the northern end is another concert hall, which will hold 1000 more. The remainder of the premises is devoted to the assize courts, which consist of the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, both handsome apartments and well arranged for their respective purposes; also to the Court of the Vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Sheriff's Court. In the large area in front of the building are equestrian statues in bronze by *Thornycroft*, of the Queen and Prince Consort, erected by the town council.

On the opposite side of Lime-st. *Stat.* is the *North Western Rly.*, the total frontage of which is 700 ft., also the Alexandra Theatre, much esteemed for its interior. N. of St. George's Hall, from which it is separated by William Brown-street, is a large and imposing group of buildings, consisting of the *Brown Library*, the *Picton Reading-room* and the *Walker Art Gallery*.

In 1852, Mr. J. A. Picton, F.S.A., the latest historian of his native town, being a member of the town council, induced that body to establish a Free Public Library. For this purpose various donations of books were presented to the town, and an Act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the town council to levy rates for the maintenance of the institution, being the first legislative attempt in this country to promote the establishment of free libraries and reading-rooms accessible to the whole community. The embryo of the present noble institution first saw light in a small building in Duke-street. The permanent building was erected at the cost of Sir William Brown, on a piece of land provided by the Corporation; and was formally opened in 1860, and entitled the *Brown Free Library*. It having been found necessary to erect a new reading-room, the council have built the *Circular Room*, 100 ft. in diameter inside, which stands between the library and the art gallery. It has been named the *Picton Reading-room*, in acknowledgment of the valuable services of its namesake. The Brown Library contains the *Derby Museum*, the Mayer Museum, which includes the celebrated *Fawcett Collection* of Anglo-Saxon remains; the *Binns Collection* of documents of county interests; as well as other valuable objects. In connection with the library are two district circulating libraries.

The Walker Art Gallery was the gift of Sir A. Barclay Walker, and was opened by the present Earl of Derby, with the annual exhibition of paintings, in 1877. The works for the permanent gallery in this building form the nucleus of an important

collection, consisting of works by Ward, Armitage, Herkomer, Turner, Sidney Cooper, T. Duncan, Fripp, Birkett Foster, Gilbert, Lindholm, Anderson, and others. The two interesting historical works by Armitage cost 3000*l.*, and were presented by Mr. Alderman Bennett. The Harvey Collection of water-colour drawings is a legacy from Mrs. R. E. Harvey. The unique Napoleonic table, which is decorated with beautiful miniatures of the first Napoleon and his marshals, was the gift of the late John Mather, Esq.; the sculpture in front of the art gallery is the work of Mr. Warrington Wood; those of Raphael and Michael Angelo on either side of the portico, are sometimes thought too large, and injurious to the edifice by dwarfing its apparent size, whilst that on the top (of the *Town of Liverpool*, treated allegorically) is held by the same critics to be too small.

To the E. of the art gallery is the *Wellington Column*, bearing a statue of the late duke by Lawson, but it is at such a height as to render criticism impossible. In front of the column is a fountain, the gift of Colonel Steble, and the area is being laid out ornamentally.

The *Royal Institution*, in Colquit-street, was opened in 1817 by Wm. Roscoe, once M.P. for Liverpool, and author of the 'Life of Lorenzo de Medici.' Its Museum is worth inspection, and particularly by those who take an interest in ornithology, the collection of birds being upwards of 4000. The *Permanent Gallery of Art* which is attached to it contains a good selection of costly pictures of the old masters, and a statue of Roscoe, by *Chantry*. There are also casts of the Elgin Marbles, presented by George IV., and of the Ægina and Phigalean Marbles, presented by John Foster, Esq., who was of the party with Cockerell and others by whom the originals were discovered. In the library are a small alto-relievo by Gibson (Alexander the Great discovering the Iliad) and two valuable works presented by Napoleon III., 'Catacombes de Rome,' par Louis Perret, and 'Musée de Sculpture Antique et Moderne.' There is a day-school for boys in connection with the Royal Institution. The learned societies of the town hold their meetings within its walls. The *Liverpool Institute* is an extensive Ionic building in Mount-street, founded originally by Mr. Huskisson in 1825, though the present establishment only dates from 1838, the previous one having been destroyed by fire. It is particularly complete in the way of school education, and comprises a high, a commercial, a girls', an evening school, and a school of art. The girls' school in connection with this institute is held in Blackburn House, at the top of Mount-street. The buildings have recently been much extended by the munificence of the Holt family. Whatever may be the fate of most institutes, there is no doubt that this one has been a great and uniform success since its foundation, and one of its most useful additions has been that of the *Queen's College*, whence students may proceed for examination for degrees at the University of London. The *Liverpool College*, in Shaw-street, is another of the educational establishments which are so abundant here. It only differs from the Institute in that it is managed by members of the Church of England exclusively. It is a handsome Tudor building by the late *Mr. Lonsdale Elmes*, the front of which contains statues of Lord Stanley and Lord Francis Egerton. In the interior are a large picture hall, museum, and library. The branch establishment for girls is in Grove-street, and has been erected at the suggestion of Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, formerly principal of the college.

There are in the town a *School of Art*, and numerous classes in connection with the departments of science and art.

The Liverpool *Observatory*, maintained by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, is on Bidston Hill; and the *Time Gun*, on the Morpeth Pier, Birkenhead, is discharged from thence by electricity at 1 P.M. daily.

An Act of Parliament has been passed to form a Bishopric of Liverpool; and, an adequate sum for the endowment having been collected, West Derby Hundred is withdrawn from the diocese of Chester, and makes that of Liverpool. The Rev. J. C. Ryle was appointed bishop, 1880, and a *cathedral* will shortly be built. It has been suggested that Sir Christopher Wren's first grand plan for St. Paul's, a model of which exists in London, might advantageously be adopted for this Protestant cathedral, in which a large congregation could be conveniently collected under a grand central dome. It is understood that *St. Luke's Ch.*, at the top of Bold-street, will be the pro-cathedral: it was built by the Corporation, from designs by Foster, at a cost of nearly 60,000*l.*, and is an excellent example of the ecclesiastical architecture of that date.

The parish ch. of St. Peter's, in Church-street, was erected when the parish was formed distinct from Walton at the end of the 17th cent.; the other parish ch., and the oldest in Liverpool, St. Nicholas, at the bottom of Chapel-street, represents the old Chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas. A document is in existence respecting St. Nicholas', dated 1685, declaring "That no person under the degree of an alderman shall sit in the aldermen's seats, without licence from Mr. Mayor and the chapel wardens; that none under the degree of an alderman's wife shall sit in the seat next unto the aldermen without licence; that none but housekeepers shall sit in the seat on the N. side, 'twixt the pulpit and the N. door, who are to be seated according to their quality and age; and that all apprentices and servants shall sit or stand in the alleys according to ancient custom." The style of the parish ch. presents all kinds of additions, the latest being the fine Gothic lantern tower. The interior contains some very good memorial windows.

The ch., attached to the *School for the Blind*, is a copy of the portico of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, at Ægina. In the interior is a monument, by *Gibson*, to Mr. Pudsey Dawson, a great benefactor to the institution; also a painting, by *Hilton*, of Christ restoring sight to the Blind, and one by *Haydon*, of Christ blessing little children. An enormous number of new churches have been built in Liverpool. There are now within the city limits 67, besides 20 belonging to the Roman Catholics, including their pro-cathedral, and numerous buildings belonging to other denominations. The principal of these architecturally are: *St. Margaret's Ch.*, by *Street*; the *Synagogue*, by *Audsley*; and the *Greek Ch.*, by *Sumners*, in Prince's-road; the *Unitarian Ch.*, by *Barry and Brown*, in Hope-street; the *Independent Chapel*, by *Franklin*, in Great George's-street; the *Church of the Jesuit Fathers, St. Francis Xavier*, by *Welby Pugin*, in Salisbury-street, with the college adjoining, and *St. Margaret's*, Anfield, by *Audsley*, in Belmont-road; *St. John's*, The Brook, by *Bodeley*, is a short distance beyond the borough boundary.

Liverpool contains a large number of charitable establishments. The *Royal Infirmary*, in Brownlow-st., is a fine building of Ionic style by *Foster*; the *Northern Hospital*, in Great Howard-street, by *Welch*, one of the architects of the Town Hall in Birmingham; the *Royal Southern Hospital*, in Caryl-street, by *Sumners*,

1872; the *Children's Infirmary*, in Myrtle-street; the school for the *Deaf and Dumb*, in Oxford-street; the *Blue-coat Hospital* in School-lane, founded in 1709 for the education of 350 boys and girls; the *Orphan Asylum*, in Myrtle-street; the *Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum*, by *Waterhouse*, in Newsham Park, &c.

With amusements the town is well provided, and particularly in the way of theatres and music-halls, though some of the latter, as is usually the case in seaport towns, are of a rather low character. There is, however, nothing special in any of the buildings except the *Alexandra Theatre*, by *Salomons*, in Lime-street, and the *Philharmonic Hall*, by *Cunningham*, in Hope-street. The *Prince of Wales*, the *Royal Amphitheatre*, the *Theatre Royal*, and the *Sefton Theatre*, *St. James' Hall* in Lime-street, and the *Concert Hall* in Lord Nelson-street, with the two first-named, are the chief places of resort. The *Gymnasium*, in Myrtle-street, should be visited by those who approve of "muscular Christianity."

In the matter of Parks and public recreation grounds, Liverpool is much better provided than formerly, though there is still room for improvement. *Prince's Park* was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton in 1843, and contains about 40 acres of pleasure-ground. Separated from Prince's Park by Ullet-road, is *Sefton Park*, about 400 acres, one-half of which is reserved for the purposes of recreation, the remainder being appropriated for the erection of private residences. The park was laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Hornblower of Liverpool, and M. André of Paris. The grottoes are beautiful specimens of rockwork by Parisian artists, though the absence of water and ferns deprives them of much of the beauty they would otherwise possess. In a prominent position is a marble statue, by *Foley*, of the late William Rathbone, the friend of Roscoe: in panels on the pedestal are three alto-relievos by *Brock*, illustrative of his renown as a merchant, philanthropist, and educationist. The Park was opened in 1872 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. On the E. of the town are *Wavertree Park* and the *Botanic Gardens*. All the parks, with the exception of Prince's Park, belong to the Corporation, and have cost in the aggregate nearly 1,000,000*l*. To the S. lies *Toxteth*, a very populous district, part of which is included in the borough boundary. In the 14th cent. Toxteth was a forest, containing the houses of one Stanley, who was the parker, and of one, Scarisbrick, who was the forester, with some cottages for their servants, and stabling for their horses and dogs. There are many excellent collections of pictures, porcelain, and sculpture, belonging to the wealthy merchants and brokers of the town, access to which can sometimes be had by special favour. There are also works by Gibson, Foley, and others in the chapel of St. James's Cemetery, in the parish ch. of Walton, the Unitarian Chapel in Renshaw-street, and elsewhere.

St. James's Cemetery, formerly a stone quarry, is very picturesquely situated, and prettily planted, and contains an Oratory, built upon a rock of New Red sandstone. Huskisson is interred in this cemetery, the mausoleum is a copy of the temple of Lysicrates, containing a marble statue by Gibson. Near the cemetery is the *Mount*, an artificial embankment with a garden, shrubbery, and four residences attached. This embankment was formed to give employment during a period of great distress in 1867. From it there is a charming view of the river, the coast of Cheshire, and the Welsh hills. At *Wavertree* is a *Well* supposed to have belonged to the priory

at Childwall. It has on it an inscription—"Qui non dat quod habet dæmon infra ridet, 1414," vulgarly translated:—

"He that hath and won't bestow,
The Devil will laugh at him below."

At *West Derby* is a fine *ch.* of Dec. style, with a square tower, 160 feet high, erected from designs by *Sir G. G. Scott*, at a cost of 17,000*l.* The suburb of *Everton*, famous for its "toffee," was the head-quarters of Prince Rupert during the siege of Liverpool.

Amongst the celebrities, *natives* of Liverpool, may be mentioned *Jeremiah Horrox*, an astronomer, born at Toxteth, in 1619, the first to observe the transit of Venus; *Mrs. Hemans*, the poetess, who died at Wavertree, in 1835; *George Stubbs*, a noted animal painter, in the 18th centy.; *William Roscoe*, author of 'The Life of Lorenzo di Medici,' and of 'Leo the Tenth,' formerly M.P. for Liverpool, and a great opponent of the slave trade(died 1831); *William Rathbone*, the Quaker, also a leader of the anti-slavery party (died 1868); Matthew Gregson, the antiquary, and author of 'Fragments' (died 1824); *Sir William Brown*, a wealthy merchant, and founder of the Brown Free Library (died 1864); *Lord Wensleydale* (died 1868); *Lord Cardwell; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Ansdell*, the painter; *Santley*, the vocalist; *Sothern*, the actor; *Mrs. Oliphant*, the novelist; *James Martineau*, the philosopher. Associated with Liverpool, though not natives, were *Dr. Raffles*, a Nonconformist minister; *Gibson*, the sculptor; and *George Stephenson*, the father of railways.

Conveyances from Liverpool. By *London and North-Western Rly.* (Lime-street) to Huyton, 6 m.; Newton, 16 m.; Manchester, 31½ m.; Crewe, 44 m.; Runcorn, 18 m.; Stafford, 63 m.; London, 204 m. By *Cheshire Lines* (Ranelagh-st.), Garston, 6 m.; Hale, 10 m.; Warrington, 18 m.; Altrincham, 27 m.; Stockport, 38 m.; Hull, 180 m. By *Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly.* (Tithebarn-st.), Ormskirk, 12 m.; Southport, 19 m.; Formby, 11 m.; Preston, 29 m.; Wigan, 19 m.; Bolton, 29 m.; Bury, 35 m.; Rochdale, 42 m.

Steamers throughout the day to New Brighton, New Ferry, Tranmere, Seacombe, Egremont, Rock Ferry, and Eastham.

Omnibuses to Aigburth, Garston, Bootle, Crosby, Kirkdale, Walton, Everton, Old Swan, Knotty Ash, Woolton, West Derby.

Liverpool to Southport.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., by which the traveller reaches Southport, skirts the coast the whole distance, running for half the way through a continuous series of marine villages, the favourite residences of Liverpool merchants.

Passing the town stations of *Sandhills* and *Miller's Bridge*, convenient for the Canada and other docks, the train reaches,

3 m. *Bootle Stat.* St. John's is a fine modern cruciform ch. of New Red sandstone, the geological formation in which Liverpool is situated. Bootle has long supplied Liverpool with considerable quantities of water, and in conjunction with the other pumping-stations at Green Lane, West Derby, Dudlow Lane, Wavertree, and Windsor, Toxteth, furnish about one-third of the weekly consumption of 110,000,000 gallons, the remainder being derived from the reservoirs on the Rivington Hills (Rte. 10) near Chorley. Experiments are now being made by Messrs. Mather & Platt, of Manchester, who have sunk, near Bootle stat., a bore hole to the depth of 1300 ft., with the object of ascertain-

ing if water can be obtained in quantity and quality for increasing the supply to the whole district of 60 square miles.

3½ m. *Marsh-lane Stat.*

4 m. *Seaforth Stat.* The Hall (J. Muspratt, Esq.). The manor of *Litherland*, a village adjoining, seems to point to a connexion with that of Liverpool.

5½ m. *Waterloo Stat.* The modern village of Waterloo is becoming very large, and much frequented for its bathing.

6½ m. *Crosby Stat.* (*Hotel:* Blundell Arms). Near the village of *Great Crosby* is a grammar-school, founded in 1618 by James Harrison, a Merchant Taylor of London, and a native of this place. A new group of school-buildings in place of the former structure was completed and opened in 1878, and is an attraction to the neighbourhood. A beautiful Roman Catholic ch. in *Little Crosby* reminds the tourist that he is in the vicinity of some of the oldest Roman Catholic estates in Lancashire, viz., *Crosby Hall*, the seat of Nicholas Blundell, Esq.; and *Ince Blundell*, of T. Weld Blundell, Esq., whose ancestors have held it from the time of the Conqueror. The late Mr. Henry Blundell was well known in the artistic world for his fine collection of antiques which he made in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, and for the reception of which he built a museum after the model of the Pantheon. In addition to the statuary, which includes a Theseus taken from Adrian's villa, there are some valuable paintings—a Holy Family by *An. del Sarto*, others by *Canaletto*, and some splendid tapestry, worked with subjects from *Teniers*.

9½ m. *Hightown Stat.* (*Inns:* Hightown; Rifle Ranger). The train then crosses the river Alt, near the Formby Lighthouse, the light of which was formerly visible for 16 miles. The lighthouse, however, is no longer used, its place is supplied by the Formby lightship, situate near the entrance to the Formby Channel. A fog-signal is also placed here, for the benefit, during foggy weather, of the numerous large ocean steamers constantly passing.

11 m. *Formby Stat.* The country here is certainly not remarkable for picturesqueness, it being exceedingly flat, and intersected on the landside by many cuts and drains. On the coast it is a series of desolate sand-hills and rabbit-warrens, of an aspect as dreary as can well be imagined: though the incursions of sand have been considerably mitigated by the planting of *Arundo arundinaria*, or bent-grass. The first potatoes ever sown in England are said to have been planted in Formby, introduced there by a Formby man, who sailed in Sir W. Raleigh's expedition.

The place is now beginning to show signs of improvement, and, as a watering-place under the name of *Formby-by-the-Sea*, promises to become popular. It has now two rly. stats. on the Liverpool and Southport line; and near one of these, Freshfield, is a large hotel called by that name. Freshfield College, Rev. G. Bartle, D.D., is pleasantly situated close by the sand-hills.

Formby Hall (rt.), long the residence of the Formby family, is a small mansion of considerable antiquity.

2 m. to rt. is *Altcar*, famous for its coursing meeting, known as the Waterloo meeting.

15 m. *Ainsdale Stat.* From a fishing village, this place is beginning to grow into a favourite little sea-side resort, with a large hotel and several places of worship. Between Ainsdale and Birkdale is the Birkdale Roman Catholic Reformatory, under

the supervision of the Rev. F. Spencer.

17 m. *Birkdale Stat.* This is really a suburb of Southport. The park contains many villa residences with grounds tastefully formed out of what a few years ago were naked sand-hills. It has a local board, town hall, a hydropathic establishment, two large hotels (Palace; Park), and is in fact the "West End" of Southport.

19 m. *Southport* (*Hotels:* Palace, first class; Victoria, very good; Royal; Scarisbrick Arms; Prince of Wales), although not many years ago a small village, has now become a populous and flourishing town, owing to the favour with which it is regarded, principally by Lancashire people, as a watering-place. It is not that the neighbourhood has any beauty about it, but the contrary. Nor is the bathing particularly good, as the sea goes out for an enormous distance; but the air is beautifully mild, so as to have obtained for Southport the name of the English Montpellier. "In 1809 there were only 38 houses, and 100 inhabitants, while at the present time there are upwards of 17,000 residents and 3000 houses, of which about 600 are lodging-houses." It contains the usual *agréments* of an English bathing-place, and some fine modern buildings, including a pier 1465 yds. in length, erected at a cost of 20,000*l.*, a Town Hall, and a Convalescent Hospital. Cambridge Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck in 1872, is an elegant stone building, and adjoining it, in Lord-street, is the Atkinson Free Library and Art Gallery, the munificent gift of W. Atkinson, Esq. The Winter Gardens and Aquarium are situate at the W. end of the town; the Glaciarium is one of the best in the kingdom.

A line of railway has been opened from Southport to the mouth of the Douglas at Hesketh Bank, with the intention of continuing it to Preston, to shorten the distance between Southport and the northern district. Uninviting as are the sand-hills to the casual visitor, they are interesting to the naturalist, as they contain over 700 species of native plants, including *Pyrola*, *Parnassia*, *Chlora*, *Erythræa*, &c. There are also many varieties of shells, besides rare lizards and butterflies. The encroachments of the sands have given rise to several traditions of lands covered up by them, of which Mr. Roby has taken advantage in his story of 'The Lost Farm.'

The district at the back of Southport was formerly a wide marsh, known as *Marton Mere*, which was partially drained by Mr. Fleetwood, of North Meols, in 1750 But his works having proved unavailing, they were recommenced by Mr. Eccleston Scarisbrick, who called to his aid the Duke of Bridgewater's engineer, Mr. Gilbert, of Worsley, and in the course of some thirty years after Mr. Fleetwood's death, produced satisfactory results. The land, however, has always been liable to disastrous inundations; and it was not until 1850 that Sir Thomas Hesketh ultimately cleared the land of water and made it flood-proof. Since then it has been most productive.

It is about 7 m. across the estuary of the Ribble to *Lytham*, of which good views are generally obtained.

At *North Meols*, 2 m. to the N., is the old hall of the Hesketh, now a farmhouse. The *church* contains a monument to Roger Hesketh, by *Nollekens*, and one to Thomas Fleetwood, who attempted to drain Marton Mere. The gravestones in the ch.-yard record a great many instances of longevity.

The Botanic Gardens here are extensive and well laid out, and afford

a pleasant resort for the Southport residents, being easily reached either by the West Lancashire Rly. or by tramway.

From Southport the tourist can proceed by rail to BURSCOUGH JUNC. (Rte. 15), whence he can journey either to Liverpool by Ormskirk, to Preston, or to Wigan.

ROUTE 15.

LIVERPOOL TO PRESTON, BY ORMSKIRK.

Quitting Liverpool from the Lancashire and Yorkshire station in Tithebarn-street, the rly. runs through the very populous district near the Docks, and arrives at

3½ m. WALTON JUNC., where the line to Wigan and Bolton goes off to the rt. The *ch.* of *Walton* is of great antiquity, although much modernised. In the reign of Henry VIII. we find Sir Edward Molyneux, the parson of Walton, prosecuting Thomas Baure, for an illegal taking of the tithes of lamb's wool, mortuaries, and tithe fishing. The ch. contains (in the vestry) a painted window with the crest of the Molineux family; an octagonal font, ornamented with figures and flowers; and the brass of an ecclesiastic. "The ancient practice of lifting or *bearing*, in allusion to the resurrection of the Saviour, prevailed in this parish; and on Easter Monday groups of rustics were seen running after the maids; and on the day following groups of women running after the men, whom having caught they took in their arms, and lifted them above their heads, for which service a small tribute was claimed before they were suffered to depart. The custom, however, has fallen into disuse."—*Baines.* It prevailed also at Clitheroe, and many of the Lancashire towns, and in a document belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, it is mentioned that there is an entry of 14*l.* paid "to seven of the Queen's ladies and damsels, because they took up the King in his bed on the morrow of Easter, and made him pay a fine for the peace of the King, which he did of his own gift, through the hand of Hugo de Cerr."

On rt. is *Walton Hall* (J. Naylor, Esq.).

5 m. *Aintree Stat.* On the rt. is the Grand Stand of the Liverpool Racecourse, well known in sporting circles. The course is 1½ m. long, with a direct run in of 1100 yards.

7 m. *Maghull Stat.* On l. 2 m. is *Sephton*, the ancient seat of the Earls of Sefton, who have long since migrated to Croxteth Park. A moat is all that remains to mark the old house. Maghull contains an ancient chantry, for many years the incumbency of the Rev. G. Holden, an expositor of Scripture of some note. The *ch.* is a fine building of the 16th centy., having been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, rector. It consists of nave, aisles, chancel, tower and spire, and two chapels, belonging to the Molineux and Blundell families. At the base of the spire rise stone uprights, called by Mr. Rasbotham, the antiquary, "four ill-disposed, heavy pinnacles." In spite of this so-called defect, the appearance of the spire, when seen from the W. at a short distance, is one of

almost unequalled symmetry and gracefulness of outline. In the interior are very fine carved oak screens, one dividing the nave and chancel, the other separating the chapel from the side aisles. The pulpit is carved, and has in gilt letters the inscription—"He that covereth his sinne shall not prosper. But whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercie, happy is the man, 1635." There is another inscription on the sounding-board. In the chancel are 16 finely carved stalls, as are also some of the seats in the nave. There are several interesting monuments to the families of Molineux and Blundell, and particularly an altar-tomb, of white marble, to Joan, Lady of Bradley, and wife of Sir Richard Molineux. Here also was buried, in 1789, John Sadler, of Liverpool, who, in 1756, invented, with Guy Green, the art of applying printed patterns to earthenware. At *Lydiate*, 3 m. N.W., are a few ivy-covered remains of a chapel, known as Lydiate Abbey, much resorted to for burial by Roman Catholic families. It was built by the Irelands, whose arms are over the porch, and consists at present of the nave, and a castellated tower of about the date of Henry VIII. Near the chapel is a new Roman Catholic ch., which contains an alabaster figure of a bishop, supposed to be St. Cuthbert, the patron saint of Halsall; also in the panels of the altar and reading-desk some alabaster sculptures, representing the martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria. These were taken from the old chapel. *Lydiate Hall* is a fine old timbered house, much altered and spoilt. It was the residence of the Irelands, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Anderton, who built the porch. The hall is very characteristic, and still possesses the dais with oak canopy, the carved oak wainscotting and panel, with large mantelpiece. A room upstairs possesses a curious cornice, and a panelling representing Henry VIII. and his wives. Amongst the other curiosities are some old paintings of religious subjects; "the priest hole," or hiding-place; an alabaster figure of St. Catherine, &c. Sir Francis Anderton narrowly escaped beheading after his taking part in the rebellion of 1715, and only escaped by promising to lead a very quiet life at Lydiate, and not to go beyond 6 miles from it. Sir Francis was one of the numerous Lancashire Roman Catholic gentry who, in the reign of Elizabeth, were rigorously persecuted for recusancy.

10 m. *Town Green Stat.* The *ch.* on l. is *Aughton*. It consists of a nave, N. aisle, chancel, chapel, and a tower with octagonal spire, rising from the N. aisle, which is separated from the nave by 4 pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars. Most of the ch. is of the 16th centy., but the aisle is of later date. The interior contains a monument by *Westmacott*, with 2 beautiful bas-reliefs, to Rev. G. Vanbrugh, a former rector; also a *brass* with the following curious inscription:—

"My Ancestors Have Been Interred Here
Above 380 Yeares,
This To Me By Auncient Evidence Appeares;
Which That All May Know, And None
Doe Offer Wrong,
It Is Ten Foot and One Inch Broad and
Foure Yards and Half Long.
Richard Mossock, 1686. Amen.
God Save The King To The Greate Glorye
of God."

A similar brass is affixed to the N. wall of Ormskirk ch. The Mossock family lived at Mossock or Mosy Oak Hall in Bickerstaffe. A Lieut. Mossock was among the royalist prisoners taken at the battle of Aughton Common, near Ormskirk, in 1644. A curious relic was found near this house a year or two ago, in the shape of a sleeve-link, on which was depicted in relief a mounted cavalier and the inscription "Lord Charlemont."

A new ch. was built in 1869 in the parish of Aughton. On rt. is *Moor Hall*, an old house of the 16th centy., erected by P. Stanley, Esq., one of the Stanleys of Horton, and the seat of Miss Rosson. *Aughton Old Hall*, *Gerard Hall*, and *Walsh Hall* are all farmhouses.

12 m. Ormskirk Junc. with the St. Helen's and Runcorn line. The town of *Ormskirk*, celebrated for its gingerbread (*Inns:* Wheatsheaf, King's Arms), is clean and well built, and contains an interesting *ch.* near the outskirts. It has been frequently altered, though the Perp. style predominates, and consists of nave and 3 aisles, chancel, and chapels, called the Derby, Bickerstaffe, and Scarisbrick chapels. At the W. end is a massive tower, and at the W. of the S. aisle is another, surmounted by a spire. The door on the W. side of the tower has Norm. mouldings, and on the outside wall, under the E. window, are two curious and very rude figures, almost obliterated. The curious arrangement of towers has given rise to the tradition that the ch. was built by two maiden sisters named Orme, who quarrelled at the termination of their undertaking whether there should be a steeple or spire, and eventually each carried out her own idea. But this story is erroneous. "The parish of Ormskirk belonged to Orm, a Saxon proprietor of Halton, near Runcorn, who established himself here, and by his marriage with Alice, a daughter of Herveus, a Norman nobleman, ancestor of Theobald Walter, obtained large estates in this county. He was no doubt the founder of the ch. which was co-existent with the name of Ormskirk in the reign of Richard I., when Robert, son of Henry de Tarboch and Latham, who is supposed to be a descendant of Orm, founded the priory."—*Baines.* An extensive work of restoration has led to the discovery of many interesting features in this ch. not hitherto known to exist. One of the principal being a fine Norman window in the N. wall of the chancel, long concealed from view by plaster and wood-work. Some fine E. English features are also brought more prominently to light in the spire, by the removal of obstructive galleries, &c. In Edward II.'s time a charter was granted to the Prior of Burscough to have one market a week at their manor at Ormskirk. It is said that the bells of the ch. at Ormskirk belonged to Burscough, in proof of which is an inscription on one—"I. S. de B. Armig et e ux me fecerunt in honore Trinitatis R. B. 1497." When they were removed to Ormskirk, it was found that the tower was not large enough to hold them, and hence the probable addition of the second. The chapel on the S.E. of the chancel has been for ages the burial-place of the Stanley family, and it contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of a knight, which time has cut in half. The head is remarkable for its flowing hair. A female figure reclines by his side. In the Derby Chapel. are two other effigies, commonly called King and Queen of the Isle of Man, and probably representing some of the members of the Stanley family. In the Scarisbrick Chapel is an effigy, supposed to represent a knight of that family, James Scarisbrick, of Bickerstaffe, the probable donor of the large bell above mentioned.

To the S. of the town, on the Aughton road, there is a fine Roman Catholic chapel. Ormskirk was one of the last places in England to part with its ducking-stool:—

"I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long planks hangs o'er the muddy pool.
That stool, the dread of every scolding queen."—*Gay.*

Near it formerly stood the town's dungeon, built after the model of the Black Hole of Calcutta, and close by was the stocks.

It is a pretty walk of 2 m. to the N. on the Preston road to *Burscough Priory*, the scanty ruins of which stand in a field to the rt. Only 2 pillars of the central arches of the ch. remain, but from their proportions they must have been noble ones.

"Burscough Priory was founded for Black Canons by Robert Fitzhenry, Lord of Lathom, in the reign of Richard I. It was formerly the burial-place of the Earls of Derby, but many of the coffins have been removed to their vault in the ch. at Ormskirk, built by Edward, the 3rd Earl, great-grandson of Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby, who had the honour of crowning Henry VII. at Bosworth Field. At the Dissolution, this priory had a superior, 5 monks, and 40 servants. The last prior was John Barton, who surrendered the living and subscribed to the King's supremacy, dying in the year 1553." —*Roby*.

During the tenure of the prior's office by Thomas de Litherland, a terrible scandal happened from the disappearance of a maiden, named Margaret de la Bech. It was found that the prior had seized upon her and kept her immured in a deep dungeon. From this, however, she was rescued, a maniac, by Michael de Poynings and George le Clarke, both of whom were overtaken by the prior and slain. Notwithstanding the heinous nature of the crime, the prior's importance was so great, that he received a free pardon from Edward III.

3 m. from Ormskirk is the village of *Halsall*, the living of which is worth 3500*l*. The *ch*. has been recently restored, and is a very fine example of the Dec. order. It contains in the chancel some interesting oak stalls, with grotesque carvings—such as a laughing head, men fighting, and a priest trying to interfere; also the marble figure of an ecclesiastic, said to be a bishop of Durham, but more probably one of the rectors of Halsall. On the opposite side is an altar-tomb, with the effigy of a knight of the Halsall family; and on the S. side of the chancel is a piscina. The door and doorway on the N. side, leading into the vestry, are of exquisite beauty. Within a short distance of Halsall ch., the first excavation of the Leeds and Liverpool canal took place.

3 m. N.E. of Ormskirk is *Lathom House*, the baronial mansion of Lord Skelmersdale, one of the noblest and most historic houses of the North of England, with which the fortunes of the Stanley family have ever been bound up. The estates and manor were originally possessed by Orm the Saxon, the founder of Ormskirk, and afterwards by Robert Fitzhenry, founder of Burscough Priory, whose grandson, Sir Robert de Lathom, married Amicia, co-heiress of Thomas Lord of Alfreton. His son, by marriage with Sir Thomas de Knowsley's daughter, obtained the estates which now belong to the Derby family; and, by the subsequent marriage of Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas de Lathom, with Sir John Stanley, Lathom came into the possession of the Stanleys, who held it for 300 years. On the death of the 9th Earl of Derby, his daughter, Lady Ashburnham, sold it to a Mr. Furness, who, after a short possession, sold it again to the Bootle Wilbrahams, ancestors of the present owner. "While the Stanleys held Lathom, it surpassed for magnificence and hospitality all the residences of the North, assuming in these respects the attitude of a royal court, and its possessors were regarded with such veneration and esteem, that the following harmless inversion was familiar as household

words: 'God save the Earl of Derby and the King.'"—*Burke.* Indeed, the profusion that prevailed throughout the whole establishment was of a royal kind, the weekly consumption in the 16th centy. being an ox and 20 sheep, 15 hogsheads of beer, besides large quantities of venison from the park, game from the wood, fish from the ponds. In 1561 the amount of wine drunk was 13½ tuns. Six gentlemen of the county were grooms of the chamber, and, according to the "Checkrowle of my Lord of Darby's householde" in 1587, the Steward had 3 servants, the Controller 3, and the Receiver-General 3. Seven gentlemen waiters had each a servant, and the chaplain, Sir Gilbert Townley, had 1. Then came 19 yeoman ushers, 6 grooms of the chamber, 2 sub-grooms, 13 yeomen waiters, 2 trumpeters, and inferior servants; making the total daily number to feed, 118 persons. "The last, though not perhaps the least, in the goodly catalogue is 'Henry y^e^ ffoole.' The Earl is also said to have kept a conjuror who cast out devils and healed diseases." Amongst the heroes that came from Lathom were Sir Thomas Stanley, Chief Governor of Ireland, who was called to Parliament as Lord Stanley in 1456; his son, the 1st Earl of Derby, who crowned Henry VII. on the field of Bosworth, in 1485; Sir William Stanley, who was beheaded on a charge of adherence to Perkin Warbeck; Sir Edward Stanley, the hero of Flodden Field—

> "There is Sir Edward Standley stout
> For martial skill clear without make
> Of Lathom House by line came out
> Whose blood will never turn their back."
> *Harl. MSS.*

and the famous Earl of Derby, who was beheaded for his loyalty to the King, at Bolton. King Henry VII. paid a visit, after the execution of Sir William Stanley, to Lathom; and it is recorded that "the Earl, after his royal guest had viewed the whole house, conducted him up to the leads for a prospect of the country. The Earl's fool, who was among the company, observing the King draw near to the edge, not guarded by a balustrade, stepped up to the Earl, and, pointing down to the precipice, said, 'Tom, remember Will.' The King understood the meaning, and made all haste down-stairs and out of the house; and the fool, long after, seemed mightily concerned that his lord had not had courage to take the opportunity of avenging himself for the death of his brother."—*Burke.* A memorial of this royal visit is supposed to exist in "the King's chancel," in Ormskirk ch., lying between the nave and the "high-chancel." No other satisfactory reason being offered for the singular title and arrangement.

But the crowning incident in the history of Lathom House was the siege in 1644 by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Earl of Derby was then in his castle in the Isle of Man, having left Lathom in charge of his countess, Charlotte de la Tremouille, daughter of Claude Duc de Tremouille, and granddaughter of William Prince of Orange. To this heroic lady Sir Thomas Fairfax declared that she should be safely conducted to Knowsley, and there enjoy half the Earl's estates, on condition of surrendering Lathom. The message was delivered by Colonel Morgan, "a little man, short and peremptory, who met with staidnesse to coole his heat, and he had the honour to carry backe this last answere, for her ladyship could scrue them to noe more delayes.

"1st. That she refused all their articles, and was truely happy they had refused hers, protesting that she had rather hazard her life than offer the like again.

"2nd. That though a woman and a stranger, divorc'd from her friends,

and rob'd of her estates, she was ready to receive their utmost vyolence, trusting in God both for protection and deliverance." As Lathom House then existed, it was surrounded by a strong wall, strengthened by 9 towers, filled with ordnance, and commanding each other. In the centre was the Eagle Tower, more lofty than the others, and facing the Gatehouse, which had a strong tower on each side. Externally a moat ran round the walls, and between them a strong row of palisades. "Before the house, to the S. and S.W., is a rising ground, so near as to overlook the top of it, from which it falls so quick that nothing planted against it on those sides can touch it further than the front wall; and on the N. and E. sides there is another rising ground, even to the edge of the moat." The garrison consisted of 300 men, and included Captains Charnock, Chisenall, Ogle, Molyneux, and Ffarington, while the besieger's forces numbered over 3000, commanded by Cols. C. Egerton, Ashton, Holland, and Morgan. For 14 days they, deceived by the representations of the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Rutter, an old friend of one of the Parliamentarians, thought they would endeavour to reduce the place by famine, believing that the supplies were very short; but finding their mistake, they set about constructing trenches, during which they were often sadly harassed by the brave garrison. In 3 months' time, however, a battery was raised near the moat, and a mortar planted there — a mighty engine, throwing stones 13 inches in diameter, and 80 lbs. weight, and also grenadoes, balls of iron, filled with powder, and lighted by fusees. This mortar was the terror of the besieged as well as the besieging, to whom it frequently did the most danger; and on Easter Monday, succeeded in lodging a 24-pounder in her ladyship's chamber in the Eagle Tower, where she and her children were at breakfast. "The little ladyes had stomack to digest cannon, but the stoutest souldiers had noe hearts for grenadoes, and might not they att once free themselves from the continual expecta'con of death?" Whereupon the countess ordered a sally—

"'Twas then they rais'd 'mid sap and siege
The banners of their ryhtful liege
At their she-captain's call,
Who miracle of womankind
Lent mettle to the meanest hind
That mann'd her castle wall;"*

and, accordingly, on the 26th April the sally took place, which resulted in the loss of two men on the besiegers' side, the destruction of the enemy's cannon, and the levelling of the ditch. On the 27th of May another sally was made, but it was found that the enemy had finally retreated, intelligence having been received that Prince Rupert had entered Lancashire, and was then at Stockport. For 4 months the siege had continued, the garrison having lost but 6 men, while the Parliamentary forces lost 500 men and expended 100 barrels of gunpowder. The skeletons of the 6 men have all been found buried just below the surface of the earth, close to the S.W. angle of the present house. They were nearly perfect, and seemed to belong to tall, broad-shouldered men. About 1860, in making alterations in some of the walls of the house near the spot where the skeletons were found, a large mullioned window was discovered, evidently a N. window of the chapel, showing their bodies had probably been buried inside the private chapel of the castle.

The gallant Countess and her family then returned to the Isle of Man, and after the execution of the Earl at Bolton, Lathom underwent another siege by General Egerton, when, the garrison being driven to

straits by the failure of supplies, the brave old house was surrounded and destroyed; on which occasion "the sequestrators under Cromwell, wearying of the slow disposal of the building materials by sale, invited the peasants of the hundred of West Derby to take away the stones and timbers without any charge."

Not a vestige remained of old Lathom. "Golforden, along whose banks knights and ladies have a thousand times made resort, harking to stories as varied as those of Boccaccio — the maudlin well, where the pilgrim and the lazar devoutly cooled their parched lips —the brewing-house—the training round—every appendage to antique baronial state—all now are changed, and a modern mansion and a new possessor fill their place." — *Heywood.*

The modern house of Lathom is a splendid one, and was commenced by the 9th Earl, and finished by Sir Thomas Bootle, Chancellor to Frederick, Prince of Wales, in the last centy. The N. front is 156 ft. in length, and is connected with the offices by a colonnade with Ionic pillars. The park is 4 miles in circumference, and contains fallow deer. In it stands the present private chapel, on the site of an old chantry, founded in 1500 by the 2nd Earl of Derby, to which was attached an almonry for 6 old men, where now stand the present almshouses. Bishops Rutter, Wilson, and Sherlock were almoners at Lathom.

15 m. BURSCOUGH JUNC., where the Southport and Wigan line crosses. [From thence it is 8 m. to Southport (Rte. 14), passing *New Lane* and *Bescar Lane* stats.

To the l. of the latter, 1½ m., is *Scarisbrick Hall*, the seat of the Marquis de Casteja, son-in-law of the late Lady Scarisbrick. The house has been restored, from the rather fantastic designs of the *Pugins*, father and son, in Tudor style, at a cost of 85,000*l.* The corridors are all laid with mosaic, and the hall, a fine apartment, is hung round with figures of knights, carved in oak, said to have been brought from Spain by the late Chas. Scarisbrick, Esq., the last lineal male descendant of the Scarisbrick family, who have occupied the seat from the time of King Stephen. To Wigan (rt.) it is 11 m., passing 2½ m. *Newburgh Stat.*

5 m. *Apply Bridge Stat.* To rt. is the high ground of Ashurst Beacon and Upholland, and to l. that of Eccleston and Wrightington. *Wrightington Hall* is the seat of T. Dicconson Scarisbrick, Esq., and *Harrock Hall* of Mrs. Bolton. Close to Wrightington, which is situated in a very picturesque park, full of deer, is the old Elizabethan timber hall, with black and yellow compartments. Wrightington Hall was the first house N. of the Trent dignified by the adornment and luxury of sash-windows. Harrock was formerly occupied for four generations by the Rigbies, a family well known in Lancashire history of the Civil Wars.

On Shevington Moor is an old Causeway, called *Cripplegate*, from a tradition that two maiden ladies gave alms to every cripple that passed along it. *Shevington Hall* (J. Tayleur, Esq.).

7 m. *Gathurst Stat.*

10 m. WIGAN JUNC. (Rte. 1).]

17¾ m. *Rufford Stat.* To the l. is *Rufford Hall*, the seat of Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., a handsome Grecian mansion; it was built in 1798. The estate formerly belonged to the Fyttons, and was brought into the present family by marriage of Maud Fytton with Sir William Heskayte in 1310.

In the park is *Old Rufford Hall*, an interesting Elizabethan wood-and-plaster building, with some carved panellings. The ban-

quet hall has a fine open timber roof, with carved angels supporting shields. The screen is detached from the walls, and movable.

Rufford Ch., rebuilt in 1870, contains the effigy of a knight (Sir Thomas Hesketh) and lady. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, is also buried here. The old font was decorated with the same inscription as the one at Sandbach, in Cheshire, and the one at S. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, near London, viz.: NIΨON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OΨIN. It can be read either way. A new font, erected a few years ago, in honour of the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., by the Freemasons of W. Lancashire, has taken the place of the earlier one. A beautiful monument by *Flaxman*, said to be the only one in the county by that sculptor, is affixed to the wall in the S.E. angle of the nave.

2 m. E. of Rufford is *Maudesley Hall*, now a farmhouse. It was the seat of the Maudesley family in the 17th centy., and is picturesquely situated on a rock of New Red sandstone.

Crossing the river Douglas the train reaches, 20 m., *Croston Stat.*

The village, which is situated on the banks of the Yarrow, is of considerable antiquity, and contains the base of a large market-cross. The *ch.* has nave, chancel, and aisles, and a fine oak roof. The curfew is still rung every night. In the grounds of *Croston Hall* (S. C. De Trafford, Esq.) is a beautiful Roman Catholic chapel, from designs by *Pugin*, who also built the hall, in true Gothic taste. In the 16th centy. Croston was inhabited by the family of Ashton, who were stern Papists. Roger Ashton was executed for "entertaining missioners" nominally, but really because he was an emissary of the Queen of Scots in her communications with the English exiles in Flanders.

Eccleston Ch., 1½ m. further up the Yarrow, has a stained-glass window by *Ballantyne*, and the effigy of a priest. "One of the most noteworthy features in the ch. is the pewing, which affords us evidence of the origin of pews, and takes us back to the transition period, when the wealthy parishioners were beginning to put up for themselves, on the floor of the parish ch., wooden enclosures, each erecting his own, of the size and shape he liked best. The pews here are of all shapes, bearing various dates. Each is a distinct enclosure of oak, its own partition being carried entirely round, even though the partition of another pew be only an inch or two distant; while here and there, where the more considerable families have left a space of 2 or 3 ft., some humbler parishioner has erected a seat without any enclosure at all." At *Gradwells Farm*, 1 m. N.E., are traces of a religious house, incorporated in the building, and a very perfect stone cross still exists in the garden.

Near Bretherton, 2 m. l., is *Bank Hall*, an Elizabethan (farm) house of the date 1608.

2 m. N. of Bretherton is *Hoole*, overlooking the mouth of the Douglas. The *ch.* contains a brass and E. window in memory of the Rev. Jeremiah Horrox, the astronomer, who was curate of Hoole. "The window represents him receiving the sun's disk on a sheet, with the motto—'Venus in sole visu,' and his own exclamation, 'Ecce gratissimorum spectaculum et tot votorum materiem.'" Close to the estuary of the Douglas is *Hesketh-with-Becconsall*, which formerly was in request as a watering-place, until the Ribble Navigation Company erected a large embankment, which utterly spoilt it. William Fleetwood, lawyer, antiquary, and Recorder of London, was born here, 1569.

22 m. *Midge Hall Stat.*

26 m. PRESTON JUNC., from whence the Blackburn line continues to the rt., the traveller to Preston, 29 m., approaching the London and North-Western Rly., and crossing the Ribble, to run into

PRESTON JUNC. *Stat.*

ROUTE 16.

PRESTON TO FLEETWOOD, BY LYTHAM AND BLACKPOOL.

Preston (*Hotels:* Victoria, Bull), although almost entirely devoted to manufacturing pursuits, is an interesting town both from its beautiful situation and the high position that it has always taken in Lancashire annals, and which obtained for it the high sounding title of "Proud Preston."

Placed upon the summit of a long ridge, which runs parallel to the north bank of the Ribble, it overlooks a large expanse of flat country to the south and north of the estuary, which speedily acquires a considerable breadth, while a picturesque background is afforded by the wooded fells of Longridge and Ribblesdale. Camden says of it, "But when the grandeur of this city (Coccium) having come to its full period, was at last destroyed by either wars or earthquake (for so 'tis commonly supposed) somewhat lower, when the tide flows up the Ribbel, and is called by the geographers BELLISAMA ESTUARIUM, near Penworth (where stood a castle in the Conqueror's time, as appears by the records of the said king). From the ruins of Ribblechester sprang Preston, a large town, handsome for these parts and populous, so called from the religious, for the name in our language signifies Priest's Town." Dr. Kuerden, an antiquary of note, was convinced that Preston was the Rhigodunum of Ptolemy, his principal argument being that a Roman highway passed from Ribchester, close to the N. side of the town, on its way to Kirkham, and that the country people in his day called this road the Watling Street. It is of great antiquity, dating from the Saxons, who built a Mote Hall, and it was probably then called Amounderness, which has given its name to the Hundred. During the reign of Edward III., when the county was made palatinate, Preston was attacked by the Scots under Robert Bruce, and a great portion of it burnt. It was even then an important town, occupying a position that commanded the navigation, the fisheries, and the lower fords of the Ribble. "The old castle of Penwortham, situate nearer the estuary, a baronial residence in earlier times of the great Earls of Chester, had, on the merging of their lands in the vast estates of the Duchy of Lancaster, lost its ancient grandeur and strength. No longer able to protect the village which had grown under its shelter, it was forsaken by the neighbouring fishermen and craftsmen, who preferred to settle in the flourishing town on the opposite side of the river. The Benedictine priory, although only a timber building of moderate dimensions, survived its protector, the stone castle, until the dissolution of the religious houses. But the rival town, the town of priests, was the favourite residence of ecclesiastics, the district Amounderness having been given by Athelstan to the church at York, which

was the probable cause of its connection with large cathedral establishments. A borough by prescription, Preston boasts of the antiquity of its charters, the honours of its guilds, and, though never the assize town, its ancient privilege of gibbet and gaol, tumbril and pillory. Although Lancaster was the capital of the county, Preston, as its people never forgot, was the capital of the Duchy, and all the business of the Duchy, at one time more considerable than that of the county, was transacted in the palatine county of Preston."—*Halley.*

From the time of Henry I. to that of Charles II. no less than fifteen charters were granted to the town. King James I. was entertained at the Town Hall on his way to partake of the festivities of Sir Richard Hoghton at Hoghton Tower, and was entertained by a grand reception, in which the boys of the grammar school took part, and the Corporation "presented him with a bowle." During the Civil War Preston took the side of the Parliament, the majority of the Council being Cromwellians. Adam Morte, a Royalist, declined to serve as Mayor, having no sympathy with his companions, and was therefore fined 100 marks for his contumacy. But he was soon afterwards killed in an attack made upon the town in 1643 by the Parliamentary forces under Sir John Seaton, when great slaughter took place amongst the Royalists who were driven out.

Never did Preston go through a more formidable crisis than in 1715, when the English and Scoth rebels who supported the old Pretenter marched from Lancaster to Preston, and, raising his standard at the market cross, proclaimed him then and there King of England. The rebels might have made a good stand, had they not fallen victims to the hospitality of the Preston inhabitants and the smiles of the Lancashire witches. But even at the last, when the rebels were worsted by the Royal forces under General Wills, the Scotch, under the leadership of the brave Brigadier Macintosh and the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, might have achieved success, had not the rebel army been cursed by a weak commander, General Forster, who first of all gave up his two subordinates to the English as hostages, and surrendered the town next morning, 15th Nov. The English Papists saved themselves by running away, but about 1500 Scotch were taken to expiate their rebellion on the gallows or in the Plantations. This unfortunate episode is commemorated in several of the Lancashire ballads, such as 'Towneley's Ghost,' 'Jemmy Dawson,' 'The Preston Prisoners to the Ladies about Court,' and 'Macintosh's Farewell.'

"My Lord Derwentwater, when he found
That Forster had drawn his left wing round,
Said 'I wish I were with my dear wife,
For I fear that I will lose my life.'
Macintosh he shook his head
To see his soldiers all lie dead;
'It was not for the loss of those,
But I fear we're taken by our foes!'"

It was during the 18th centy. that Preston was at its glory, as a rendezvous of fashion and society. Dr. Whitaker calls it "an elegant and economical town, the resort of well-born but ill-portioned and ill-endowed old maids and widows." The adherents of the old Pretender were probably more dazzled by the (to them) unaccustomed gaiety, for in an account written by one of them, it is said that "the Ladys in this towne, Preston, are so very beautiful and so richly attired, that the gentlemen soldiers from Wednesday to Saturday minded nothing but courting and ffeasting."

As an illustration of the state of trade in the middle of the last century, it is mentioned by Mr.

Thomas Walker, in 'The Original,' that the wine merchant who used to supply Manchester lived in Proud Preston, as being the resort of all the gentry, and that his orders, which rarely exceeded a gallon of wine at a time, were always executed on horseback.

The rebellion of 1745 formed another leading episode in the history of Preston, when Prince Charles Edward marched through the town at the head of the insurgents, and was proclaimed Prince Regent in the marketplace on the 27th Nov. But on the following 12th Dec. they passed through again, much dispirited after their march from Derby.

The modern history of the town is associated with the cotton trade and the factory system, which by the introduction of spinning in 1777 has increased the population from 6000, which it then was, to about 90,000. One of the greatest benefactors that the town had in the way of encouraging and fostering trade was *Mr. Samuel Horrocks*, who was so successful in his efforts to localise the cotton manufacture here that the character of the town became completely altered—the old county interest having to compete with that of the manufacturers. Mr. Horrocks contested the representation of Preston, and won his seat, having for his colleague the late Earl of Derby. "The great extension of the cotton trade must be attributed to the fact that the surplus agricultural labour from the N. and W. of the county finds its way first of all to Preston, giving the manufacturers the advantage of abundant labour at a rather cheaper rate than elsewhere, while this is compensated to the operatives by the cheaper cost of provisions, being less than in the districts more entirely given up to manufacturing industry."—*Baines.* There are upwards of 77 mills, many of which, such as Swainson and Birley's, are of great size and importance. These give employment to about 26,000 persons; the total number of spindles is 1,652,668: the number of looms, 50,608; and the weekly produce of yarn, 518 cwt. Unfortunately Preston has not been satisfied with its pre-eminence in the cotton trade, but has acquired for itself a reputation for strikes—which have frequently happened of long duration and systematic organization. One of the most formidable was the strike which commenced in Oct., 1853, and lasted till the succeeding May, during which time 16,000 hands were supported by voluntary contributions from sympathisers of their own class. "The strike of 1828 led to the invention of the self-actor, which in the great strike of 1836 was partially introduced, and since that of 1853 has been generally adopted, so that 'hand-mules' are now only used in works where very high numbers (or very fine thread) are spun." Amongst the natives of Preston was Arkwright, who followed his trade as a barber, 1732, and here erected his first power-loom. He was celebrated for his skill in dying hair and making wigs, his being esteemed the best in the country; and during his travels for the purchase and sale of hair, he was struck with the continual complaint of deficiency of the supply of cotton weft and the want of cotton warp yarns. Having devoted some attention to clockmaking, he set to work and devised in 1769 his waterframe spinning-machine, which was erected at Cromford on the Derwent, Arkwright having seen too much of the risk that attached to inventions, to think of setting up his machine in his own county. After a long and prosperous career, in which he founded the fortunes of his family, he died, in 1792, Sir Richard Arkwright, having been knighted for presenting

an address to George III. in his official capacity of High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Lady Hamilton, the friend of Nelson, was also a native of Preston; and of more modern celebrities, may be mentioned Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, the vocalist.

The *Post-office* is in Fishergate.

The town consists principally of one long street running E. and W., and occupying a rather steep ridge, from which the ground falls off rapidly to the Ribble, which is crossed by 4 bridges—the Walton Bridge of 3 arches, the Penwortham Bridge of 5, and 2 lofty viaducts, over which the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways are respectively carried. The main streets are Fishergate, Church-street, and Friargate, and it is in these that the principal public buildings are congregated. Of these the chief is the *Town Hall*, conspicuous for many miles for its noble tower and spire. It is situated in the market-place, and is a magnificent Early English building, from designs by *Sir G. G. Scott*, who has blended with it Continental features, which give it a very distinctive and striking character. The front, which faces Fishergate, is 86 ft. in height, and has a covered arcade, the carved figures on which are well worthy of examination. Above it is a stone balcony, with a very elaborate wrought-iron railing.

From the S.W. of the building springs the tower, which is altogether 197 ft. in height, and contains a magnificent clock and chimes, the former being the largest in the kingdom next to that of Westminster. The north, or Market-place front, is 74 ft. in length, and that of the Fishergate 92 ft. The interior is divided into two portions, somewhat like St. George's Hall at Liverpool: the one being for the official and commercial community, the other for county and general meetings. The Great Hall is a noble apartment, 82 ft. long by 54 broad, and will seat 1100 persons. Medallions of celebrities in art, science, and discovery, are freely lavished amongst the ornaments, while the windows are adorned with the armorial bearings of Preston and other Lancashire towns. The vestibule, opposite the entrance to the hall, is also most elaborately decorated, and contains, in the S. vestibule, an interesting series of wall-pictures, in 12 compartments, representing a guild procession in the time of Henry VIII., with an extract underneath from Queen Elizabeth's charter, bearing upon the rights and liberties of the guild. In the N. vestibule the corresponding pictures are representative of peace and war.

The ground-floor is principally occupied by the Exchange, the ceiling of which is supported by remarkably fine granite pillars. The carving of the capitals, as well as of the chimney-pieces, should be particularly noticed. The whole building cost 45,000*l.*, and is one of the finest of its class in the whole kingdom. It was opened, with great state, in 1867, by the Duke of Cambridge.

The churches of Preston are nearly all of modern erection. *St. John's*, the parish ch., in Church-street (rebuilt in 1853), is a fine Dec. building, with nave, chancel, aisles, and lofty spire. The interior contains a profusion of stained glass. The other churches are *Christ Ch.*, of pseudo-Norm. style, with 2 octagonal towers; *Trinity Ch.*, good stained glass; *St. Mark's*, Maudlands, E.E, from designs by *Paley*, with apsidal chancel; with some half-dozen others, of no particular interest. There are also 7 R. C. churches, of which *St. Walburg's*, in Maudlands, is worth visiting for its beautiful E.E. architecture, its spire, 303 ft.,

and its stained glass. Maudlands itself obtained its name from having been the site of the old hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. *St. Wilfrid's*, which has just been rebuilt, has a fine altar-piece: subject, the Descent from the Cross. In St. Ignatius-square is a large R. C. school, at which 500 children daily attend for instruction. In Winckley-square is the *Literary Institute*, which possesses a well-filled library and museum; and there is a second establishment of the same kind, called the *Institution for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, at Avenham, which was founded by Dr. Shepherd in 1761, who bequeathed to it his valuable library.

The town of Preston is likely to possess, very shortly, a block of buildings on a very comprehensive scale, containing a Free Library, a Museum, and a Gallery of Art, the cost of which is estimated at 70,000*l*., exclusive of land, which will be defrayed with the funds arising out of a munificent bequest made by Mr. Harris, a gentleman well known in the town, who left a large sum at the disposal of trustees for the establishment of such an institution and other educational agencies.

Few towns are so well off as Preston now is for public gardens and recreation grounds. The *Avenham Park* is situated on the steep bank of the Ribble, to the E. of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly., occupying the site of what used to be called the "Washing Steed," where the Preston housewives used to wash their clothes. Adjoining the Avenham Park is *Miller Park*, which extends as far as the London and North-Western Rly., the two forming a charmingly picturesque piece of ground of 26 acres. Not only have the natural features of the steep bank been brought into active harmony with the landscape gardening, but the slopes of the rly. embankments, which are usually such eyesores, have been prettily planted, and thus made to add to the effect. They were both designed and laid out by Mr. Milner, and are most picturesque; the Avenham Park being approached by an avenue of lime-trees, supposed to be 170 years old. The view of the parks, as the tourist is crossing the viaducts of the rlys., with their gay parterres and fountains, the river flowing in a graceful sweep, and the wooded terrace-bank, topped with handsome villa residences, make as pleasant a picture for the outskirts of a large town as can well be imagined.

An interesting point, too, in the formation of these parks is the fact that when the stoppage of trade took place during the cotton famine, immense numbers of people found employment in the laying them out.

The *Moor Park* is a third park, situated on the high ground near Fulwood Barracks, quite on the outskirts of the town, and prettily laid out, though not possessing the same scenic advantages as the other two.

Preston should not be dismissed without mention of its *guilds*, instituted by Henry III. for the renewal of the freedom of the burgesses. They have been held in the town at periodic intervals of 20 years, the mayor for the year being dignified by the name of the Guild Mayor. The festival which then takes place is something like that of Shrewsbury or Coventry, and is participated in by all the traders of the town, who parade in grand procession. In 1762, the guild mayor was Robert Parker, Esq., who, the old historian of Preston says, "was singularly studious to please, and to inspire mirth and festivity into every individual." Amongst the curious old Council

orders that prevailed here was one passed at the guild of 1682, intended to limit the number of freemen of the borough. No one was to be admitted a burgess within the next five years, except in some special exceptions, when the mayor was allowed to confer the freedom "for y^e^ greater reput^n^, state, and credit o' this Incorporacon upon some P.sons of honour, nobility, or gentry; but upon no o' p. sons except it bee upon some rare or special occasion."

"The holding of a guild was very expensive. The one held in the year 1802 cost the corporation 1302*l.*, and that held in 1822, 1278*l.* It is erroneously supposed by some to be obligatory upon the corporation to celebrate a guild every 20 years; but no such obligation exists. The guilds have, indeed, for upwards of 2 centuries and a half been held at regular intervals, in virtue of a by-law of the Mayor, Stewards, and Aldermen of the Guild, passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but this is quite a matter of choice and arrangement, and should the entertainments and processions ever wholly cease, no privilege or franchise would be lost."—*Baines.*

Preston, while ranking high as a manufacturing town, is also a port, vessels of considerable size being able to ascend the Ribble, at spring-tides, as far as the New Quay. It has also a trade, though of no great importance, in iron shipbuilding. By the convergence of several lines of rly. it is placed in communication with all parts of the kingdom, and a fine new stat. is now (1879) being built.

Rail to Manchester by Chorley, 31 m.; Wigan, 15 m.; Warrington, 27 m.; Liverpool by Ormskirk, 29 m.; Fleetwood, 20 m.; Blackpool, 18 m.; Lytham, 14 m.; Kirkham, 8 m.; Garstang, 9½ m.; Lancaster, 21 m.; Blackburn, 11 m.; Hoghton Tower, 6 m.; Longridge, 7 m.

[*Lancashire.*]

On a high wooded bank, on the N. side of the Ribble below Preston is *Penwortham*, formerly the seat of the powerful Earls of Chester, and afterwards of the Benedictine Priory attached to that of Evesham. Of these buildings, which gave importance to the district before Preston rose up, nothing is left; and Penwortham is now a pretty suburban village, ornamented with handsome residences, such as *The Priory*, originally a cell, sold to the Fleetwoods by Queen Elizabeth, and converted into a modern residence by the late Colonel Rawstorne in 1832; *The Hall* (F. E. Marshall, Esq.); *Hurst Grange* (W. A. Hulton, Esq.). The *ch.* is approached by a long and beautiful avenue, on the l. side of which is the stone pedestal of a stone cross. The *church* is thought to have been raised during the 15th centy., and was restored in 1856 by *Paley*. It contains nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower, and in the interior some monuments to the families of Fleetwood and Rawstorne. About 1830 a pavement of blue boulder stones was discovered, which was probably a vicinal way between Penwortham and the Roman station at Walton. In 1856 excavations were carried on in the Castle Hill by the Lancashire Historic Society, when traces of early habitation were found.

Walton-le-Dale is another prettily situated village, 2 m. from Preston, up the Ribble, possessing some cotton-factories and print-works, and is a favourite residence with Preston merchants. The *church* overlooks the Ribble (S. bank), and consists of nave, chancel, and modern transept. The stained glass is by *Wailes*. There are monuments to the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower and the Asshetons. Among the former is a *brass* with the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of a pure virgin, espoused to the man Xt Jesus, Mrs. Cordelia Hoghton, whose

honorable descent you know. Know now her ascent." A Roman Catholic ch. has been erected.

Walton is historically famous as the scene of the battle between Oliver Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton, and also of a skirmish, in 1715, between Parson Woods of Chowbent, at the head of his congregation, and the Scotch rebels. From remains discovered by Mr. Hardwick, it seems that Walton was the site of a Roman station, and perhaps that of Coccium. In the neighbourhood is *Coverdale Hall*, now a farmhouse, of the date 1700. *Cooper Hill* is noteworthy, as having a lightning conductor affixed to it by Benjamin Franklin.

[An excursion can be made from Preston to Longridge by railway from *Maudland Stat.*, calling at *Deepdale Stat.*, near Moor Park. It was originally intended for the conveyance of stone from the quarries at Longridge, and was afterwards adapted for passenger-traffic.

4 m. *Grimsargh Stat.* About 1 m. to the left is Whittingham Asylum, a very spacious building, capable of holding about 1000 inmates. It is now being enlarged. Grimsargh ch. is built in the Gothic style, and 1 m. past the stat. is Alston Roman Catholic ch., also Gothic. To the rt., 1½ m., is *Red Scar*, the picturesquely situated Elizabethan seat of W. Assheton Cross, Esq., placed in a most beautiful position on a steep bank, or "scar," overlooking the Ribble, which, in its course to Ribchester, winds in a very circuitous manner. The Preston water-reservoirs are situated at Grimsargh, and at Longridge. About 1 m. from the highway on the rt. is *Alston Hall*, the seat of J. Mercer, Esq., beautifully situated on a height above a bend of the river. Just before reaching *Longridge*, 7 m. (*Inn:* Towneley Arms), is *Alston College*, established by the Rev. T. A. Peters. With the exception of the quarries in the millstone-grit, which are very extensive, there is nothing to see in the locality. The village has grown rapidly within the last few years, and is recommended for the salubrity of its air. *Tootle Height*, above it, commands far-reaching views. The antiquary will find at *Writen Stone*, 1½ m. N.E., a stone with the inscription, "Rauffe Radcliffe laide this stone here to lye for ever 1655." The parson of Longridge is mentioned in a document of the date of 1556 as "Sir Robert Cottome, priest of Longryche, able to read the Gospel and mynystre the Divine offyces, although a Decon only. He was grave and chaste, could plaie on the musiques, and was noe typler or dyce man." A Roman Catholic ch. has been erected, the schools of which were opened in 1869. The scenery on this side the Fell is somewhat dreary, although the distant views of the Bleasdale Fells are very fine. The pedestrian can make his way from Longridge to the Vale of Hodder, and on to *Whitewell*, the distance being between 8 and 9 m. At 3 m. the road falls into the valley of the Loud river, which further on joins the Hodder in a prettily-wooded little valley, under Longridge Fell. Near this point on l. is an old house called *Hesketh End*, formerly the seat of the Alstons, which has inscriptions on the outside commemorating the landing of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and the Protestant Reformation. Close by is a chapel, the earliest Nonconformist place of worship in Lancashire. 2 m. from Longridge is Lee House Roman Catholic Chapel. On the l., 5 m., is *Chipping*, an out-of-the-way little village at the foot of the hills, which possesses a charity school, founded, in 1684, by John Brabbin. Over the door is the motto, "Doce, disce vel

discede." The *ch.* is of the date of the 16th centy., although there are some sculptures on the pillars which would seem to be of earlier date. The same may be said of the font, the pedestal and sides of which are decorated with shields containing symbols of the Passion, and the initials of donors. These appearances have puzzled antiquaries, they having at different times been declared to be Runic. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. Adjoining the village, and nestling under the slopes of Parlick Fell (1416 ft.), is *Leagram Hall* (J. Weld, Esq.). Most of the houses, even the labourers' cottages, in the parish of Chipping are old, families living here for centuries undisturbed by the world.

From the junction of the Loud with the Hodder up to Whitewell (Rte. 7) there is no regular path for the whole way. The tourist should take the rt. bank, and the valley will well repay him, for it is full of delicious river views, and high wooded banks coming close to the water.]

The Wyre Valley Rly. quits the main line soon after leaving the general station, and turns to the l., traversing the uninteresting district between the estuaries of the Ribble and the Wyre, known as the *Fylde*. "This soil bears oats pretty well, but is not so good for barley; it makes excellent pasture, especially towards the sea, where it is partly champain, where a great part of it is called the File, as one would guess for the Feild, yet in the records of the Tower it is expressed by the Latin word Lima, which signifies a file, a smith's instrument, wherewith iron or other things are polished. In other places it is fenny, and therefore less wholesome."—*Camden.*

On the l. the village of Ashton, in which are some handsome suburban residences overlooking the Ribble—the *Willows* (W. O. Pilkington, Esq.); the *Larches* (W. Birley, Esq.). *Tulketh Hall*, now a parsonage, is an old castellated building, said to have been the original residence of the monks of Furness on their first arrival from Normandy into Lancashire. To the rt. of the line is *Cottam*, an old timber house, the seat of the Haydocks; one of whom, George Haydock, was executed for conspiracy in the reign of Elizabeth.

3 m. *Lea Road Stat.* On l. is *Clifton Hall* (E. Birley, Esq.), the ancient seat of the family of Clifton, which in the time of the Civil War was the most powerful in the Fylde, being lords not only of Clifton, but of Fairsnape, Westby, Lytham, and other manors. In the reign of Edward III. we hear of William de Clifton prohibiting the Rector of Kirkham from performing Divine service, whipping the Abbot's deputy through the streets, forbidding his tenantry to have their children baptized, and sundry other ungodly acts. During the war they were strong Royalists. Near the river bank is *Lea Hall*, which came to the Hoghtons by the marriage of Sir Richard de Hoghton, 1309, to Sibille, heiress of William de Lea. Thomas Hoghton, the sheriff, was slain here by Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, in 1589.

5 m. From *Salwick Stat.* the rly. runs rather inland to

8 m. KIRKHAM JUNC. The town of *Kirkham* on l. is a brisk, thriving little place, partly dependent on flax and spinning mills. The *ch.*, which consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and spire, has been so added to of late years as to be almost a new one. In the interior are monuments to the Clifton family,

and a tombstone with the following epitaph—

"She desired us, in a humble voice, not to be angry,
Not to be angry.
Mortals, neither swear nor lie,
But do as you would be done by."

The R. C. church is a fine E. Eng. building by *Pugin*.

Near the town towards Wrae Green is *Ribby Hall*, the seat of H. H. Hornby, Esq., and 2½ S. is *Freckleton*, the marshy ground adjoining which was the locale of a fierce encounter in 1644 between the Royalists under Sir Thomas Tyldesley and the Parliamentary troops under Col. Booth; the former were routed and more than 1000 prisoners taken. Numerous Roman remains have been found in the district. Perhaps the greatest curiosity is the boss, or *umbo*, of a shield wrought in brass, which was removed from a brook in a field called the Mill-hill in 1792.

To the N. of Kirkham is *Weeton*, where are traces of a Roman road called Dean's, or Dane's Path. Weeton is also notable for its British cairns at Weeton Lane Heads, from which many urns have been exhumed by Mr. Thornber and Mr. Just, and for being associated with the oldest ghost of the Fylde country—the hairy ghost, the Celtic equivalent of the ancient Satyr. Up to a generation ago, the Teanla fires were still burnt through all these parts on All Saints night, and the old pits for them, with ashes and calcined stones, may be found in every township. "The 'Thirty Sworn Men' of Kirkham was the name given to a council which regulated parochial matters, amongst other things, appointing the churchwardens. It was composed of representatives from the 15 townships into which the parish is divided. The tenure of office was for life, or until the members thought proper to resign. The origin of the name, 'Sworn Men,' dates from the 14th cenry., and the institution seems to have been common in this part of Lancashire; Preston, Lancaster and Garstang having had similar assemblies, but consisting only of 24 men each."—*Porter's Hist. of the Fylde of Lancashire.*

A singular mode of extracting salt is mentioned as being in vogue in these seaside parishes by Bowen in 1772. "The inhabitants gather great heaps of sand together, which having lain some time, they put into troughs full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon them, and boil the lees into white salt."

[A branch line is given off on the l. to Lytham, from whence the tourist can proceed to Blackpool without returning to Kirkham.

1½ m. *Wrea Green Stat.* A guide is always stationed at Wrea to take people safely across the ford of the Ribble to Hesketh Bank. There is a free school here, which owes its existence to one James Thiselton, a tailor, who, although his daily wages were only 4*d.* with his food, managed to accumulate a sufficient fund to secure this, the great object of his life.

4 m. *Moss Side Stat.*

5½ m. *Warton Stat.* There is a small dock near this point, where vessels sailing to Preston discharge their cargoes into smaller craft.

6 m. *Lytham* (*Inns:* Clifton Arms; Neptune) is a modern bathing place, much sought after by Lancashire visitors, who prefer its quiet to the more noisy and excursion-haunted Blackpool or Southport. Although the character of the sea is too much that of the estuary, the air is very fine and clear, and the views towards Preston, Southport, and in clear weather the Welsh hills, are extremely pretty. The *parish ch.* (St. Cuthbert's) was rebuilt in 1834, and contains some stained glass

and monuments to the Clifton family, whose seat, *Lytham Hall* (Col. Clifton) adjoins the town on the N. There is some good glass in St. John's ch. on the E. beach. "In ancient times the name of this place was variously written Ledin and Lethum. The whole district belonged at one period, about 1197, to Richard Fitz-Roger, who gave all his lands here to the monks of Durham, for the purpose of founding a Benedictine cell in honour of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. The lands thus granted constitute the whole of the present parish of Lytham. In 1554 we find the site, cells, and domains of Lytham granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, who in 1606 is said to have sold the property to Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby. At all events the last-named family held the manor and estates in the reign of Charles I."—*Burke.*

6¾ m. *Ansdell.* There is a siding here at which trains for Blackpool call if required.

9 m. *St. Anne's Stat.* This place, which until 1872 simply consisted of a few fishermen's huts, called the *Heyhouses*, is rapidly developing into a watering-place. There is a first-rate hotel, and the whole estate, which has been leased by J. T. Clifton, Esq., to a company for a term of 1100 years, has been judiciously and tastefully laid out by Messrs. Maxwell & Tuke, of Bury. A public garden is in course of formation. "This locality was indicated in the foundation charter of the Lytham Benedictine Cell, as *Kilgrimol*, derived probably from the British words *Kilgury*, a corner, and *mal* or *meol*, a sandhill."—*Porter's History of the Fylde.*

12½ m. *South Shore Stat.*, a suburb of Blackpool, though formerly a distinct and separate hamlet.

14½ m. *Blackpool.*]

18 m. POULTON JUNC. The village of *Poulton-in-the-Fylde* (generally called Pooton) is situated on rising ground to l. of the station, and although insignificant as to size, is a sort of centre for the district of the Fylde. The *ch.*, which contains nave and chancel, was erected in the last century, in place of an old chapel which had existed for several hundred years. The tower of this chapel, which was built in Charles I.'s reign, still forms a portion of the present ch. In the interior are monuments to the Fleetwood and Hesketh families. In the main street of Poulton is a pillar resting on a basement of steps. The curfew bell is rung here during the winter, and a pancake bell at midday on Shrove Tuesday.

About 1 m. to rt. on the bank of the Wyre is *Mains Hall*, an old house of the Hesketh, in the secret hiding places of which Cardinal Allen, in the reign of Elizabeth, often found security.

[A line on l. runs to Blackpool, passing *Bispham Stat.* Domesday Book mentions it as Biscopham, and the ch. contains a mediæval chalice.

18 m. *Blackpool. Hotels:* The Imperial, a magnificent and first-class hotel situated at the N. end of the town in the grounds of Claremont; Clifton Arms, good; Albion; with every kind of refreshment-houses suitable to the wants and necessities of the excursionists who during the summer come in countless numbers. Manchester, Preston, Blackburn, and Liverpool empty themselves on fine summer days into Blackpool, which is the chosen Arcadia of manufacturing Lancashire. It is worth seeing under these circumstances, though how far they contribute to the pleasure of residents is a matter of doubt. Blackpool, which was not many years ago a little village, so called from a peaty

brook, now converted into the main sewer, extends from South Shore to Claremont, a distance of more than 2 m. in an uninterrupted line. Its situation is fine, the low sandy shore which prevails at Lytham gradually giving place to cliffs some 60 or 70 feet high. The houses thus gain a fine sea view over the Irish Sea and the entrance to Morecambe Bay, while the air is of the freshest and sometimes of the roughest. When the weather is tolerably clear, the Fells of Westmoreland and Cumberland, the mountains of Wales, and even the Isle of Man, are plainly visible. The amusements of Blackpool are *en règle* with those of watering-places generally, the principal and most fashionable promenade being the Pier, which is 1400 feet long, and forms quite an establishment of itself. It is constructed of iron piles, placed in clusters and trussed together, such a mode being found to answer best where the situation is exposed, as in this case. In rough weather it is a fine sight to see the showers of spray dashing over it. Startling incidents are related of the curative properties of the sea at Blackpool; amongst others, that of a man totally blind, who, after drinking large quantities of sea water, and daily bathing his eyes in it, quite recovered his sight! *Fox Hall*, now a public house, at South Shore, occupies the site of an old house built by Sir Thomas Tyldesley (author of the 'Tyldesley Diary,' a new edition of which has been brought out by Rev. G. Gillow and Mr. A. Hewitson of Preston), which afterwards became a great place for the concealment of priests. With the exception of the cliffs, along which there is a pleasant breezy walk for miles, there is but little of interest in the interior. *Marton Mere*, 2½ m. inland, is the subject of a tradition that it was haunted by a mermaid. The geologist will find in the cliffs at the *Gynn*, 1½ m. N. of Blackpool, a marine deposit containing a number of shells. Great encroachments have been made by the sea on this coast, and about 1 m. from land, at very low tides, may be seen just rising from the waves a rock known as the *Penny Stone* (opposite Norbrock, 2 m. N.), from a tradition that travellers used formerly to tie their horses to it, when they alighted to get a penny pot of ale at the public-house close by. The local saying is—

"Penny stood, Carling fled, and Red Bank ran away."

The walk may be extended hence to]

3 m. *Cleveleys Stat.*, where are an inn and a few cottages tenanted by bathers in summer. 1½ m. beyond that again is *Rossall Hall*, once the seat of Sir Peter Fleetwood, but now converted into a famous north country school, where some 400 or 500 boys are educated on the same basis as at the public schools. The school buildings, though in a very exposed situation, are extensive and commodious, and the chapel is exceedingly handsome. It contains some stained glass by *Hardman*, a reredos of alabaster, and an organ by *Willis*. During the reign of Elizabeth, Rossall was the residence of the Allen family, noted Catholics, one of whom, Dr. William Allen, 1532, rose to the dignity of a cardinal and archbishop, and was the defender of Sir William Stanley's treachery in the surrendering the town of Deventer to the Spaniards. Of the Fleetwood family was Dr. William Fleetwood, Bishop of St. Asaph and Ely (d. 1723).

From Poulton the rly. is carried over a desolate region alongside of and across a portion of the estuary of the Wyre, a vast expanse of peaty, mud-covered surface, which at low

water is depressing enough to traverse—

"That Wyre, when once she knew how well
these floods had sped,
When their reports abroad in every place
was spred,
It vex'd her very heart their eminence to
see,
Their equal at the least, who thought her-
selfe to be.
She in her crooked course to seaward
softly slides
Where Pellin's mighty mosse and Merton's
on her sides
Their boggy breasts outlay."

The Wyre, like several other Lancashire streams, was formerly noted for its pearl *mussels*, "called by the inhabitants Hambleton Hookins, from their manner of taking them, which is done by their plucking them from their skeers or beds with hooks."—*Dr. Leigh.*

The chimneys of Rossall are seen on the l. by the seashore. The terminus is reached at 20 m. FLEETWOOD (*Inns:* Royal, Crown, Queen's), a place which owes its entire existence to the owner of the soil, Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood, who, seeing its capabilities as a port, built docks and quays, and laid out the plan of a considerable town, where, as recently as 1836, was nothing but a rabbit warren. As a watering place it is tolerably well patronized in the summer, though its principal prosperity depends on the line of steamers which daily run to Belfast, and in the summer time from Fleetwood to Piel, on the opposite coast of Furness. A large *iron* wharf was placed here by *Stephenson*, made of iron piles, faced with iron plates, and driven 17 ft. below low-water mark. Fleetwood is the head-quarters of a Government School of Musketry, which infuses a little life into what would be otherwise an exceedingly dull residence. Inland there is not much to encourage the visitor, but seaward the views over Morecambe Bay and the Fells of Furness are exceedingly fine. On the opposite coast of the Wyre estuary is the village of *Preesal*, occupying the only bit of rising ground for a considerable distance. Near it is *Parrox Hall* (D. H. Elletson, Esq.), and lower down is *Stalmine* (C. Bourne, Esq.).

About 1 m. from Stalmine is *Pilling Moss*, of 2 or 3 acres in extent, and the most extraordinary breeding ground for sea-gulls in the kingdom. The nests in the season average from 10,000 to 12,000, and are frequently so close together that it is almost impossible to set the foot down between them. They formerly bred on Walney Island, but being disturbed there, they migrated hither, and are preserved by the owners of the property in accordance with the Sea Birds Preservation Act. The gulls are of the variety known as *Larus ridibundus*, though there is a colony of a different species (*Larus cutnus*) a few miles off. "As inexhaustible as Pilling Moss" was an old local saying, now obsolete, as it has been nearly all (several 1000 acres) reclaimed. *Pilling Hall* was an old grange belonging to Cockersand Abbey.

ROUTE 17.

PRESTON TO KENDAL, BY LANCASTER.

This route is performed by the main line of the London and North-Western Rly. to Carlisle and Scotland, running through a pretty country that skirts the base of the Bleasdale Fells, although they do

not enter much into the composition of the landscape.

On rt. the cattle-market and the barracks of Fullwood are passed on the way to

5 m. *Broughton Stat.* 1 m. to the rt. is Broughton Tower, the old residence of the Singleton family, and now a farmhouse. The *ch.* is aisled, the N. arch being called the Barton Chapel, after its founder, Thomas Barton, while the S. aisle is the Singleton Chapel.

A little further on rt. is *Barton Hall* (C. R. Jacson, Esq.). "The original seat, called Barton Old Hall, was a brick edifice, erected in the time of Henry VIII., with two gables in front, a projecting wing, and mullion windows."

On the l. is Newsham Hall (J. Hawkins, Esq.).

At 7½ m. *Brock Stat.*, the river Brock is crossed, and the Lancashire Canal runs parallel with the rly. to Garstang. On l. are *Myerscough Hall* (Major Cunliffe), and *House* (J. Parkinson, Esq.). *Myerscough Lodge*, now a farmhouse, was, at the time of the Civil War, the seat of the Tyldesleys, "a family unanimously and invariably Royalist, which furnished the ablest soldier who fought for the King in Lancashire, and probably the most active, resolute, and uncompromising partisan. If Lord Strange was the head of the King's forces in Lancashire, Sir Thomas Tyldesley (see Rte. 16) was the right hand, or rather their heart and soul and living power. A soldier by temperament as well as profession, early trained in the wars of the Low Countries, brave, proud, generous, enthusiastically loyal, he raised and equipped troops at the expense of his family, and commanded them at the battle of Edge Hill. With indomitable zeal and courage he served at the sieges of Bolton and Lancaster. After the execution of the King, he rallied the Royalists in support of the cause of Prince Charles, and persevered amidst many discouragements, until, fighting at the head of his soldiers in the battle of Wigan Lane, he was shot by one of Lilburn's Roundheads."—*Halley.* Myerscough is mentioned by some as the house in which the petition was presented in favour of the 'Book of Sports' to King James, when making his grand progress to Hoghton Tower. Charles II. also stopped here on his road from Preston southwards. In the interior are an oak staircase and chimney-piece, carved in panels.

About 3 m. rt. of Brock is *Goosnargh*, where there is a hospital, founded in 1735 by Dr. William Bushell, for decayed gentry of the townships of Preston, Euxton, Whittingham, Goosnargh, Fulwood, and Elston. The house, which is like any other gentleman's house, contains 30 inmates. A very curious document is in existence, called the Book of the Twenty-four, or the Church-book of Goosnargh, which gives much interesting information as to the parochial life of the day. Near Goosnargh is Middleton Hall, now a farmhouse. It was originally a seat of the Singletons, who were succeeded by the Rigby family, who, in their turn, ceased living at it about 80 years ago. Of this family was Colonel Rigbye, the besieger of Lathom House. At the head of the Brock, or the Bleasdale Fells, is *Bleasdale Tower* (W. J. Garnett, Esq.), and close by is the North Lancashire Reformatory School, the boys of which are occupied in reclaiming the moor.

9½ m. *Garstang Stat.* Between Brock and Garstang on the rt. is *Claughton Hall*, the seat of W. F. Brockholes, Esq. The town of *Garstang* (*Inns:* Eagle and Child, Royal Oak) is situated about 1½ m. to the l., on

the rt. bank of the River Wyre, and although now an unimportant little place, it was brisk and thriving enough in the old coaching days. It was sufficiently important, moreover, to obtain a charter from Edward II., which was subsequently confirmed by Charles II., who granted additional privileges. A paper-mill at Catterall, a small hamlet to the S. of the town, gives some employment to the population. Occupation is found, too, in some cotton-mills at *Calder Vale*, a village 2½ m. to the N.E. of the station. There is but little to see in the place except a fine bridge over the Wyre and the aqueduct which carries the Lancaster Canal across it. The former was built in lieu of an old one, erected by the Earl of Derby to maintain communication with Greenhalgh Castle. A curious notice of Garstang cattle-market is preserved in some doggrel Latin verses by Drunken Barnaby:—

> "Veni Garstang, ubi nata,
> Sunt armenta fronte lata.
> Veni Garstang, ubi male
> Intrans Forum Bestiale,
> Forte vacillando vico
> Huc et illuc cum amico,
> In juvencæ dorsum rui
> Cujus cornu læsus fui."

The *parish ch.*, curiously enough, is situated at least 1½ m. S. of the town, not far from the confluence of the Calder with the Wyre, and its place in Garstang is supplied by a chapel of ease of modern erection. The *old ch.* (restored in 1868) consists of nave, aisles, and clerestory, chancel, tower, and chapel in the S. aisle. The E. window, of 5 lights, is remarkably good, and the W. windows of the aisles are also worth notice. The chancel contains some good carved oak stalls and a screen, shutting off the N. chancel-aisle, in which is placed the organ. The S. or Lady Chapel has a piscina and an oak roof, the beams of which have several Latin inscriptions. The S. chancel-aisle was the burying-place of the Banasters, and that of the N. of the Butlers of Kirkland, to one of whom there is a marble slab. There is also the effigy of a priest, in bad preservation.

[A short branch rly. is thrown off at Garstang stat. to 8 m. Pilling. Originally it was intended that the line should be carried across the Wyre to Fleetwood, and so the north immediately connected with that seaport. But funds have been wanting to carry it beyond Pilling. It is a railway of even more primitive construction than the one from Preston to Longridge. It is chiefly used by farmers. The trains are generally composed of one carriage and a few trucks, which are usually more than enough for the traffic.

1½ m. N.W. of Garstang are *Nateby Hall* and *Bowers*, both farmhouses. The latter contains a curious "priest-hole," approached by winding stairs. Lower down the Wyre, at its junction with Brock, is the village of *St. Michael's-on-Wyre*, the ch. of which contains a chapel to the Butler family, now extinct. It formerly contained the effigy of St. Catherine, the patron saint, which used to be brought out during haymaking time. *St. Michael's Hall*, an antique farmhouse, was the seat of the Kirkbys and Longworths, old Fylde families. Still lower down the river is *Rawcliffe Hall*, a seat of the Wilson-ffrance family, and *Out-Rawcliffe*, an old 17th-centy. mansion, modernised. Turnover Hall, the ancient seat of the Shuttleworths, and afterwards one of the mansions of the Westbys, is in this neighbourhood. Between Garstang parish ch. and the town is *Kirkland Hall*, the old seat of the Butlers. The rly. crosses the Calder at the Garstang Stat., at a considerable elevation, and amidst very pretty scenery on both sides. Between the line and Garstang town are the scanty ruins of *Greenhalgh Castle*, which, according

to Camden, "was built by Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby of that family, while he was under apprehension of danger from certain of the nobility outlawed in this county, whose estates had been given him by Henry VII., for they made several attempts upon him, frequently making inroads into his grounds, till at last these feuds were wisely quieted by the moderation of this excellent person." Later on, in the Civil War, Greenhalgh became an important situation, being garrisoned for the King by Anderton of Euxton. But at his death, the garrison being dispirited, surrendered the castle, and it was demolished by order of the Parliament in 1649.

Near *Scorton Stat.*, 12½ m., the fells approach the rly., which here crosses the Wyre, on its way from its source in Wyresdale Fells—

"Arising but a rill at first from Wyresdale's lap,
Yet still receiving all her strength from her full mother's pap,
As down to seaward she her serious course doth ply,
Takes Calder coming in, to beare her company."

Between Garstang and Scorton, on the right, is a shooting-box of Lord Bective's, well situated on the hill side. Almost opposite it, in the valley, on the l. is Woodacre Hall, now a farmhouse, formerly the dower-house of the Duchesses of Hamilton. Immediately to the rt. of Scorton stat., and in a line with each other, are the ch. and the Roman Catholic chapel, both modern and very handsome buildings. Beautifully situated on the hill above the village is Wyersdale Park, the seat of the late P. Ormrod, Esq., now the property of his widow; 2½ m. on the l. is Winmarleigh, House, the seat of Lord Winmarleigh, a modern building by Paley of Lancaster.

16 m. *Bay Horse Stat.* On l. are Clifton Hill (Mrs. Brockholes), *Ellel Grange* (G. T. R. Preston, Esq.), and Haycarr (W. B. Mortimer, Esq.). Near the Grange is seen the spire a chapel erected by the late W. Preston, Esq., the interior of which is very elaborately though somewhat tawdrily decorated; and 2 m. rt., overlooking the *Wyre*, is *Wyreside* (H. Garnett, Esq.).

At 17½ m. *Galgate Stat.* the river Conder is crossed—

"To Neptune lowting low, the chrystall Lon doth cease,
And Conder comming in, conducts her by the hand,
And lastly shee salutes the poynt of Sunderland."

Drayton.

On l. are *Ellel Hall* (W. Ford, Esq.), and *Ashton Hall*, the beautiful seat of J. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., which was formerly in the possession of the Dukes of Hamilton, through the marriage of James, Earl of Arran, with the heiress of Digby, Lord Gerard, in the reign of James II. It is of the date of the 15th and 16th cents., and has a large square tower at one end with turrets, battlements, and machicolations. The interior contains a splendid baronial hall. Ashton is beautifully situated in an extensive park overlooking the mouth of the Lune and the Bay of Morecambe. At the point where the estuary of the Lune begins to narrow are the docks of *Glasson*, intended to serve as the port of Lancaster. There are two docks, one of which is 12 acres in extent, and will receive vessels of 400 tons. They communicate with the Lancaster Canal by a short branch which joins it at Galgate. A rly. is projected from Lancaster to Glasson.

Nearly opposite Glasson, on the W. shore of the Lune estuary, is *Overton*, the inhabitants of which petitioned that, as they were surrounded by the sea twice in 24 hours, they might have a minister of their own, instead of being obliged to go to Heysham, or the parson being

obliged to come from there. The *ch.* has a Norm. doorway, which is a triple recessed arch with zigzag moulding and square imposts. At the end of the neck of land on which Overton is situated is *Sunderland*, used as a bathing-place by the Lancastrians. "Sambo's Grave" is a large stone slab, with a brass let into it. The inscription states that there lies "poor Sambo, a faithful negro, who (attending his master from the West Indies) died on his arrival at the mouth of the river Lune, below Lancaster, about sixty years ago;" *i.e.* about 1736.

2 m. S. of Glasson, on the peninsula formed by the mouths of the Lune and the Cocker, is the ruin of *Cockersand Abbey*—

> "Where Coker, a shy nymph that clerely seems to shun
> All popular applause, who from her chrystall head
> In Wyresdale, near where Wyre is by her fountain fed."

It at one time was of such importance as to be reckoned the third in dignity of the Lancashire monasteries, and covered an acre of land. The remains chiefly consist of the octagonal chapter-house, used as the burial-place of the Daltons. A finely clustered column rises from the centre to support the roof. An amusing story is told by Fox of Cockerham Church, in the time of Queen Mary. The parishioners, wishing to renew their rood, which had been decayed, bargained with the carpenter to make a new one, and when it was finished they refused payment, because it was not like the old one, which "was a well-favoured man," but, instead, "was the worst-favoured man they had ever set eyes on, gaping and grinning in such sort that their children were afraid to look him in the face or go near him." Whereupon the carpenter summoned the churchwardens before the Mayor of Lancaster, who decided that he was entitled to payment, as having done the best he could; and if the parishioners "did not like their god they could put a pair of horns upon him and he would make a capital devil." At the period of the Dissolution, the lands of Cockersand passed to the Kitchens of Pilling, and thence by marriage to the Daltons of *Thurnham*, one of the most powerful of the hundred of Lonsdale families, whose ancient seat of Thurnham is on the l. During the Civil War, Thomas Dalton raised and equipped a regiment of cavalry for the king, at the head of which he marched southwards, and died, fighting bravely, at Newbury. Thurnham Hall (Sir G. Dalton FitzGerald) was refronted in the beginning of this centy. It contains some family pictures, and some excellent portraits by Lonsdale. It is a fine castellated building, and close by it is a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, with a lofty spire.

The rly. now passes l. *Aldcliffe Hall* (E. Dawson, Esq.), the grounds of which are remarkable for an extraordinarily long embankment of 2000 yards, by which 160 acres were reclaimed from the sea. For this work Mr. Dawson received the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts in 1820. On the rt. is *Ripley's Hospital*, and on the l. *The Albert Asylum for Idiots*. This latter building provides for the gratuitous education of idiots and imbeciles of all classes belonging to the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. It is a handsome structure in the Domestic Gothic style, the architects being Messrs. Paley & Austin of Lancaster. Besides the asylum buildings there are several lodges and cottages, and also a complete set of farm buildings forming a separate industrial establishment. The train now glides under the old castle walls of

21½ m. LANCASTER JUNC. with the Midland Rly. to Settle, Ingleton, and Leeds.

Lancaster (*Inns*: County; King's Arms, old-fashioned and comfortable, formerly containing some very fine furniture, which was dispersed at a sale in 1877; it is chronicled in one of Dickens's stories; Queen's; Commercial) was a Roman station, and possessed a camp on the lofty site of its present *Castle* in the 1st centy. The mound on which it stands is supposed to be partly artificial.

The *view* from the Castle is one of great beauty; in front is the fine expanse of Morecambe Bay, with Morecambe town on its shores, the mountains of the Furness district, Cumberland and Westmoreland, and to the l. the Lune winding through fertile meadows and a rich variegated country.

"After came the stony, shallow Lune,
That to old Lancaster its name doth lend."
Spenser.

Camden says:—"The river Lone sees Lancaster on the S. side of it, the chief town of this county, which the inhabitants more truly call Loncaster, and the Scots Loncastell, from the river Lon. Both its name at this day and the river under it in a manner prove it to be the Longovicum, where, under the lieutenant of Britain (as the Nobilia informs us) a company of the Longovicarians, who took that name from the place, kept garrison." Many Roman remains have been found at various times, and Lancaster is considered by many antiquaries to be identical with Bremetonacis. In 1772 an altar was dug up, dedicated "to the Divine Shades by Lucius Julius Apollinaris, a Trever citizen, thirty years of age, a horseman of the Ala. . . ." A sepulchre with remains was revealed in excavating a cellar in Church-st., and in 1774 a Roman tile manufactory at Quernmore. Several *milliaria*, or Roman mile-stones, formerly existed on the road to Over Burrow; and between Lancaster and Cockerham, a number of sculptured heads and figures were turned up. About 1823 a tablet was discovered in Church-st., which records that the Ala Sebussiana, under the direction of Octavius Sabinus, a man of illustrious rank and President of Britain, rebuilt a bath, and restored a basilica. In 1834 a milliary of Trajan was found on the Castle Hill. "Traces of the old earth-mounds are still visible in the field to the N.W. of the footpath from the ch. to the quay, though the remains of the wall have entirely disappeared. But, following the line which this fosse must have taken in encircling the hill towards the E., the wall is again found in a garden — a huge overhanging mass, exactly answering to Stukeley's description, and of a character unmistakeably Roman." Lancaster was bestowed by William the Conqueror on Roger of Poictou, who built or added to the castle in 1094; and it became the capital of this Norman noble, who was further enfeoffed by William of 398 English manors and of the whole county of Lancashire. The town early acquired extensive privileges, among which were an assize of bread, a pillory, and a gallows. Henry, Earl of Derby, son of Henry, 3rd Earl of Lancaster, was created Duke of Lancaster, by a patent dated March 6th, 1351. In the reign of Edward III., Lancashire was raised to the dignity of a Palatinate, and he granted a charter to its capital in 1363. It became the residence of John of Gaunt. He built the magnificent gateway of the castle, but very little of the tower which is called by his name. This latter was probably built in the 13th centy. by Hubert de Burgh. The castle was for many years his occasional residence, and over the gateway is an effigy of him, sculptured

by a Scotch mason of the name of Nimmo, and placed there in 1822. The appearance of *the Castle* from the rly. is not very imposing, little of it being visible, except the modern assize-courts. It should be viewed from the E. side, where its grand proportions are very conspicuous. The terrace-walk, a stone pavement carried nearly round the castle-walls, forms a pleasant promenade with a glorious view. Outside the castle, and near the ch.-yard, is a spot where the gallows used to be erected for executions. One of the former chaplains of the gaol is said to have attended no less than 170 criminals to the scaffold. Among the notable prisoners which the castle has had are John Paslew, last Abbot of Whalley, in 1536, on a charge of high treason for taking part in the rebellion of "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" and in 1554, George Marsh, who was burnt at Chester, the year after, for refusing to conform to the Roman Catholic religion. The famous trial of the Lancashire witches in August 1612, was also held here. The gateway tower is flanked by 2 octagonal turrets, 66 ft. high, surmounted by watch towers. This is, perhaps, the finest part of the building. There are altogether 4 towers—the Gateway Tower; the Lungess Tower, or Great Norman Keep, at the top of which is a turret called John of Gaunt's Chair; the original Norman windows still exist in the lower part, but the upper portion was rebuilt by Queen Elizabeth. Part of the interior is used as a chapel, the rest as work-rooms and dormitories; Adrian's Tower, which is now cased over, and the Well Tower, the foundations of which are ascribed to Constantine Chlorus in 305. Two stories of dungeons are beneath the ground. The Dungeon Tower, built on Roman foundations, was demolished in 1818, to make way for the Penitentiary. The Gateway Tower contains 3 large rooms and several small ones: the Constable's-room, the Smugglers'-room, and the "Pin-box," in which Henry IV. is said to have given audience to the King of Scotland and the ambassadors of France. On entering the quadrangle, the modern character of the greater part of the building is apparent. There are the assize-courts, gaol, and apartments for the officers. The walls of the great tower or keep are 10 ft. thick, and of immense strength. The interior is occupied by the prison chapel. The assize-courts are spacious and handsome; but, since the division of the county and the consequent transfer of the greater portion of its legal business to Liverpool and Manchester, the assizes, which formerly occupied a fortnight or 3 weeks, now seldom extend beyond 3 days.

In the Crown Court, opened in 1796, the Judge's Chair is surmounted by some richly carved woodwork, and by a large painting of George III. on horseback, by *Northcote*. At the back of the dock in this court is to be seen the "holdfast," into which were put the left hands of criminals who had been sentenced to be burned in the hand, the punishment being inflicted in open court. The Nisi Prius Court, opened in 1798, is a larger and more imposing structure, the ceiling being of open stonework, supported by elegant clustered columns. The 2 pictures were presented by the late Sir Robert Peel—one of Colonel Stanley, the other of John Blackburne, Esq., former representatives of Lancashire in Parliament. The castle was besieged and taken in the Civil Wars by both sides, and on the S.W. side of the town may be seen remains of the trenches, and of the batteries for breaching the walls. In November 1745 the Pretender entered Lancaster at the head of his Highlanders, marching on foot to encourage his followers. In the following month

they were in full retreat, only staying a night at Lancaster. Her Majesty the Queen visited Lancaster Castle in 1851, and ascended to the top of "John of Gaunt's chair," the doorway in the turret being made for this purpose and bearing the initials and date, "V. R. 1851."

The *parish ch.* (*S. Mary's*) on the summit of the hill (restored by *Paley*) was built on the site of a Benedictine priory, for the most part of the date of the 15th centy. Some portion of it, however, is as early as the 13th centy. The aisles are divided from the body of the ch. by 8 Pointed arches, the capitals of the supporting pillars being richly moulded. The plan is that of a complete parallelogram, eight bays in length. The chancel, the arcades of which are particularly fine, is of the same length as the nave. Its oak stalls, which are said to have been brought from Cockersand Abbey, but more likely from Furness, are of the finest work, and for the date (Early Decorated) probably unequalled. The tower was rebuilt in 1759. There is a *brass* to the memory of Thomas Covell, who was governor of the castle for 48 years, with an inscription, a curious literary composition. There are three good windows by Clayton and Bell, the other painted glass being of the worst possible type. Amongst the monuments is one, by *Roubilliac*, to William Stratford, LL.D.; and another to the memory of Sir Samuel Eyre, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of William III.

A very rare cross, with a Runic inscription, was dug up in the ch.-yard; making the 5th of that character known in Great Britain.

Christ Church was erected and endowed by Samuel Gregson, Esq., one of the members of the town, and was opened in 1859. Mr. Gregson also erected the baths and wash-houses on the Green Area.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic ch. in the East road, is a fine building erected in 1859, from designs by *Paley*, at a cost of 15,000*l*. The interior is unusually spacious and striking. The style is Geom.-Goth. The groined wood ceiling of the chancel is decorated with gold and colours. The high altar and the Lady Chapel altar are composed of various coloured marbles. The 3 E. windows are of stained glass, by Hardman, the centre one representing the Ascension—the l. St. Peter standing in the Gateway of Heaven, and receiving the keys—that on the rt. St. Paul caught up to the third Heaven, and his Conversion on the way to Damascus. The tower and spire are 240 ft. in height.

On the hill above it is the *Grammar School*, a Tudor modern building, over the door of which is a statuette of Her Majesty as Duchess of Lancaster. The original building was a Jacobean structure, and stood on the western side of the parish church. Here were educated Dr. Whewell and Professor Owen, both natives of the town. The visitor should ascend to the top of the hill for the sake of the *view*, which is one of the most extensive to be found in this country on a clear day. The Isle of Man and the mountains of Wales can be seen distinctly. N. are the Cumberland and Westmoreland hills; W. are Morecombe Bay and the Irish Sea; S. stretches the wide plain of the Fylde district; E. are Ingleborough—the highest mountain in Yorkshire, Clougha and the Wyresdale Fells. At the back is the *Lunatic Asylum*, a very fine and commodious establishment, built to hold over 1000 patients. The *Town Hall* is a heavy edifice, built of freestone, and contains portraits of Geo. III., the Duke of York, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Nelson;

the two latter were painted by Lonsdale, and presented by him to his native town.

The other public buildings are not important. *Ripley's Hospital*, which forms a prominent object on approaching the city and close to the rly. on rt., was erected for the maintenance and education of orphans, by the widow of Thomas Ripley, Esq., a native of Lancaster and a Liverpool merchant, who had devoted 100,000*l.* for the purpose. It is a noble building of the Early Pointed style of the 12th centy., and is intended for the education of 150 boys and 150 girls. The clock-tower in the centre is 110 ft. in height.

At Horseshoe Corner, in the town, is a horseshoe fixed in the pavement, which is renewed at certain intervals. The custom is supposed to have originated in the time of John of Gaunt, who once rode into the town upon a charger which lost its shoe at this place. It was taken up and fixed in the middle of the street, and a new one has been regularly placed there every 7th year, at the expense of the townsmen who reside near the spot. As a seaport, Lancaster was once of greater importance than Liverpool, and carried on a considerable trade with the West Indies, Archangel, and the Baltic; but the close of the last centy. saw a great change for the worse. When Charles I. levied ship-money, Lancaster was assessed at 30*l.*, Liverpool at 15*l.*, and Preston at 20*l.*, for fitting out a ship of 400 tons. The population has increased of late years—silk thread, railway waggon-making, cabinet-making, cocoa-matting, table baize, and cotton spinning, constitute the principal industries, being the main sources of trade. The quiet streets present a great contrast to the stir and bustle of most of the other Lancashire towns. Lancaster, however, stands high in sanitary improvements, and particularly in that of water supply, which is brought from the Abbeystead, Lea, Dunkenshaw, and Tarnbrook Fells, and is the purest supplied to any town in England. It first sent representatives to Parliament in 1293, but ceased in 1359; resumed its privileges in 1547, and continued them until 1868, when it was disfranchised for general and habitual corruption.

Rail from Lancaster, by *London and North-Western*, to Preston, 21½ m.; Warrington, 48½ m.; London, 231 m.; Carnforth, 6¼ m.; Kendal, 21 m.; Carlisle, 69¼ m.; Windermere, 29½ m. By *Furness Rly.* to Grange, 15¾ m.; Ulverston, 25½ m.; Furness Abbey, 31¾ m.; Dalton, 30 m.; Barrow, 35 m. By *Midland*, to Morecambe, 3½ m.; Halton, 2½ m.; Hornby, 8 m.; Settle, 23½ m.; Leeds, 65½ m.

Excursions to Quernmore Park, 3 m. (Rte. 18); Morecambe and Heysham, 5 m. (Rte. 18); Thurnham and Glasson Docks (from Galgate Stat.); over the Fells to the head of Wyresdale and the Trough of Bolland, 11 m., the road passes through wild country, and over barren moss about 1000 ft. above the level of the sea; the views along the road are beautiful and extensive; Whitewell, 16½ m.; Clitheroe (Rte. 7), 25½ m.

From the Castle Stat. the train glides over the Lune and the Midland Rly., having a fine view on rt. up the river towards Halton and Caton, with (rt.) the aqueduct of the Lancaster and Kendal canal.

At 3 m. HEST BANK JUNC., a short branch comes in from Morecambe, or rather Poulton (Rte. 18). The line here passes close to the shores of the bay, which at low water presents an enormous expanse of sand. Up to the time of the opening of the Furness rly. in 1857 a coach, called the Over Sands coach, daily plied from Lancaster

via Hestbank to Ulverston (Rte. 19).

4 m. *Bolton-le-Sands Stat.* The village on rt. is a favourite residence with visitors who seek great quiet and beautiful air. The *ch.* consists of nave, side aisle, modern chancel, and fine old tower, and contains some modern stained glass. 2 m. S. of Bolton is a curious cavern called *Dunald Mill Hole*, in the township of Nether Kellet. A brook falls in, with several cascades, and emerges again at Carnforth. Its underground course is about 2½ m., during which it reappears once at *Gingle Pot Hole* near Over Kellet.

6½ m. CARNFORTH JUNC. At this spot a population has arisen, brought together by the erection of the Carnforth furnaces for the smelting of Lancashire hæmatite ore. Their locality was, of course, determined by the meeting of several rlys., viz., the London and North-Western to north and south, the Midland Rly. from Carnforth to Wennington and Leeds, and the Furness Rly. to Ulverston and Barrow (Rte. 19). A considerable portion of the township has been at various times washed away by the tide. On the rt., 2 m., is the village of *Over Kellet*, adjoining which are *Hall Garth* (Aylmer Ainslie, Esq.), and *Capernwray Hall* (G. B. H. Marton, Esq.). The Old Hall is now a farmhouse. The Martons claim as their ancestor Paganus de Marton, Lord of East and West Marton in Craven. In the Park, which overlooks the charming scenery of the Keer, is a private chapel.

Leaving Carnforth, on l. is the village of *Warton*, situated under the limestone hills of Warton Crag, a spot on which, called the *Bride's Chair*, used to be frequented by young women before the ceremony of matrimony. *The Three Breeders*, or Bredors, are three rocking stones about 40 ft. apart. There are also earthworks on the N. side of Warton Crag, and a cave, supposed in old times to have been the resort of fairies. The *ch.* is of the date of the 14th and 15th centy., and contains some sedilia and an early Norm. or Saxon font lined with leadwork inside. The rectory adjoining the ch. is incorporated with the buildings of the ancient one of the time of Henry VIII., of which a gable and some arches remain. There is a grammar school in Warton, founded by Matthew Hutton, successively Bishop of Coventry, Durham, and Archbishop of York in 1594. In the township were born Sir Thomas Kytson, a rich merchant in the reign of Henry VIII., and Lucas the historian of the parish. Further on (l.) is *Hyning* (W. B. Bolden, Esq.), and the village of *Yealand Conyers*, at the back of which are *Morecambe Lodge* (C. D. Ford, Esq.), and *Leighton Hall*, the seat of R. T. Gillow, Esq. In early times it was held by Adam de Avranches, whose heiress married Adam de Redman of Yealand in the reign of Edward I.

At *Burton-in-Kendal Stat.*, 11½ m., the rly. enters the county of Westmoreland.

14½ m. *Milnthorpe Stat.*

19 m. OXENHOLME JUNC. for Kendal (*Handbook for the Lakes*).

ROUTE 18.

MORECAMBE TO CARNFORTH JUNCTION, BY WENNINGTON.

(*Midland Railway.*)

By means of this section of the Midland system, Lancashire is brought into direct communication with the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, and a large and picturesque agricultural district in North Lancashire and North-West Yorkshire is opened up.

Morecambe, originally called Poulton-le-Sands, is a pleasant watering place, although it has, like Blackpool, its occasional avalanches of excursionists. It commands exceedingly beautiful views of the Bay and the Lake Hills, and an unfailing supply of fresh sea-breeze. (*Hotels:* Midland; Imperial. *Inns:* King's Arms, West View.) A line of steamers runs between Morecambe and Portrush weekly. There are Winter Gardens, with an unusually pretty hall and Aquarium, also Summer Gardens between Morecambe and Heysham, and a Pier from which extensive views of the Lake Mountains can be seen. The place is rapidly extending. There is a very charming walk along the shore to *Heysham*, 2½ m., a most picturesque little village situated on a wooded rocky promontory, which, compared with the flat and level country round it, looks higher than it really is. Enormous quantities of mussels and herrings are caught in the fisheries adjoining. Enclosed within the carefully kept churchyard are the minute church, the remains of the oratory of Heysham, and a number of stone coffins, for the inspection of which visitors are requested to obtain a penny ticket at the clerk's house near the gate. This money goes to the general expenses of taking care of the ruins, although it is doubtful how far the right extends of charging a fee for entering the ch.-yard. The Norm. *ch.* of *St. Patrick*, which was restored in 1864, is of very small dimensions, and consists of nave, with a double aisle, chancel, and north porch. The W. window is of stained glass, and by the altar is a *brass* of the date 1670, and an old tomb in the N. aisle. "The nave occupies the area of an ancient Saxon ch. Traces of this building are discernible in the remains of a W. doorway, and in the chancel arch with its curious cabled impost mouldings, and in building the new N. aisle a doorway and wall, of undoubted Saxon architecture, were discovered."

The new *Ch.* of *St. Lawrence* (*Paley* and *Austin*) was consecrated in 1878. The Oratory, which stands on the rock overlooking the ch., was only 13 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., and is said to have been erected for the accommodation of the monks, whose duty it was to pray for mariners; it obtained such a reputation for sanctity, that burial within the precincts was greatly sought after. The remains consist of 3 of the 4 walls, an arch of Saxon date, and rock tombs or stone coffins. Heysham is rather a favourite resort in summer time. Adjoining the village are Heysham Hall (F. W. Grafton, Esq.), and Heysham Tower (W. Bennett, Esq.).

From Morecambe a short branch

of 2 m. runs up to Hest Bank, to join the London and North-Western.

The Midland Rly. to Lancaster runs underneath the latter, and by the side of the river, which it crosses to the *Green Ayre Stat.*, at Lancaster, where a branch runs in from the Castle stat. It then proceeds up the rt. bank of the river, crossing under the aqueduct (a very fine specimen of the end of the last centy.) of the Lancaster and Kendal Canal to

2½ m. *Halton Stat.* The village, with its church, stands on the l., embowered in trees, as are also the Rectory (Rev. S. Hastings), *Halton Hall* (J. Birkbeck, Esq.), and *Beaumont Hall*. The *ch.*, with the exception of the ancient western tower (Perp.), was rebuilt in 1877 from designs by *Paley* and *Austin*. That the original ch. was of great antiquity is proved by the discovery of a capital and other carved stones of a style of architecture nearly 500 years anterior to the Norman Conquest. These remains were built, at the restoration of the present ch., into the walls of the S. porch. It is probable that this ch. fell into decay, and that another smaller one was erected some years after the Conquest. A cross, which may be ascribed to the 7th centy., was discovered, and is now used as a sundial. Halton Hall, one of the most beautifully situated mansions in the north of England, was built by one of the last of the Carus family, on the site of the ancient manor-house of the Dacres. A Roman altar, which was discovered in the ch.-yard here in 1794, was built into a wall of one of the rooms. A chased silver cup was also found about the same time on Halton Moor, containing 860 silver pennies, 6 pieces of gold, and a silver torque.

Halton is one of the 38 manors in the Domesday Book.

On rt., 2¾ m., is *Quernmore Park*, the seat of W. Garnett, Esq. The house is quadrangular, from designs by *Harrison*, and is beautifully situated in a considerable park, commanding a fine view up the vale of Lune towards Hornby. At the back are the Fells of Littledale. Quernmore was disforested by Act of Parliament in 1811. "The name has, in all probability, been derived from the stone which is found here, called Hungerstone, full of hard, flinty pebbles, and similar to ancient Roman querns, whereof small millstones were formerly made. This conjecture seems to be confirmed by the discovery of several querns recently dug up in the neighbourhood."—*Burke.*

The Park contains much picturesque scenery, especially at one spot, called "The Knotts." The poet Gray, in a letter to Dr. Warton, describes the view from the road looking up towards Caton, saying that "every feature which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort is here not only boldly marked but also in its best position."

Quernmore Church was built in beautiful Dec. style, by Mr. Garnett, from designs by *Paley*.

A curious history is attached to the stained glass E. window, which was ordered for, and sent out to, the English church at Cannes. But the vessel in which it sailed foundered near Marseilles, and a new one was sent for to England. In the meantime a Greek merchant bought the wreck of the first vessel, and found in it the window, none the worse for its submerging. It was then sold by auction at Marseilles, and bought by Mr. Garnett for his church at Quernmore.

The course of the rly. up the river-side is very charming, smooth reaches alternating with rapids, the

wooded banks in many places overhanging the water's edge—

"As Lon comes ambling on from Westmoreland, when first
Arising from her head, amongst the mountains nurst
By many a pretty spring, that howerly getting strength,
Arriving in her course in Lancashire at length,
To Lonsdale shows herselfe, and lovingly doth play
With her dear daughter Dale."—*Drayton.*

After leaving Halton, the line crosses and recrosses a bend of the Lune, within which is the *Hermitage* (J. Sharp, Esq.), to 4½ m. *Caton Stat.* The village is on rt., near the junction of the Artle Beck with the Lune and nestling under Littledale Fell. The ch., with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt. In 1803 some Roman antiquities were found here, including a pillar with an inscription to the Emperor Adrian and a milliarium.

On rt. are *Escowbeck* (J. Greg, Esq.) and *Gresgarth Hall* (T. G. Edmondson, Esq.). In the grounds of the latter is *Ravenscar*, a favourite place for Lancaster pic-nics. On l. is *Halton Park* (A. Greg, Esq.).

Pass rt. the village of *Claughton*, where is the old *Hall*, the seat of the Croft family in the 15th centy. It possesses a gateway with oriel window of the time of Henry VII., and a terrace with two towers, of a later date—probably Charles I. The *ch.*, a restoration of a very ancient one, was built in 1815, and contains the oldest dated bell in the kingdom (1296) with a Longobardic inscription. In a romantic glen behind Claughton ch. is a beautiful waterfall, little known except to residents in the district. The water descends without a break about 30 ft.

9 m. *Hornby Stat.* (*Inn:* Castle). Few villages are situated more prettily. The river Wenning, whose stream has just been increased by the joint waters of the Hyndburn and the Roeburn, flows into the Lune a little to the W., while the wooded Park and the noble turrets of Hornby Castle form a superb background. The Castle (W. Foster, Esq.) has an historic celebrity, and is believed by antiquaries to occupy the site of a Roman villa, as coins and ornaments have been found here in excavating. Nicholas Montbegon, a protégé of Roger de Poitou, was the first to perceive the value of the situation, and he accordingly erected a fortress here; which, after many changes of ownership by the De Burghs, the Nevills, and the Harringtons, at last came into the possession of Sir Edward Stanley, the fifth son of the first Earl of Derby, who for his prowess at the battle of Flodden Field was created Baron Monteagle by Henry VIII. He it was who built the present noble building, although it has undergone much restoration and alteration at the hands of the late owner, Mr. Pudsey Dawson. Sir Edward Stanley, however great was his renown as a warrior, was not held in such good reputation in other respects, for it was generally asserted that he was a freethinker and that he dabbled in the black art. People went so far as to say that he had obtained Hornby through a participation in the poisoning of Sir John Harrington, into whose family he had married. During the Civil War, Hornby was garrisoned by the Royalists, and considered to be impregnable, being deemed from its situation inaccessible on three sides. Nevertheless, Col. Assheton, who commanded the Parliamentary forces, while making an apparent attack on the fourth side, detached a party, under the guidance of a deserter, who, climbing up the precipice, made an entry through one of the windows and captured the

Castle, which was ordered by the Parliament to be "defaced, dismantled, and rendered defenceless." Of late years Hornby has passed by purchase to various owners. The only ancient part of the castle now standing is the square tower or keep built by Sir E. Stanley, and which bears his motto and name, "Glav et Gant. E. Stanley," on the north side. Great improvements are now being carried out in the castle. The *ch.* is a singular-looking building, with an octagonal tower, set diagonally upon an octagonal base. This, with the chancel, was built by Lord Monteagle, who is said to have been converted from his materialistic views by the parson of Slaidburn, Hugh Parker. In the interior is a monument to Dr. Lingard, the historian, who was officiating minister at the Roman Catholic chapel here; and in the ch.-yd. is a monolith with rudely sculptured sides.

A farmhouse on the banks of the Lune marks the site of Hornby Priory, supposed to have been founded by Roger de Montbegon; it was a cell of St. John of Croxton Keyrial in Leicestershire. The order was Premonstratensian.

10 m. The village of *Wray* is on rt. at the confluence of the Hindburn with the Roeburn, about a mile above their junction with the Wenning. The valleys of the Hindburn and Roeburn above Wray are noted for the beauty of their scenery. The mountains of Whernside, Ingleborough, and Benygant stand on the N.E., and the rivers run through richly wooded ravines very similar to those in North Wales. The upper part of the Hindburn Dale is bleak and bare, and the line of the Roman road from Ribchester to Burrow can be clearly traced on the side of the fell. In the millstone grit in this locality there are some thin seams of coal—there is also a silk-mill in the village.

At 12 m. WENNINGTON JUNC. the Midland branch from Carnforth falls in on the l., and the rly. directly afterwards enters Yorkshire.

[The tourist who is anxious to explore this remote corner of Lancashire should return by the Carnforth line. On leaving the junction is *Wennington Hall* (W. A. F. Saunders, Esq.).

2 m. *Melling Stat.* The *ch.*, of Perp. date, consists of nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and a chantry called the Morley Chapel. It contains an unusual number of stained glass windows, a hagioscope, and a mutilated slab supposed to mark the resting-place of Lord Monteagle, his wife and children The altar is on a much higher level than the body of the ch., owing to situation of the building on sloping ground. On the l. is *Storrs Hall.* To the rt. is *Wrayton Hall* (J. G. Burrows, Esq.), very prettily situated on the l. bank of the Greta, a little above its junction with the Lune.

On the opposite bank is *Thurland Castle*, one of the few old moated houses of Lancashire. It has been destroyed lately by fire, but is about to be rebuilt from designs by Messrs. Paley and Austin. Ever since the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Roger de Poitou, a fortress existed at Thurland for the purpose of overawing the wild borderers. In the 16th centy. it was the residence of Sir Brian Tunstall, the "stainless knight" of Flodden; and of the same family was Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, the only prelate who refused to acknowledge the Act of Supremacy put forth by Henry VIII. Previous to the Civil War the Tunstall family had suffered so much from fines and sequestrations that they were compelled to alienate most of their estates, and Thurland then came into the possession of Sir John Girlington, a staunch Catholic, who

defended it on the Royalist side against the Parliamentary forces under Col. Assheton. But it soon surrendered, and the Puritans captured "much money and plate, with many disaffected ladies and gentlemen." Subsequently Sir John again took possession, on which Col. Rigby marched hither and ordered the place to be dismantled. The Castle was eventually rebuilt from designs by *Sir Jeffrey Wyatt.* At the back of the park is *Tunstall*, the *ch.* of which is of late Perp., and contains a mutilated effigy, believed to be that of Sir Thomas Tunstall, the builder of Thurland, and monuments to the family of Fenwick, whose seat of *Burrow Hall* (Mrs. Fenwick) is 1½ m. N. on the l. bank of the Lune. The village of Burrow or *Over Burrow* shows traces of its having been a Roman encampment from its position, and from the tesselated pavements and coins found here at various times. It is considered by some antiquaries to be identical with Bremetonacis, though it is more likely that that station was at Lancaster. Mr. Rauthmell, in 1746, discovered that on the eastern and southern sides the ramparts were quite visible, and he describes an altar dedicated to Magon by a Roman lady on the recovery of her health. To the E. of Over Burrow was a castrum æstivum, and on the side of the road to Lancaster a milliare or Roman milestone was found. 2½ m. further N. is *Kirkby Lonsdale.* (See *Handbook for Westmoreland.*)

Crossing the Lune, the traveller reaches, 3 m., *Arkholme Stat.* In the village the inhabitants used to be principally engaged in the making of hampers. On l. is *Storrs Hall* (F. F. Pearson, Esq.), and further S. the village of *Gressingham*, the church of which contains a Norm. doorway, one of the finest specimens of late Norman (almost Early English) in this part of the county. The line then passes *Capernwray*, the seat of G. B. H. Marton, Esq. (Rte. 17).

6 m. *Borwick Stat.* Borwick Hall, built in 1559, with a "peel" attached to one end, was formerly the property of the De Borwicks, and then of the Bindlosses, whose arms used to be over the fireplace. A curious "priest-hole" used to be seen in one of the rooms, by which the fugitive suddenly disappeared on pressing the floor. Charles II. once stopped the night here, sharing the hospitality of Sir Robert Bindloss.

8½ m. CARNFORTH JUNC. (Rte. 19).]

ROUTE 19.

CARNFORTH TO BARROW, BY ULVERSTON AND FURNESS ABBEY.

The Furness district, formerly the boundary between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, is most conveniently approached from Lancaster by the Furness Rly., and the tourist to the Lakes is strongly recommended to visit this district first. The tract called Furness, mentioned in Domesday as Hougunai or the Hill, is supposed to be the modern Walney, and is bounded on the W. by the river Duddon, on the N. by Cumberland, on the E. by Westmoreland, and on the S. by the sea. The mountain of Black Combe is a noble termination to its S. boundary. "The tract called 'Fur-

ness Fell,'" says Camden, "is all mountains and high rocks, among which the ancient Britons lived, securely relying on those natural fastnesses, which, however, were not impregnable to the Saxon conqueror, for that the Britons lived here in the 228th year after the first arrival of the Saxons in the S. part of the island is proved by the curious historical fact, that a king of the Northumbrians gave to St. Cuthbert the land called Cartmel and *all the Britons on it*, as is related in his life. This district was long renowned for the wealthy and magnificent Abbey of Furness and its two priories of Cartmel and Conishead."

Morecambe Bay, along the north shore of which the rly. to Ulverston is carried, receives the waters of the Lune, the Keer, the Kent, the Winster, and the Leven, and is environed by scenery of singular beauty. The irregular and indented shores are diversified by numerous vales, parks, woods sloping to the water's edge, interesting old towns, and picturesque villages. At low water the sands form a plain of great extent, which in days previous to the rly. was traversed daily by travellers and even by a coach which ran between Lancaster and Ulverston, and was called the "Oversands" coach. This old route began at *Hest Bank*, and the track was marked by branches of trees, called brogs, stuck in the sand. On reaching Kent's Bank the coach travelled for a few miles on the Cartmel shore, and then crossed the estuary of the Leven to Ulverston.

The construction of the rly. in 1857 across the bend of Morecambe Bay, for a distance of 8 m., partly on solid embankments, and partly on iron viaducts, is one of the most remarkable achievements of modern engineering science. The bay extends about 17 m. inland from its point of embouchure in the Irish Channel, and is of an average breadth of 10 m. Towards the bend of the bay the waters shoal very much, and an immense extent of sand and alluvial mud is left high and dry at low water. Many have been the hair-breadth escapes that occurred in the crossing. Nor did travellers always escape the perils of the journey. The registers of the parish of Cartmel up to this year show that not fewer than 145 persons have been buried in its ch.-yard, who were drowned in attempting to cross the sand. These are independent of similar burials in the ch.-yard of adjacent parishes on both sides the bay.

In the spring of 1846, a party of 9 young men and women returning from the hiring fair at Ulverstone, were overtaken by the advancing tide, and every one of them perished. The principal danger arises from the treacherous nature of the sands, and their constant shifting during the freshes which occur in the rivers flowing into the bend of the bay. A guide was appointed by the Government at the noble salary of 12*l.* a year, whose duty it was to be ready at low water to point out the track, and particularly where the river Keer runs in, the danger of the river being sufficiently illustrated by the old adage,

> "The Kent and the Keer
> Have parted many a good man and his meer (mare)."

The first project of embanking the Lancaster sands was proposed by Mr. Housman at a cost of 200,000*l.*; but, though he had the encouragement of the Duke of Bridgewater, it came to nothing. Subsequently, in 1837, Stephenson recommended the construction of a rly. from Poulton to Humphrey Head, on the opposite coast, as part of a west coast line to Scotland.

He proposed to carry the road across the sand in a segment of a circle of 5 m. His design was to drive piles for the whole length, and

form a solid fence of stone blocks on the land side of the piles, for the purpose of retaining the sand and silt brought down by the rivers from the interior. It was calculated that the value of the 40,000 acres of rich alluvial land thus reclaimed from the bay would have more than covered the cost of forming the embankment. But this scheme was not prosecuted, and a line was subsequently adopted, though in a greatly modified form, by the Ulverston and Lancaster Rly. Co., at the suggestion of Mr. Brogden, who used to reside on Holme Island, Grange, close to the line of which he may be said to have been the projector. It was his wish to have taken it straight across the bay, somewhat after Mr. Stephenson's plan; but it was eventually determined to carry it nearer to the land across the estuaries of the rivers Kent and Leven.

The work, during its progress, was a daily encounter with difficulties, occurring at every ebb and flow of the tide, besides the constant washing of the embankment on the land side by the rivers flowing into the sea; and when to the flow of the tide was added the force of a south-westerly storm, the temporary havoc was calculated greatly to discourage the projectors of the undertaking.

The principal difficulties were encountered in crossing the channels of the Leven and Kent rivers. In making the trial borings nothing but sand was found to a depth of 30 ft. In one case the boring was carried 70 ft. down, and then there was nothing but sand. It was necessary, in the first place, to confine the channels of the rivers to a fixed bed, which was accomplished by means of weirs, most ingeniously constructed to counteract the effect of the eddies upon the line of the embankment or main weir. When the currents had been fixed, viaducts of 50 spans of 30 ft. each were thrown over the channels, and in each viaduct was placed a drawbridge, to permit the passing of sailing-vessels. To protect the foundations of the piers of these viaducts, as well as the rly. embankments, weirs were also formed parallel with the current of the stream, which had the further effect of retaining the silt inland, and thus enabling large tracts of land to be reclaimed. This land behind the embankment of the Kent estuary is now under cultivation, where only a short time since fishermen were accustomed to ply their trade.

The chief difficulty which the engineer, Mr. Brunlees, had to encounter, was in finding a solid foundation amidst the shifting sands for the piers of the extensive viaducts across the mouths of the rivers. He finally overcame this by the use of iron disc piles, which he sunk to an average depth of 20 ft., by means of hydraulic pressure. The water being passed through a pipe down the interior of the pile, loosened the sands immediately beneath the disc, and allowed the pile to sink by its own weight; after the pressure of water was withdrawn, the piles were driven down by short blows from a heavy "tup," and up to the present time, though supporting a line upon which there is a very heavy traffic, they have given no signs of subsidence. The interior of the embankment is generally formed of sand, the slopes on the sea side being protected by layers of puddle, 12 in. thick, "quarry rid" 6 in. thick, and stone pitchings from 8 to 12 in. in thickness. On the landward side, the slopes of the embankment are protected by pitching or sods, according to position. The entire work must be regarded as a complete triumph of English engineering over that element which usually tests its highest skill.

The passenger for Ulverston or Furness has generally to change carriages at *Carnforth* (but several trains go through now from the

south), immediately after which a junction is formed with the Midland Rly. from Wennington, which places the hæmatite districts in direct communication with the Yorkshire ironworks, bringing back coal and coke to the Barrow works. Fine views are obtained very shortly of Morecambe Bay. The shelving shores of limestone, and the verdure of the woods present fine contrasts of colour, and the manner in which the white mountain limestone sometimes crops out on the tops of the bald hills gives them a very peculiar appearance, in some places as if they were covered with hoar-frost. The line crosses the Keer, and winds round Warton Crag to

3½ m. *Silverdale Stat.* (*Inns:* Britannia, Victoria). The village, prettily situated on Morecambe Bay, 1½ m. from the station, is resorted to as a watering-place in the bathing season, though the lodging-houses are few. Large quantities of cockles and "flukes," *i.e.* flounders, are taken here, and sent to the nearest market towns. A ravine leading past *Lindeth Tower* to the sea should be visited. The limestone crops out picturesquely, and forms escarpments, clothed with lichens, ferns, and other plants. Quiet, sea air, and pleasing scenery may be enjoyed here.

On the opposite hill-side is *Leighton Hall* (R. T. Gillow, Esq.).

6 m. *Arnside Stat.* This place is developing as a seaside resort, its hotel accommodation being improved, and many additional lodging-houses having been erected. From here there is a loop line of the Furness Rly. running along the beach, past Haverbrack banks, through Sandside (Milnthorpe), to the Oxenholme Junct. of the L. & N. W. Rly. Its only utility to the tourist is a quicker journey to Windermere (via Kendal) than is possible via Ulverston and Lakeside. *Arnside Knot* (522 feet) is on the l., with *Arnside Tower*, a square building, from which fine views of the bay, Peel Castle, and the estuary of the Kent are commanded. In former days it was a border stronghold; the walls are of great thickness, with small windows and numerous embrasures. The interior is a mere shell, but there are remains of a narrow staircase. The ruin is finely placed, with Arnside Knot on one side, and Middlebarrow Wood on the other. On rt. of the line is Hazelslack, or *Heslop Tower*, another old fortress, once used as a beacon. The district possesses much interest for the geologist and the botanist. The limestone formation is more displayed, and the hedgerows produce some rare ferns. The view from the larch-crowned Arnside Knot will well repay. In the valley to rt. of the rly. is a small lake called *Hawes Water*, said to contain immense quantities of pike, and remarkable for a thick bed of white minute univalve sea-shells. The Kent is here crossed by a viaduct, from which the fine limestone crag of Whitbarrow Scar is seen to great advantage, on the rt. The rly. skirts the shore, of which 100 acres have been reclaimed from the sea by the embankment.

8 m. *Grange Stat.*—(*Inns:* The Grange Hotel, a first-rate establishment in a beautifully picturesque situation, and fitted up with great comfort; the Crown Hotel, which many people prefer, and the Commercial Inn). *Coaches*, once a day during the season, from the Stat. to Lakeside at the foot of Windermere, returning in the afternoon. From the *Esplanade* leading from the Church Square along a terrace overlooking the Bay, are to be had fine views of Holme Island, Arnside Knott, Carnforth, Hest Bank, and Morecambe. The

village is situated on the shores of the Bay, and is sheltered by picturesque and lofty crags richly wooded. The scenery has made Grange a favourite resort, and the mildness of the air renders it a desirable winter residence. The place is fast assuming town-like proportions, and seems destined to become a favourite watering-place. *Witherslack*, a short distance off, is the residence of the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley. There are many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, along which the botanist will find many rare plants. *Lindal Lane*, on the road to Newby Bridge, should be visited, with the pretty little ch. and village of Lindal, together with *Yewbarrow*, the top of which presents phenomena of interest to the geologist, in the shape of large fissures or cracks. Near *Castle Head*, in the lower escarpment of rock on the S. side, the junction of the two formations of slate and limestone is very distinctly marked. *Hampsfell*, 3 m. from Grange, is well worth the ascent. Picturesque masses of limestone crop out from the heathery waste, and their crevices are filled with beautiful ferns. The Hospice is a modern building, erected by an incumbent of Cartmel for the shelter of visitors. The interior of the tower is provided with stone seats and a fireplace, and there is a tablet with a poetical inscription. The view from the top of Hampsfell is magnificent, comprising the majority of the lake hills, the bay, the Furness district, and the country south and eastward of Lancaster.

[*Cartmel*, 2¾ m. N.W. of Grange, is a small, quiet, and primitive old town, with a church, said to be the only conventual building in Lancashire that escaped destruction after the dissolution of the monasteries. The priory was founded A.D. 1188, by William Mareshall, Earl of Pembroke, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. "The site was, according to a legend, chosen in obedience to a voice heard by some monks, who were building a priory elsewhere, which directed them to build in a valley between two streams running south and north; the monks after wandering over a considerable portion of the north of England, found in the valley of Cartmel two such streams, and erected the priory between them." (*Roper's Churches and Castles of N. Lancashire.*) It is one of the finest and most interesting specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the district, and affords examples of almost every style, from Trans.-Norm. down to Late Eng. Cartmel was never raised to the dignity of an abbey. The Charter declares that the Earl founded it "for the increase of our holy religion, giving and granting to it every kind of liberty that heart can conceive, or the mouth utter." The priory was enriched by many subsequent benefactors. The Charter was confirmed by Edward III. Henry VIII. dissolved the priory, the establishment of which at that time consisted of 10 monks and 38 servants. In the original Articles of Survey for the Dissolution of Lancashire monasteries are the following:—"It'm, for y^e^ Church of Cartmell, being the Priorie and alsoe P'sh Church, whether to stand unplucked downe or not? Answer—Ord^d^ by M^r^ Chauncellor of the Duchie to stand still. It'm, for a suet of coopis (copes) claymd by y^e^ Inhabitants of Cartmell, to belong to y^e^ Church thereof—Ord^d^ that the P'ochians shall have them styll."—*Whitaker.* The ch.-tower is remarkable for its plan, the upper portion being set diagonally upon the lower. The interior of the *ch.* is a fine specimen of the E. Eng., and the centre is supported by large clustered pillars. The walls of the choir and the transept belong to the first erection, while

the windows are of later date. The N.E. window is 40 feet high, and contains a little ancient stained glass. In the N. transept are some of the original lancet windows, all of which, with one exception, are now blocked up. There are 2 fine Norm. doorways, of about the date 1188. The nave, which is extremely plain, pointed arches dividing it from the side aisles, is of the 15th centy., and was plastered and white-washed by the Puritans; but the whole of this disfigurement has now been removed, and the walls restored to their original state. For nearly 2 centys. the chancel was without a roof, and the fine oak stalls suffered accordingly. Their seats are 500 years old, with grotesque carvings, the work, doubtless, of the monks; but the upper portions are modern. Mr. Preston, a former owner of Holker Hall, commenced the restoration of the ch. in 1640, and erected the carved oak screen. There are 2 chapels; one called the Pyper choir, which has a groined stone roof, and the other, the Town choir. The window at the E. end of the town choir, which has two of its lights blocked up for monuments to members of the Lowther family, contains some stained glass, on which may be read names of several of the descendants of King David. The arches in the clerestory were walled up until 1859, when they were discovered by accident. The capitals of the pillars are of richly-sculptured foliage. On the N. side of the aisle is an altar-tomb of William de Walton, prior. There is a magnificent monument to Sir John Harrington and his wife recumbent beneath a fine fretwork arch, and decorated by numerous symbolical figures. The base is surmounted by images of chanting monks. The monument was supposed to have been brought from Gleaston Castle, but it is more likely that it stood in some other part of the ch. or priory, and was placed in the chancel after the Dissolution, or at some later restoration of the edifice. It has suffered considerably either in its removal or from age. The elaborate decorations of the upper portion of the tomb represent some of the events of the Passion, such as the buffeting before Pilate, the Scourging, &c. Below the monument is what remains of a piscina, with a curious nail-headed moulding. In the vestry is a valuable library of nearly 300 books, bequeathed by Thomas Preston of Holker in 1692, including a Bible. printed at Basle, in 1511; an edition of Thomas Aquinas, printed at Venice, 1506; and some other rare specimens of early typography. Here is also preserved a large and very heavy umbrella, supposed to have been used at funerals more than 200 years ago. The interior has undergone a complete renovation: the plaster ceiling, which long disfigured the nave, has been removed, and woodwork substituted; the hideous galleries, which prevented the fine proportions of the building from being seen, have been taken down and swept away, and replaced by oak seats. The present porch was erected in 1626. Here are some remains of the monastic buildings, and almost due W. of the ch. stands the ancient gateway of the priory. Its appearance now is not improved by the ground-floor being formed into a shop. The heads of some of the original windows are preserved, and display the trefoil moulding of the earlier part of the 14th centy. Not far from the town is the *Holy Well* of Cartmel, a medicinal spring, which once attracted many visitors. Staveley, in the parish of Cartmel, was the birthplace of Dr. Law, Bp. of Carlisle in the 18th centy. and a rather celebrated divine in his day.

Holme Island, opposite Grange,

has been converted into a tasteful domain, the property of Mr. Brunlees. The island is about 11 acres in extent, and a causeway connects it with the mainland. From Grange an excursion may be made to the promontory of *Humphrey Head*, 4 m., where tradition states that Sir John Harrington killed the last wolf in England. Its summit commands a fine panorama, and at its base is a mineral spring, known as the *Holy Well*.]

10 m. *Kent's Bank Stat.* Prior to the construction of the rly., the stage coach from Lancaster to Ulverston crossed the sands from Hest Bank to this place. A commodious inn has been erected on the hill-side; the old one is now converted into the Furness Collegiate School.

Between the Head and Kent's Bank is *Kirkhead Cavern*, which yielded, to Mr. Morris's exploration, bones both human and animal, axes, hammers, bone and bronze ornaments, and Roman coins, showing that there must have been a prolonged tenancy of the cave, and that it had not been disturbed for 1800 years or more.

On rt. of rly. is *Wraysholme Tower*, an old Border "peel" house of the Harringtons. The early arms of the Stanley family are still to be seen on two of the diamond-shaped panes of glass, preserved in the farmhouse close to the tower.

12 m. *Cark Stat.* On the rt. is *Holker Hall*, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire on the l. bank of the estuary of the Leven, and surrounded with noble woods. The park slopes gently to the water's edge, and is well stocked with deer. The mansion, with its exquisite gardens, is most liberally shown, even during the residence of the Duke. The greater part of the fine collection of pictures at Holker was burned in the fire that occurred in 1871; 103 out of 162 pictures were destroyed, among them being several portraits by Sir P. Lely; a portrait by Reynolds; a landscape by Rubens, &c. To the rt. of the house is a figure in freestone of Sir Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf attached to the Court of Charles I., armed and holding an arquebus in his hand. The interior of Holker contains much carved oak furniture, and a series of fine landscapes, chiefly formed in the latter part of the last centy. by Sir William Lowther, which, together with the hall, passed by marriage into the possession of the Burlington family. Previous to its possession by the Lowthers, Holker was the property of the Prestons in the reign of Elizabeth.

The library contains a fine chimney-piece of about 1490, executed by the Lombardi family, whose workmanship so greatly contributed to the decoration of Venice. In the corridors is a series of historical portraits.

Cark Hall (H. F. Rigge, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Curwens, is an old mullioned house, with very thick walls. It is a fair example of the ancient manor-house, now so rare, that few as complete as that can be found in N. Lancashire. The front appears to have been built by Christopher Rawlinson in the 18th centy., the other side probably erected about half a centy. earlier. One of the bedrooms is panelled, and contains a large carved wood mantelpiece. *Bigland Hall*, to the N. of Cark, is another old house, the kitchen of which contains a singular inscription on the oak chimney-piece.

The fishing villages on the Cartmel coast are very primitive places, large quantities of shell-fish, flounders, and plaice, being taken by stake-nets in the bay. From the hamlet of Flookburgh alone 1000 tons of cockles are sent in the course of the

year to the various market towns of Lancashire. The "cocklers" belong to the poorest class; and although all are intent on the same pursuit, they are said never to quarrel, in consequence of a belief that if they did, the cockles would all leave the sands with the following tide. The cockles lie buried about an inch below the surface, and their place is known by two little holes or eyes in the sand; they are jerked out into a basket by a three-pronged bent fork, called a "cram." An expert "cockler" will collect 16 quarts of cockles in an hour.

To the l. of Cark, off the shore, is *Chapel Island*, upon which the monks of Furness built an oratory, where prayers were daily offered for the safety of the people crossing the sands. An arch and some portions of the wall remain.

The shores of the Leven estuary here present a beautiful combination of limestone crags, hanging woods and grassy mounds, with the moors and mountains in the distance.

Passing on l. the sea entrance of the canal, the tourist reaches, 17½ m., the stat. of *Ulverston*, a brisk little market town, with a pop., in 1871, of 7607. (*Inns:* County Hotel, Sun, Braddyll's Arms.)

On the rt., as the town is approached, is *Hoad Hill*, upon which has been erected a monument 100 ft. high in imitation of the Eddystone Lighthouse, to the memory of Sir John Barrow, for many years Secretary of the Admiralty and a native of this town. It was put up in 1850, and is of wrought limestone. The diameter of the interior is 19 ft.; a staircase leads to the top. On the l. are the woods of Conishead Priory. Ulverston is an oldfashioned town, the capital of the Furness district, and was granted, with a manor attached, to the Abbey of Furness, by King Stephen, A.D. 1217. Its name is supposed to have been derived from Ulphus, a Saxon noble, who extended his conquest to Furness. Its commercial status was considerably increased by the canal made in 1795, under the direction of Rennie, the celebrated engineer, which is capable of admitting ships of 400 tons burthen: though it must be confessed that Barrow has now completely eclipsed Ulverston, and robbed it of nearly all its trade. The iron-mines in the neighbourhood, however, give Ulverston some importance.

The *church* (St. Mary's), on an eminence overlooking the town, is a noble one, said to have been originally erected in 1111, partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., and again in 1804, and in 1866. The Norm. S. doorway is supposed to have been brought from Furness Abbey. It is a fine example, with a double recessed semicircular arch and a chevron moulding. A stone in the S. side of the tower bears the date 1164, which is believed to be that of the construction of the original edifice; but this date evidently cannot belong to the tower, which is of Perp. style, and is supposed by antiquaries to have been a mistake of the mason, who mistook the 5 for a 1. Amongst the monuments is one to Sir John Barrow; an altar-tomb, with effigy in armour, of William Sandys, of Conishead, temp. Elizabeth, and of the Dodding family, 17th centy. In the vestry is a painting after Vandyck, of the 'Entombment of Christ.'

In *Trinity Ch.* is an altar-piece, after *Guido*, by *Ghirardi*, the painter of the former one.

Amongst the worthies of Ulverston were *Richard Ulverston*, a celebrated antiquary in the reign of Henry VI., and *Sir John Barrow*.

½ m. from the town is the village of *Dragley Beck;* and fronting the Bardsea road is a small cottage, the birthplace of Sir John Barrow,

over the door of which is the motto, "Paulum sufficit."

Swarthmoor Hall, formerly the residence of George Fox, the founder of the Quaker sect, 1 m. from Ulverston, on the road to Urswick, is a large irregular Elizabethan edifice. The spot is of some historical interest, as having been the place where the first regular meetings of the Society of Friends were held. The house was for a long period in a very dilapidated state; but it has undergone a complete renovation, and has been converted into a comfortable residence. A portion of it is occupied as a farmhouse. One of the rooms is pointed out as having been the study of Judge Fell, and afterwards of Fox. In the principal bedroom is a finely carved fireplace and some good panelling. Out of another room is a small one from which a door opened, 10 ft. from the ground. From this position Fox used to occasionally address his congregation, assembled in the meadow below. The house became his property on his marriage with the widow of Judge Fell, who was one of his first converts. In 1652, while travelling in Furness, Fox called at Swarthmoor Hall, and in the absence of the Judge, then on circuit, preached to Mrs. Fell and her daughters with so much success that they at once adopted the tenets of Quakerism. On his return the Judge was much distressed at the change which had taken place in the religious opinions of his family; whereupon Fox requested permission to explain his doctrines, which he did so much to the satisfaction of the Judge that he allowed a weekly meeting to be held at the Hall. Fox married the Judge's widow in 1669. She died at Swarthmoor Hall in 1702. ¼ m. from the house is the first Quakers' meeting-house built in England.

Swarthmoor is 2 m. S.W. of Ulverston. The army which invaded England from Ireland, in 1487, in support of the pretensions of the impostor Lambert Simnel, and which included 2000 Burgundian mercenaries, encamped here. In 1643 there was an affair near the same spot between the Parliamentary and the King's forces, in which the latter were worsted. The High Constable of Furness wrote to the Parliament:—"On 16th of September there came an army into Furness, of 1500 men, Lord Molyneux, Sir George Middleton, and Sir John Girlington being chief commanders for the King. Our people thought to have kept them out, but they had three nights' billet at Ulverston, and took most part of our arms, and 500*l.*, and plundered the place very sore. We (the Parliamentarians), however, got together 1500 men, horse and foot, many of them out of Cumberland; 8 companies of foot, and 3 troops of horse, all firemen, except about 20, who had pikes; they were all complete, and very stout fellows. They came to Ulverston, and rested there that night; and early on 1st October, 1643, being Sunday, they set forward, and had prayers on Swartmoor, which being ended they marched forward until they came to Lyndal, and there the foot halted, and the horse went on to Lyndal Castle, and drew up in a valley, facing and shouting at Col. Huddlestone's horse, who were drawn up on the top of Lyndal Close, who shouted also in return; which lasted about an hour, while the foot was receiving powder, shot, and match; which being ended, the foot marched up to the horse: then the King's horse fled; whereupon they raised a great shout, and pursued them very hotly, taking Col. Huddlestone and 300 soldiers prisoners, besides 6 colours, 2 drums, and much money and apparel."

The Ulverston district has been called the Peru of Furness. The

iron-mines are chiefly in the vicinity of Lindal and Dalton. Hollingshed says that the Scots in the reign of Edward II., during one of their raids into England, "met with no iron worth their notice until they came to Furness in Lancashire, where they seized all they could find, and carried it off with the greatest joy; and, although so heavy of carriage, they preferred it to all other plunder."

The iron ore (hæmatite) is very rich, the best producing 16 or 17 cwt. of metal to the ton. The deposits are found in the carboniferous limestone, and vary in depth from 30 to 60 yards. The Furness mines produce between 700,000 and 800,000 tons of very rich ore every year, although 30 years ago all the iron ore raised was exported in one small vessel. "The mode in which that valuable ore of iron (hæmatite) was deposited in the pre-existing cavities of the carboniferous formation is matter of great geological interest; joints, fissures, and caverns were formed in the older rocks antecedent to the deposition of the Permian strata; and in these the ore of iron, so widely diffused throughout the Permian rocks in a portion of the N.W. region, assumed the character of hæmatite. The earlier Permian rocks of both England and Scotland are strongly impregnated with iron, their composition consisting principally of silica and an oxide of this metal. This inference concerning the Permian age of the hæmatite has also been arrived at by Professor Phillips."—*Sir R. Murchison*, 'Transactions R. G. Society, 1864.' The deposits of "kidney ore" in the Ulverston district are, however, of more recent origin, being found in the fissures and hollows of the limestone. They in some places mark the presence of a great irregular "fault;" in others they have been precipitated in open water-worn caverns. In such cases the ore was probably introduced during the New Red sandstone era, while the waters of the sea, saturated with red oxide of iron, flowed through the fissures and caverns of limestone, and filled them gradually up with the metallic matter held in partial solution. Large boulders of limestone are frequently found encased in the ore, together with clay and other substances. The productiveness of these mines is a source of great prosperity to the neighbourhood.

Rail to Furness Abbey, 7½ m.; Grange, 9½ m.; Carnforth, 17½ m.; Barrow, 9½ m.; Newby Bridge, 8½ m.

[*Conishead Priory*, 2 m. S.E. of Ulverston, is approached by a road through the park. The mansion, which is in the Elizabethan style, from designs by *Wyatt*, formerly belonged to the Braddyll family, but is now converted into a hydropathic establishment; a lovelier place for invalids could not be found. The drive through the park to Bardsea presents some pleasing scenery, the grounds extending to the shores of Morecambe Bay. Conishead stands on the site of an ancient priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Gamel de Pennington, assisted by the first Baron of Kendal, William de Taillebois. It was originally designed as a hospital for the poor of Ulverston, under the charge of the monks of the order of St. Augustine. On the rt. of the road, near the S. lodge, is *Bardsea Hall*, sheltered by woods. It was once a hunting-seat of the Molyneux family, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient hospital of Bardsea—the oldest ecclesiastical establishment in Furness. From the top of the wooded hill behind the hall, the sylvan scenery of Conishead Park and the wide expanse of the Bay may be viewed to great advantage.

3 m. *Bardsea* (*Inn:* Braddyll's Arms), is situated on a hill sloping gently down to the shore. The *ch.* is modern, and contains some handsome stained glass.

From Bardsea a walk may be taken to the summit of Birkrigg, 2 m., following the road that skirts the boundary wall of Bardsea Hall Park, until the common is reached. Proceed to the hamlet of Sunbrick, and return to Bardsea by *Well House* (Mrs. Petty). The view from Birkrigg is very striking, and embraces the Bay, the Irish Channel, the Isle of Man, the Vale of Ulverston, the "Old Man" of Coniston, with other Cumbrian mountains. There are some interesting antiquities on Birkrigg, viz., an early British circle of 10 stones, about 3 ft. high, overlooking Bardsea, a camp or enclosure, called *Foula*, between Sunbrick and Scales, and on an eminence, ½ m. S.W. of Urswick ch., the foundations of some ruder buildings, called *The Stone Walls*, which were probably an early settlement of the Celtic period. The Furness Rly. Compy. are about to construct a loop line to connect this village, which yearly becomes more popular as a summer resort, with Barrow and the Lake district. A coach runs daily between Ulverston and Bardsea.

4 m. S. of Bardsea is *Aldingham*. The ch. formerly belonged to the ancient manor of Muchland, or Michel-land, which, tradition reports, included the villages of Rhos and Crinleton, submerged in consequence of the subsidence of this part of the coast. Tradition, however, is incorrect in this instance, for the localities still exist under the names of Newton and Roose. A statement of the boundaries and annual value of these parishes is preserved in the ancient records of Furness Abbey. The *ch.* is all that remains of the original village of Aldingham. It consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, and a square, massive tower; it contains several *brasses*, some windows with singular tracery, and pillars separating the aisle from the nave, alternately octagonal and cylindrical. There is an opening (technically called a "squint") cut obliquely through the chancel wall, to enable the worshippers, in Catholic times, placed in the S. aisle, to see the Elevation of the Host. A moat, 1 m. distant, indicates the former site of a castle, or more probably of a beacon or watch-tower, which commanded a wide prospect of the coast and bay, and communicated with another at Lancaster. "When George Fox was upon his wandering mission in 1652, after visiting Ulverston, he writes, 'The first day after I was moved to go to Aldenham steeplehouse, and when the priest had done, I spoke to him, but he got away. Then I declared the Word of Life to the people, and warned them to turn to the Lord.'" —*Baines.*

Urswick, 4 m. S. of Ulverston, is picturesquely situated in a valley on the banks of Urswick Tarn. The *ch.* is very ancient, dating from the Conquest. The massive embattled tower contains a mutilated figure of the Mater Dolorosa, to whom it is dedicated. Some of the windows are lancet-shaped, and ornamented with tracery work; others are plain and squareheaded. In the interior are some curious *brasses*, a monumental stone of the 13th centy., with Longobardic characters, some stained glass on the S. side of the chancel, and a piscina. The massive key of the S. door (E. Norm.) is a remarkable specimen of mediæval workmanship, and bears traces of having been gilt. Impressions have frequently been taken of it by archæologists. The belfry contains a matins bell 450 years old. The E. and S. windows of the chancel, beautiful specimens of Decorated architecture,

were removed from the ch. about 30 years ago, and now stand in the garden at *Hawkfield*. *Urswick Hall*, now a farmhouse, was held by the Fell family for 19 generations. The population in the neighbourhood is principally employed in the Adgarley and Stainton iron mines. The old chapel called *Bolton Chapel* forms one of the barns of a farmhouse about ½ m. from Urswick.

Gleaston Castle, about 3 m. S., is believed to have been built by the Harringtons, Lords of Aldingham, after the sea had swept away their original residence. The date of erection is not certain, but the style of architecture in the two remaining towers points to the early part of the 14th centy. The interior was enclosed by a thick wall, forming a parallelogram 288 ft. long, 170 ft. broad at the N., and 130 ft. broad at the S.W. end, with towers at each angle. The ruins consist of 3 of the towers, and a portion of the curtain wall connecting them. The remains of the largest tower stand at the N.E. corner. The walls, though in many places 9 ft. thick, are roughly built, and the mortar used has been very poor. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by well-cultivated hills, and the luxuriant growth of ivy over the crumbling towers tends to make the Castle of Gleaston one of the most picturesque ruins in the district.

A good trout stream flows past the ruins.]

Proceeding from Ulverston by rly. to Furness Abbey, the first stat. is 20½ m. *Lindal*, near which the encounter between the Royal and Parliamentary forces took place in 1643. The iron mines, with their tall chimneys, are conspicuous objects. Between Ulverston and Lindal on the rt. is *Pennington*, on the hills above which are some earthworks, supposed, according to local tradition, to be the site of the castle of the Penningtons before the Conquest. But, there being no indications of the foundations of buildings, it is more likely to have been a British fortress. Just above Pennington is *Conynger Hurst*, the residence of the Misses Yarker. When the house was rebuilt, a circular tomb was discovered, in excavating for the cellars, and a number of bones were found, together with an ancient sword, which crumbled to pieces soon after they were exposed to the air. While the rly. was being constructed several querns, stone balls, and axes were found 12 ft. below the surface. Lord Muncaster is the present representative of the Pennington family.

22 m. *Dalton Stat.*, a small town, though once the ancient capital of Furness. It has been said (but it is doubtful) that the Roman road from Maryport to Lancaster passed through it, and it was a Roman station. The Manor Court of the Abbots of Furness was held here, and the civil business of the monastery transacted in the square tower near the Market-place, still called Dalton Castle, and occupying the site of an older fortress, supposed (but very doubtful) to be coeval with the invasion of Agricola. It is an oblong building of 2 stories, the lower portion serving as a prison. The upper story has a 4-light window with segmented arch, and Dec. windows at the sides. At the angle of the parapet is a figure of a knight in the costume of Edward III. In 1631 Dalton was almost depopulated by the plague. It is now only remarkable for being the centre of the iron mines, which give employment to a large population. The tower of the ch. is ancient, as is also the N. door, part of which is of late Norm. date, and carved with grotesque figures. In the interior is an old font, said to have belonged to Furness Abbey, and in the church-

yard is the grave of *Romney*, the painter, a native of the place, whose father was a cabinetmaker here. It is marked by a plain stone, and the words "*Pictor celeberrimus.*" The town, of late years, has been considerably enlarged, owing to the development of the iron-ore mines of the district. The miners here are of a provident class, it being computed that four-fifths of them live in their own houses. They have also a large co-operative association, with a capital of 33,000*l.* Among the old customs of Dalton was one called the *Dalton Hunt*, succeeded by a ball, called the Dalton Rout, which is mentioned in the 'Tatler.' It fell into disuse in 1789.

The tourist soon enters the beautiful valley of Furness; at the head of which the main line to Whitehaven turns off to the rt., while a short branch runs down the glen to

25 m. FURNESS ABBEY JUNC. Close by the station is the Abbey Hotel, a pretty building in keeping with the character of the scenery. The accommodation is excellent, and there is a good refreshment room. From hence the traveller may proceed by frequent trains to Barrow, 2 m.; Ulverston, 7½ m.; Broughton, 10½ m.; Coniston, 19 m.

The remains of *Furness Abbey*, one of the finest examples of mediæval ecclesiastical architecture, are close to the rly. on the rt. The style of the Abbey was E. E., but as additions were made to it as its wealth increased, it gradually assumed a mixed character. The abbey originated in a colony of monks from Savigny, in Normandy, who first of all settled near Preston (Tulketh Hall), and afterwards migrated to this spot, then called Beckansgill, or the Valley of Deadly Nightshade. In a poem composed by one of the monks, the deadly nightshade is said to have been changed into a harmless plant, doubtless by the sanctity imparted to the ground by the Abbey and its inmates:—

"Hæc vallis tenuit olim sibi nomen ab herbâ
Bekan, *qua viruit dulcis nunc, tunc sed acerba:*
Unde domus nomen Bekenesgill claruit ante,
Jam patriæ tantæ nomen partitur et omen."

The monks were invited by Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, afterwards King of England, to settle here, and build the abbey under his protection. The sculptured heads of Stephen and his Queen Maud are still seen, one on each side of the great E. window. In addition to the immense sum which must have been expended in the construction of so magnificent an edifice, Stephen endowed the convent, not only with the lands lying contiguous to it, but with large estates in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, including the whole of Borrowdale, besides property in the Isle of Man, and in Ireland. The annual revenue of the monastery at the time of its dissolution in 1537 was nearly 950*l.*, equivalent to 9000*l.* at the present day. The society possessed ships of considerable burden, with which it traded to foreign countries; and the iron-mines in Furness, although they do not appear to have been very extensively worked, supplied it with a valuable commodity for exchange. Mention is made of iron-ore found on Walney Island, for the smelting of which the monks erected 2 furnaces. In the reign of Edw. I. the revenue of the abbey was estimated at a sum equivalent to 18,000*l.* of our present money. There were 33 monks at the time of the Dissolution, and 100 other inmates, including servants. What is now the hotel was the residence of the abbot, and subsequently that of the Preston family. The abbey and its extensive range of offices were built of the red sandstone of the district. The masonry work was so good, that portions of the walls still remain as firm as if

they had been just built. The boundary-wall enclosed an area of 65 acres, in which were bakeries, malt-kilns, breweries, granaries, gardens, fish-ponds, and all the other appurtenances of a rich and luxurious conventual establishment. The abbey having been first settled from Normandy, the language of the common people of the Furness district is said still to retain some French words and idioms not met with elsewhere in Lancashire. The surrounding estates of the abbey included the whole of the promontory on which it is situated; and to the N., as far as the division of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, at the top of Wrynose, and the space between Windermere on the E. and the river Duddon on the W.—a district as large as the Isle of Man. It possessed also in its tenantry a military force, numbering 1200 men, of whom 400 were horsemen, available against the inroads of the Scots in the Border wars. A body of these troops, commanded by Sir Edward Stanley, was present at the Battle of Flodden Field, and they are thus referred to in the ancient ballad—

"From Bowland billmen bold were brun,
With such as Bottom Banks did hide,
From Wharemore up to Whittington,
And all to Wenning water-side;
From Silverdale to Kent sand-side;
Whose soil is sown with cockle-shells;
From Cartmel also and Arnside,
With fellows fierce from Furness Fells."

There was a beacon-tower on the hill above the abbey, which, on any alarm of invasion, flashed its fires across the Bay of Morecambe to the garrison of Lancaster. The entrance was through 2 low Gothic arches. On the l. is a small building, formerly used either as a porter's lodge or an almonry. On the N. is the large transept-window, its arch still perfect, but overgrown with ivy: below is the principal door, a beautiful specimen of transitional work. There are appearances in the wall as if two lancets occupied the place of the present Perp. window; to the l. are remains of several tombs of the abbots and of distinguished persons who were buried there. The transept is 129 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, and the ch. is 294 ft. from E. to W. On the E. of the N. transept are 3 chapels, entered through pointed arches springing from clustered pillars. There are 2 other chapels and the sacristy (the walls of the latter being now only a few feet high) attached to the S. transept. The great tower rose from the centre of the transept, and was supported on 4 arches; 3 of the pillars remain, and the E. arch, alone, is perfect. The arch of the great E. window is broken; below the latter stood the high altar; the beautiful sedilia remain; they are supposed to have been richly gilt, and, with the coloured capitals of the choir and nave, and the rich stained glass of the windows, the interior must have presented a very gorgeous appearance. On the ground within the choir are many monumental slabs, some bearing the arms of the first Barons of Kendal. There are effigies of 3 mailed cross-legged warriors of the age of Henry III. or Edward I. Upon the heads of 2 are cylindrical flat-topped helmets, with horizontal slits in the vizors—very curious. There is also a draped female figure, well executed; and ranged in some order are several very perfect tombs of ecclesiastics, marked by crosses. At the W. end are the remains of a lofty tower, the walls of which are supported on 3 sides by staged buttresses projecting nearly 10 ft. from the walls. It is of later date than the generality of the building, and was probably built about the commencement of the 15th centy. The W. window, measuring 35 feet in height, by 11 ft. 6 in. wide, is ornamented by a series of flowers and

grotesque heads introduced in the hollow of the jambs.

The *Chapter-house* is to the S. of the chancel, and must have been a very elegant building, and, even in its decay, furnishes exquisite subjects for the pencil. A pillar has been judiciously reconstructed out of the fragments, and stands in its original upright position, with its elegant shaft and capital, giving some idea of what the room must have been when perfect. It measures 60 ft. by 45 ft. Its groined and fretted roof has fallen in. The remains of the pillars which supported the 12 ribbed arches show the extreme beauty and simplicity of the design. Above the Chapter-house were the library and scriptorium; beyond was the refectory, with rooms connected with it—one, the locutorium, where the monks retired after dinner for conversation, and another the calefactorium, also the lavatorium, which opened upon the garden. The kitchen and other offices communicated with these apartments. Under the hill to the E. of the abbey are the ruins of a building which may have been the hospital or infirmary. The W. end of the ch. was intended to bear a lofty belfry.

In the hotel may be seen some good bas-reliefs, formerly ornaments of the abbey. In the coffee-room is a sculpture of Adam and Eve, and in the upper rooms are Mary Magdalene anointing our Lord's feet, the Woman with the Issue of Blood, John the Baptist, and St. John. The great hall of the monastery was in the Early Dec. style, but is now a mere ruin. The cloister court was oblong in form. On the E. side is a noble arcade of 5 arches, surmounted by a series of beautiful lancet windows. All these arches are deeply recessed, and are supported by massive triangular pillars, the mouldings of which have suffered from exposure. The abbey possessed great power, and was supreme throughout Furness. The whole pop. was in a state of vassalage to the house; the mesne lords, on receiving the summons of the abbot, provided their respective contingents for the service of the convent, and every tenant was bound to furnish a man and horse, fully equipped for the Border wars and for the protection of the coast.

For a period of 400 years the abbots succeeded peaceably in their rule over this grand convent and its princely domains, receiving constant accessions of wealth, the greater part of which was grossly abused. The day of reckoning came at last, and the abbey was formally surrendered to Henry VIII. by its last abbot, Roger Pyle. From that period it went gradually to decay, and much of its ornamental stonework and materials were carried away to decorate or build parish churches. The rooks and daws have had uninterrupted possession of its ivied tower for 3 centuries. The ruin is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who has taken judicious measures for its preservation. They who may be interested in the history of the abbey are referred to Part IV. of Mr. W. O. Roper's excellent and reliable work, 'The Churches, Castles, and Halls of N. Lancashire.' The best view of it is from a hill to the E., the spot where the beacon-tower formerly stood. Wordsworth has left, in one of his sonnets, a record of the impression which he received from Furness Abbey :—

"Here, where of havoc tired and rash undoing,
Man left this structure to become Time's prey;
A soothing spirit following in the way
That Nature takes, her counter-work persuing.
See how her ivy clasps the sacred ruin,
Fall to prevent or beautify decay;
And on the mouldering walls how bright, how gay,
The flowers in pearly dew their bloom renewing."

27½ m. *Barrow Stat.* (*Inns:* Imperial, Victoria, Royal). The town of Barrow, the neighbouring island of Walney, and the Peel of Fouldry, can all be reached in a few minutes from Furness. *Barrow Island*, which is separated from the town by a narrow channel, is said to have been a favourite burial-place of the Northmen, who desired that their "barrows" should be on high and unenclosed spots, that they might be seen by travellers by sea and land. The island, which is small, has been long under cultivation, so that no traces remain of the graves from which it probably derived its name.

Barrow is the port from which the iron-ore of Furness is shipped. In the early part of the present centy. there was only one house on the peninsula on which Barrow now stands. A poor fishing-village then sprang up and increased rapidly to a considerable town, which was incorporated in 1867. There are, indeed, but few instances of so sudden a creation of a place of commercial importance. In 1847 the population of Barrow was 325; in 1864 it amounted to 10,068, in 1867 to 17,000, and in 1878 to 40,000. The great development of the Furness iron mines, some of the largest in the country, has caused this rapid progress. These mines are only excelled in extent and importance by the famous works at Essen in Germany, and Creuzot in France. In 1847 the Furness Rly. was opened, and in that year it conveyed to the port 103,768 tons of iron-ore. In 1863 the quantity conveyed for shipment was 621,525 tons. The Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company's works, 1 m. from the town, are well worth a visit: 8 large furnaces are in constant blast, and are capable of turning out from 2000 to 3000 tons of metal per week. The establishment comprises all the latest improvements in the art of smelting. The gas generated from the furnaces is utilised, both for light and heat, by being caught at the furnace top and carried away in pipes to various parts of the works. It is a beautiful sight to see the emptying of the retorts, which hold 5 tons of molten metal. It is so "lively" that it must be covered up and weighted while at a white heat, otherwise, like quicksilver, it would rise up and overflow the moulds. In a portion of the factory where the metal is converted into steel by the Bessemer process, may be seen the formation of the steel into fabrics of different kinds. Steel rails, tires for wheels, &c., grow into shape with inconceivable rapidity. In illustration at once of the excellent quality of the steel here manufactured, and of the strength of the machinery, it may be mentioned that steel rails have actually been bent and twisted into a knot without exhibiting any flaw or strain in the fibre. In consequence of the high percentage of the Furness hæmatite ore, its easy fusibility, intense heating property, and great strength, it is peculiarly adapted for conversion into steel. The steel works at Barrow, when in full operation, can convert weekly about 1000 tons of pig-iron into Bessemer steel, worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per ton. Yards for ship-building, rope-walks, and brick-works, give employment to numbers of persons at Barrow. The town possesses two clubs (Liberal and Conservative); a working man's institute, and also one for mechanics; 5 churches, dedicated respectively to St. George, St. James, St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St Luke; the 3 latter being temporary structures, provided through the liberality of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Devonshire, the mining masters, and others of the district. Churches have also been erected at Newbarn and on old Barrow. In no other town has an event occurred

similar to that in September 1878 at Barrow, namely, the consecration of 4 new churches on one day. In the centre of the principal thoroughfare, Duke-st., is erected a statue of Sir James Ramsden, to whom the town owes much of its prosperity, and who resides at Abbot's Wood, on the hill-side opposite the ruins of Furness Abbey.

The Docks.—The channel dividing Barrow Island from the mainland has been converted, by enclosing it from the open sea at both ends, into extensive floating docks. Of these docks, next to the size—in which respect they stand unrivalled on this line of coast, with the exception of those at Birkenhead—the great merit consists in the economy of their construction. Although the total cost will be about 300,000*l.*, it is alleged that no such docks in the kingdom will have been completed for so small a sum. The mode in which the site was turned to account is in the highest degree ingenious. Of the numerous islands on the S. side of the peninsula, the nearest, Barrow Island, was separated from the town by a narrow channel. The rly. company, however, encroaching more and more upon the sea, reduced the distance between the island and the mainland until there was only a tideway some few hundred yards in width. This tideway the engineers conceived the design of converting into floating docks, so that the island and mainland should in future be one, with the space between no longer a free channel for the sea, but a basin in which vessels might float at all times of the tide. The southern face of Barrow Island has been appropriated for ship-building yards; several 4000-ton steamers have been built here. The outer island, Walney, 10 m. in length, serves as a natural breakwater to Barrow, and it is estimated that around and in different parts of Barrow Island, which the rly. company has purchased, there are 10 m. of sidings. The docks are adapted to vessels of all sizes, the depth of water maintained being 22 ft. The quays are 1½ m. in length, the area of the Devonshire Dock is 30 acres, that of the Buccleuch Dock 33 acres, that of the timber-pond 35½ acres, and of the Ramsden Dock 200 acres. There are also rly. rolling stock works, foundries and engineering works, rope works, steam corn mills, flax and jute mills, all on the most extensive scale.

The principal neighbouring islands are Old Barrow, Walney, Foulney, Peel of Fouldry, Roe Island, Dora Howe, and Ramsey. Walney is about 10 m. long by 1 broad, and rises like a wall out of the sea, as its name denotes:—

"The isle of Walney lyes, whose longitude doth swage
His fury, when his waves on Furnesse seem to warre
Whose crooked back is arm'd with many a rugged scarre
Against his boystrous shocks, which this defensive isle
Of Walney still assayle, that shee doth scorne the while,
Which to assist her with the Pile of Fouldry set
And Fulney at her backe, a pretty insulet."
Drayton.

Walney possesses a rich soil, and produces good grain crops. *Biggar Bank*, part of this island, has been acquired by the Corporation as a recreation ground for the inhabitants. Ferry boats ply daily between Barrow and the ancient village of N. Scale, another part of the island, where there is a good hotel.

The Abbots of Furness erected dikes to prevent the irruption of the sea at high tides and in gales of wind, but after the dissolution of the monastery these precautions were neglected, and the sea has several times since flowed over the island, doing immense damage. Inundations occurred in 1771, 1796,

and 1821, in which latter year the sea broke down part of the dike and flooded many acres. Large flocks of sea-fowl haunt the island, amongst which the naturalist may observe *Tadorna vulpanser* (shell duck), *Charadrius hiaticula* (ring plover), *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (oyster catcher), *Larus marinus* (black backed gull), &c. At the S.E. end is a lighthouse, 68 ft. high, erected in 1799.

A branch rly. from Barrow to the extremity of the peninsula opposite, 4 m., has been carried, by means of an embankment, to Roe Island, where there is a long pier. Steamers ply daily from it to the Isle of Man (Douglas), Belfast, and, in the summer, two or three times a day to Fleetwood (Rte. 16). On the beach of Roe Island may be seen many large boulders of granite, which were transported during the glacial period from Shap Fells.

The Peel of Fouldry can be reached in a few minutes by a boat from Peel pier. The *Castle* was built in the reign of Stephen for the protection of the harbour, and as a place of retreat for the people of the neighbourhood during hostile incursions from the Border, and it was rebuilt and strengthened about the middle of the 14th centy. It was called the Pile of Foudry, from which it is evident that the island formerly bore the name of Foudry, or the Flame island, from "*foudra*," Norse for flame, and "*ey*," an island.—*Ferguson*. The keep was divided into 3 compartments of 3 stories in each, and was protected by a double moat, walls, and flanking towers. On the N. side of the inner wall are the ruins of the chapel, three of the walls only remaining, but the foundations of the altar may be seen. A considerable portion of the walls of the castle has been destroyed by the inroads of the sea, and fragments of them are scattered along the shore; but the judicious restoration by the owner, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, has now arrested the progress of decay. The buttresses and the mullions of the windows are of red sandstone, but the mass of the building was built apparently of the boulders collected from the beach, rudely but strongly cemented together. On the N. and W. sides the 2 moats, the double lines of wall, and the strong flanking towers, give a good idea of the original strength and solidity of the ancient fortress. Here was it that, in the reign of Henry VII., the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovel, with 2000 German soldiers under Martin Swart, and a number of Irish under Lord Geraldine, landed, to support the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, the self-styled Earl of Warwick.

ROUTE 20.

ULVERSTON TO AMBLESIDE, BY NEWBY BRIDGE AND BOWNESS.

A branch rly. runs from Ulverstone to Lake Side (Windermere), calling at *Haverthwaite Stat.*, whence the tourist can proceed to Newby Bridge, and there embark on board the steamer for Bowness, Lowwood, and Ambleside.

The line passes under the foot of Hoad Hill, crowned by Sir John Barrow's monument, and skirts the high ground which overlooks the estuary of the Leven. On the opposite side are Speel Bank and the heights above Cartmel.

At *Newland*, 1½ m., is a small iron-work.

At 3½ m., *Greenodd Stat.*, the road divides: to the rt. to Newby Bridge; to the l. to Spark Bridge and Coniston, by the side of the pretty river Crake.

Penny Bridge Hall is the seat of J. P. Machell, Esq., and *Summer Hill*, a little higher up the vale of Crake, of J. Clarke, Esq. A little further on the line crosses the stream of the Rusland Pool, and over the Ireland Moss to

6 m. *Haverthwaite Stat.* At Lowwood are powder-works. The whole of the district, though not by any means so grand an order of scenery as most of the Lake country, and consequently seldom visited, will, nevertheless, amply repay the pedestrian, for there is a great variety of rock and woodland, larch, ash, hazel, and fir, which, in addition to adding zest to the scenery, are of much commercial value for the use of the bobbin and hoop manufacturers, and the two or three charcoal iron furnaces in the neighbourhood. This, indeed, is nearly the only locality in Great Britain where the old fashioned smelting by charcoal has not been superseded by coal or coke. The pedestrian may extend his wanderings into the hilly parish of *Colton*. Near the ch. is the farmhouse of *Greenhead*, formerly the seat of the Rawlinsons, of which family was Christopher Rawlinson, author of the Saxon version of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ,' attributed to King Alfred. From Colton a charming mountain road runs across to *Nibthwaite*, at the foot of Coniston Water, about 5 m. from Greenodd. There is a large bobbin-factory here. From *Haverthwaite Stat.* he may follow up the valley of the Rusland, through *Bouth*, to the hamlet of Rusland (the *Hall*, C. D. Archibald, Esq.), and thence to Esthwaite Water, and Hawkshead. Grand panoramas are constantly obtained of the Coniston mountains —the Old Man, Wetherlam, and all that rugged range, with the more distant ranges towards Langdale, which form a superb background to the softer woodlands and valleys all round.

At *Backbarrow*, 7½ m., where is an iron-work, the Leven is crossed, and the tourist soon reaches the Swan at *Newby Bridge*, 8½ m., one of the best and most famous hotels in the Lake district. The river flows in front of the hotel, and is spanned by a bridge of three arches. The hill above the hotel should be ascended for the sake of the views of Windermere, and the Leven estuary. There are few better salmon rivers in England than the Leven, but the fishing is in the hands of a private association.

A steamer leaves Lake Side several times a day for Bowness, Lowwood, and Waterhead (Ambleside).

The tourist emerges upon the surface of *Windermere*, the largest of the English lakes, in circumference somewhat less than 23 m., though in breadth it rarely exceeds 1 m. Its principal affluents are the Rothay, the Brathay, Cunsey Beck, and the Troutbeck river. Its effluent is the Leven, which, after a course of 5 m. enters Morecambe Bay. The water of Windermere is particularly clear, and the lake preserves a generally uniform level. Trout, pike, perch, and char abound in it, and salmon are occasionally taken. The scenery of its banks is soft, excepting in its N. reach, where, in consequence of the proximity of the Langdale Pikes, and Bowfell, one of the most picturesque of the Cumberland mountains, it rises into grandeur. To see it thoroughly many excursions would be required. A considerable portion of it, and especially towards Newby Bridge, has the appearance

rather of a river than a lake. From Bowness to its S. extremity both banks are richly wooded, but the hills are only of moderate elevation.

As the steamer proceeds up the lake, on the l. is Finsthwaite and *Stott Park* (John Fell, Esq.), opposite the larch-covered height of *Gummer's How*, to the islands of Blake Holme and Silver Holme. On l. is *High Graythwaite Hall*, the beautiful Elizabethan seat of Capt. Sandys, whose ancestors settled in Furness, temp. Henry VI. Of this family, a member of which married the heiress of an Abbot of Furness, were Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York (Rte. 21) and his son, George, an eminent traveller and scholar. One of the curiosities of Graythwaite is the "peg" tankard, marked in the inside with a row of silver pegs, to show where each guest drank.

Higher up, on the same side, the *Cunsey Beck* flows in from Esthwaite water. Nearly opposite, on the rt. bank, is *Storrs Hall* (Rev. T. Staniforth). The mansion is finely situated, but the interior is not shown during the residence of the owner. It was built by Sir John Legard, and was often visited by Mr. Canning during the proprietorship of Mr. Bolton. In 1825, Canning, Scott, Wordsworth, and Wilson, "the Admiral of the Lake," as Mr. Canning called him, assembled there, and the reunion of so many illustrious persons was celebrated by a brilliant regatta on Windermere, over which "Christopher North" presided. The mansion contains some pictures of great merit. The collection was formed by Mr. Bolton. The following enumeration of them is from Waagen's 'Galleries and Cabinets of Art in Great Britain:'—Lot and his Daughters, by *Guercino;* a copy of *Quentin Matsys'* Misers, the original in Windsor Castle; Joseph giving the Child to the Virgin, *Murillo;* a Sea-piece, by *William Van de Velde;* Ruins, by *Jan Asselyn;* an Apothecary with a Book in a window recess, by *Metzu;* a Landscape, by *Jan Baptiste Weenix;* a Virgin and Child, by *Giovanni Pedrini;* 4 small pictures of the Seasons, by *Teniers;* a male Saint with a palm-branch, by *Carlo Dolce;* a Landscape, formerly in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by *Claude Lorraine;* a Party in the open air, by *Jan Steen*, one of the finest works of the master; a fine bust of Canning, by *Chantrey*. There is also a rich collection of porcelain, with specimens of the different manufactories.

At Storrs Hall the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland is crossed, as far as regards the E. side of Windermere, though on the west bank the former county extends to the very head. The steamer now calls at *Bowness*, 1¼ m. from Birthwaite or Windermere Stat. (*Hotels:* Old England, on the lake; Royal and Crown, some distance from the lake).

The *ch.* is very old, and was dedicated to St. Martin. The stained glass in the E. window was supposed to have been brought from Furness Abbey, but Mr. Stockdale, the historian of Cartmel, in his 'Annales Caermoelenses,' proves that it was removed from one or more of the windows of Cartmel Ch. But little of the design can be traced, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which the glass has been put together, or from subsequent injury. The window is divided into three compartments, one of which is said to represent St. George and the Dragon, others the Crucifixion. Above are the arms of France and England, and a group of monks in their habits, with their names on scrolls underneath. The whole is surrounded by a border of armed figures and tracery, with the armorial bearings of different families, benefactors to the Abbey.

Bishop Watson was buried in the churchyard near the E. window, and there is a neat monument to his memory in the ch. In 1865 some curious memorials of the Reformation were discovered on removing the whitewash and plaster from the walls, consisting of a great number of texts, with comments on them, explanatory of the new doctrines.

Belle Isle, or Curwen's Island, is nearly opposite Bowness, and comprises about thirty acres prettily wooded, with a mansion in the middle. Visitors are permitted to walk in the grounds. The island was a stronghold of the Royalists during the Civil Wars, and was the property of the Philipsons, an ancient family of Westmoreland, of whom there are some monuments in the ch. of Bowness.

There are several spots near Bowness whence fine views of the lake are to be obtained, especially from Biscay How, a rocky eminence to the E., and also from a field on the l. of the road leading to Windermere village, and especially from Miller Brow (*The Priory*, W. Carver, Esq.), 1 m. on the Ambleside road. The woods of Calgarth here form a foreground to a landscape of wonderful beauty, including the whole of the upper reach of the lake, Coniston Old Man, and Langdale Pikes. A short distance from Bowness, near the shore of the lake, is *Rayrigg*, an old mansion-house once occupied by William Wilberforce.

Conveyances.—A coach daily during the season from the Ferry Inn opposite Bowness, through Hawkshead (Rte. 21), to Coniston, 10 m., for the rly. to Furness Abbey, which may thus be conveniently visited from Bowness or Windermere Stat. A coach to Patterdale on Ullswater daily, 10 m., and one daily to and from Keswick. There is a pleasant footpath to the ferry 1 m. across the fields. The ferry-boat conveys carriages and passengers across the lake in 5 minutes.

A few minutes' walk from the ferry inn is a summer-house called the *Station*, belonging to the proprietor of Curwen's Island. Each window is filled with differently-coloured glass. The effect produced is singular.

Continuing up the lake, conspicuous on the l. (and in Lancashire) are the towers of *Wray Castle*, built in 1842 by James Dawson, Esq., M.D., of Liverpool, and intended to represent a feudal fortress of the Middle Ages. The best parts of it, however, are the outside, and the situation, which cannot be surpassed. The views up Langdale are superb from this part of the lake, and include Harrison and Stickle Pikes, High Easdale, Lingmoor, and Serjeant Man, while the foreground is filled with the mighty masses of Loughrigg and the Rydal Fells. Close to *Lowwood Hotel*, where the steamer calls, is *Dovenest*, for a short time the residence of Mrs. Hemans, a plain unpretending house, beautifully situated. At the head of the lake the village of Clappersgate is seen nestling under the wooded heights of Loughrigg, together with *Brathay Hall* (G. Redmayne, Esq.), in the centre of a wooded park. The tourist fairly enters Westmoreland, and the most lovely portion of the lake district at *Waterhead Pier*, from whence omnibuses complete the journey of 1 m. to *Ambleside* (*Handbook to the Lakes*). *Hotels:* Salutation, Brown's Queen's Hotel, White Lion.

ROUTE 21.

FURNESS JUNCTION TO AMBLESIDE, BY BROUGHTON, CONISTON, AND HAWKSHEAD.

The Whitehaven line, after passing through the Vale of Nightshade, skirts the E. shore of the Duddon estuary nearly to Broughton.

4 m. *Askam Stat.*, formerly *Ireleth*. On the l. may be seen the Park Mines, the present aspect of which indicates the extensive quantities of mineral which have been obtained. At Askam may be seen the hæmatite iron furnaces of the Furness Iron and Steel Company, and one of, if not the highest chimneys in England.

7½ m. *Kirkby Stat.* On the rt. are the extensive slate quarries belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, in which several hundred workmen are employed. The quarries produce some of the best roofing-slates in the kingdom, and are largely exported from Barrow. The débris which cover the side of the hill have the appearance of military earthworks. The men employed in the quarries have to be let down by ropes for the purpose of boring previous to blasting the slate. Some of the slates take a good polish, and exhibit fossils; over 10,000 tons are annually sent away from here.

The *ch.*, partly rebuilt in 1826, is late Perp., and has a good S. doorway with deep mouldings and beak-head carving. *Old Kirkby Hall*, the seat of the Kirkby family for 10 generations, is a fine old Tudor building with a large hall and some curiously carved rooms. In one, called the chapel, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments, with texts of Scripture, are painted in curious characters on the walls; but they are all partially obliterated by decay. At one end is a priest's hole. The rly. here takes a very wide bend, so as to circumvent the Duddon estuary, and it was at one time proposed to throw an embankment across to the opposite coast, which would reduce the distance by nearly two-thirds, but the project has been abandoned.

9½ m. at FOXFIELD JUNC., from which may be seen *Eccleriggs*, the residence of the Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross, the main line enters Cumberland (*Handbook to the Lakes*), while a branch is given off on rt. to

10½ m. *Broughton Stat.* (*Inns:* the Old King's Head; the New King's Head), a small neat town, built on a gentle slope, the inhabitants occupied for the most part in making hoops and rake-handles from the brushwood of the Furness Fells. *Broughton Tower* (Mrs. Caine), an old embattled, gloomy-looking mansion on a hill above the town, is approached by an avenue of ancient firs. A portion of the N. side of the mansion is all that remains of the former edifice. The walls are of immense thickness, but the interior has been considerably modernised. It originally belonged to Sir Thomas Broughton, who joined Lambert Simnel on his landing. The family of Broughton was of great antiquity, and the influence of Sir Thomas was so considerable, that he was one of the prominent members of the confederacy which attempted to subvert the government of Henry VII.

Sir Thomas is said to have fallen in battle; but there is a tradition that he lived many years in concealment at Witherslack, in Westmoreland. The views from the grounds of Broughton Tower, which are open to tourists, both inland and towards the sea, will repay a visit. The *ch.*, a building of the 16th centy., has been restored, but the curious appearance and antiquity of the older edifice have been ruthlessly destroyed. In the ch.-yd., under the E. wall, is a series of gravestones of the Lathom family, the ages of the deceased sufficiently betokening the great healthiness of the locality; under one tombstone there repose the remains of 7 members of one family, who reached the remarkable ages of 78, 80, 84, 92, 101, and 104. Broughton is situated on high ground close to the junction of the little river Lickle with the *Duddon*. This latter river rises on Wrynose, in the vicinity of the three Shire Stones, runs 12 m. as a stream to Broughton, forming the boundary between Lancashire and Cumberland, and then expands into an estuary of 9 m. in length, with a mean width of about 2½ m. to the sea. Its highest reach runs through the narrow vale, called the Vale of Duddon, to Seathwaite; its central reach traverses a wider vale, called the Plain of Dunnerdale; its next reach, as far as Broughton, is in the Vale of Ulpha, and its estuary comprises about 13,000 acres of silty deposit, quite capable of being converted, by warping, into a tract of fertile land. The Duddon, above the tidal flow, abounds in trout, salmon, and particularly fine cockles. On *Heathwaite Fells*, 2 m. to E. of Broughton, are some cairns and a series of stone walls without mortar, supposed to be an early British settlement.

Broughton is the starting-point whence to make the excursion up the Duddon, which, by hiring a conveyance, may be accomplished in 5 or 6 hours. Leaving the Bootle-road, at Duddon Bridge, the road turns to the rt. and leads between high hedges to the Ulpha Fells. The lower course of the river is here hidden by the woods of *Duddon Grove* (Major Rawlinson) on the l., a neat mansion beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the stream. More conspicuous than the house is a small temple of white freestone, the entablature supported by plain columns with Corinthian capitals; the interior is decorated with stained glass. Duddon Grove may be reached by entering a wooded lane to the l. (1½ m. from Duddon Bridge), first passing through a farmyard. From the bridge at the end of the lane the river scenery is very beautiful, and will well repay a short détour. A little beyond Duddon Grove, Ulpha Fell is reached, where the scenery becomes wilder and more open. Corney, Stainton, and Birker Fells, are all conspicuous objects in the distance; but, "grand as the wild fells are when purpled with autumnal splendour, the speciality, the very genius of this valley's charm is the varied loveliness of its stream. Every turn in it brings a new picture to the eye."—*Mackay*.

Ulpha, or Ulpha Kirk (4 m. from Duddon Bridge, 5½ from Broughton), a small hamlet; the *Inn* affords but humble accommodation. The ch.-yd. is the subject of one of Wordsworth's fine sonnets on the river Duddon.

"How sweet were leisure! could it yield no more
Than 'mid that wave-washed churchyard to recline,
From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine,
Or there to pace and mark the summits hoar
Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,
Soothed by the unseen river's gentle roar."

The rocks here are curiously waterworn; being scooped by the eddies

into large holes called "pots." A little beyond Ulpha is Mill Bridge, where the river flows over mossy rocks. From this point the scenery progressively rises in interest, Hard-knot, Bowfell, and Scawfell grandly towering in the distance.

At *Newfield* in Seathwaite are the "Stepping Stones," the subject of Wordsworth's Sonnets X. and XI. Here is undoubtedly the finest scenery of the Duddon; the valley retaining much of its cultivated character, and the mountains being still sufficiently distant to preserve their atmospheric tints. For some distance, the bed of the river is strewn with masses of rock, which have fallen from the crags above. The river here receives the stream which flows from Seathwaite Tarn. Looking up the gorge, through which the Duddon makes its way into Dunnerdale, flanked on the rt. by the perpendicular rock called the Pen, and on the opposite side by Wallabarrow Crag, the scene is one that will not readily be forgotten. The impetuous course of the river in flood, combined with the character of its banks, has given rise to many curious phenomena—deep quiet pools of emerald-green water, and rocks fashioned into most fantastic shapes.

"From this deep chasm, where quivering sunbeams play
Upon its loftiest crags mine eyes behold
A gloomy niche, capacious, blank, and cold;
A concave free from shrubs and mosses gray;
In semblance fresh, as if, with dire affray,
Some statue, placed amid these regions old
For tutelary service, thence had rolled,
Startling the flight of timid Yesterday."

The chief interest of the Duddon valley commences at Hall Dunnerdale Bridge; cross it, go up the bank by the river as far as the "Stepping Stones" at Newfield, cross the stream by them and rejoin your car, which has proceeded by the road. There is a reach in this part of the Duddon, which, once seen, can never be effaced from the memory. The whole course of the river, from Dunnerdale Bridge for 4 m., is one continuous series of pictures, a combination of rock, wood and water seldom equalled. Birks Bridge is a few yards off the highway, and the view from it should not be lost; but it is necessary to order the driver of your car to pull up when near it, or you will be driven past a most interesting point at full-trot, and so miss the most perfect picture of its kind to be seen anywhere. Below Dunnerdale the crags cease, and above Birks the wood is more scanty, and the heights recede further from the stream.

There used to be a small inn at Newfield, but the building is now a farmhouse. The present tenant, however, is very obliging, and will supply light refreshments if requested to do so. In the ch.-yd. is a slab supported by two upright stones, marking the grave of the Rev. Robert Walker, who died in 1741, aged 90,—a clergyman whose character has been thought worthy of a sonnet, and of an elaborate panegyric in prose, by Wordsworth. He was a simple, zealous, and laborious pastor; and although his annual stipend only amounted to 5*l*., he reared 12 children, and died worth 2000*l*. Close to the ch. is the parsonage, a small cottage covered with climbing roses, in which Walker lived. His employments were multifarious; he was the parish priest, schoolmaster, and doctor of the district; he made wills and prepared and engrossed deeds, was the amanuensis of his uneducated parishioners, sold home-brewed beer, cultivated his glebe with his own hands, and worked for wages at haymaking and sheepshearing.

The little chapel is scarcely larger than a labourer's cottage. Walker's pew is shown, lined with cloth woven by himself.

Cookley Beck, 5 m. from Newfield,

is nearly at the extremity of the valley of the Duddon. The scenery between Cockley Beck and Wrynose is dreary; the river is merely a brawling mountain-stream, and the valley a scene of almost unmitigated desolation, with Grey Friars on the rt. and Harter Fell and Hardknot on the l. At Cockley Beck is a solitary farmhouse, shaded by sycamores, "the cottage rude and grey" of Wordsworth's sonnet. · Here one road turns to the rt. over Wrynose into Langdale, and the other to the l. over Hardknot into Eskdale.

[An interesting walk may be taken from Coniston over Walna Scar, a ridge which lies to the south-west of the Old Man joining the road which has just been described above Seathwaite ch. Of this road Professor Wilson says, "There are few grander walks in the North of England." Of the view of Dunnerdale, from Walna Scar, Wordsworth also says, "Towards the close of September, when the aftergrass of the meadow is still of a fresh green, with the leaves of the trees faded, but perhaps none fallen, is truly enchanting. At a point elevated enough to show the various objects of the valley, and not so high as to diminish their importance, the stranger will instinctively halt. On the foreground, a little below the most favourable station, a rude foot-bridge is thrown over the bed of the noisy brook foaming by the wayside. Russet and craggy hills of bold and varied outline surround the level valley, which is besprinkled with grey rocks, plumed with birch-trees. A few homesteads are interspersed, peeping out from among the rocks like hermitages, where sites for houses have been chosen for the benefit of sunshine as well as shelter."

To take this walk, go under the railway arch by Coniston Stat., and follow the road fronting you by the stream, until you come to a gate in a wall opposite. Here cross the stream and turn l. up a slight ascent and almost immediately afterwards turn right into a lane between hedges. Follow this track which, on emerging from the lane, has a wall on its l. until it is crossed by another wall which has a gate in it, which gate leads out to an open flat of moor, lying at the base of the Old Man. Follow the track through this gate until, some distance on, it forks, when take the right-hand branch, and keep straight along this until it enters a kind of valley formed by the crags of the Old Man on the rt., and a chain of hillocks on the l. Here avoid a track which is seen ascending in zigzags on the rt., and keep on the present track across two or three water-courses until you reach the bed of a torrent larger than those previously crossed. Here the road forks. Cross the torrent and follow the path until you reach a footbridge which crosses Torver Beck, as the stream is called, which carries off the water of the Goat's Tarn hollow, which you see on your rt. Cross the bridge and follow the track, disregarding all turns and well-looking roads to the rt., which only lead to slate quarries in the Old Man, until the road forks once more, when take the l.-hand turn, and you reach the summit-level of the pass, whence you look over into the Duddon Valley. In descending the road starts towards some slate quarries. Just before reaching these, turn off sharp to the rt., descending through a gate in the wall below you. Thence you reach the valley without difficulty, and the road which has been described above, from Broughton and Ulpha.]

An admirer of the poet of the Duddon may probably prefer following the stream from its source with the volume containing the Sonnets in his hand, to ascending its banks from Broughton. To do this, he may proceed either from Coniston,

through Yewdale, or from Ambleside, through Little Langdale, to Fell Foot, 5 m., from whence he will commence the ascent of *Wrynose*. At its summit are the 3 Shire Stones, marking the junction of the 3 counties of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Immediately after passing these, on turning to the l., a little out of the road, he will come upon the source of the Duddon in a bed of green moss.

"To dignify the spot that gives thee birth,
No sign of hoar Antiquity's esteem
Appears, and none of modern Fortune's care;
Yet thou thyself hast round thee shed a gleam
Of brilliant moss, instinct with freshness rare,
Prompt offering to thy foster mother Earth!"—*Sonnet* III.

After a descent of 1½ m. the tourist will reach Cockley Beck. From Cockley Beck the course of the river may be followed to Duddon Bridge; and no difficulty will be found in identifying the several spots described by the poet.

From Broughton the rly. runs up the glen watered by the Steers Pool to

4 m. *Woodland Stat.*, and as it approaches

5 m. *Torver Stat.*, where the chapel is said by tradition to have been erected by Archbp. Cranmer, the tourist gains the first view on rt. of Coniston Water, at the head of which is situated the charming village of

8½ m. *Coniston*, the terminus of the line (*Hotel:* Waterhead, Lake Bank Hotel; both excellent). Coniston Lake lies parallel to and about 5 m. W. of Windermere; it is 6 m. in length, by ¾ m. broad. The char are considered the best in the Lake district. The scenery of its banks is generally soft and pleasing; but at its northern extremity it is more imposing. A steam gondola plies on the lake 2 or 3 times a day, and after 6 P.M. it may be engaged for private excursions at a charge of 15*s*. At Nibthwaite, the river Crake flows out, and the lake is here seen to great advantage, the broken promontories of the distant Yewdale crags and the fine mass of the Old Man forming a superb background.

The road on the E. side is rather disappointing. It is between woods, and at no point commands a perfect view, and the Old Man and Weatherlam are too near for effect. The most beautiful point is that between the Lake Bank Hotel and Gunnery Bank on the W. About 1 m. from the head of the lake on the W. bank is *Coniston Hall*, the old seat of the Flemings, but now a farmhouse, which contains some work of the 15th centy. It is the scene of Mr. Gresley's novel, 'Coniston Hall.' The hall is turned into a barn.

Coniston Old Man (2632 ft.) is so called from the pile of stones on its summit, such piles on the tops of hills being provincially called "men;" or, perhaps, from "Alt Maen," high rock. The geological features of the mountain are interesting. From the village to the top, the strata are shown in fine open sections. At the base is a bed of transition limestone; granite and felspar are met with in the ascent, but the mass of the mountain is composed of blue slate, of which there are several quarries. In commencing the ascent from the village, follow along the course of the stream flowing from Levers Water, a tarn on the N. side of the mountain. The road is steep and irregular. On reaching the coppermines, the crest of the mountain is on the l. above 2 slate-quarries, the one at a higher elevation than the other, the highest of which is connected by a road with the lower. Shortly after quitting the higher of these quarries, the mountain tarn of *Low Water* is seen, the highest of the Coniston tarns, and from this point the track is marked by a zig-

zag path, passing a third quarry, and leading along a sloping ridge to the summit. The N. side of *Levers Water*, the largest of all the tarns, and one of the most beautiful both in shape and position, measuring 1 m. in circumference, and nearly circular in form, is passed during the ascent. It lies between the Old Man and Wetherlam. From it there is a road to Low Water. The ascent may also be made by following the road over Walna Scar for about 1 m. and then turning to the rt. towards an old slate-quarry, whence it is a rough scramble to the top. Blind Tarn, so called from its having no outlet, will be visible to the S. under Walna Scar, and a walk of ½ m. from the top to the N.W. will bring the tourist in sight of Seathwaite Tarn, from whence the Bark issues to fall into the Duddon. The mountain-range of Wetherlam, which sweeps round to the N. of the Old Man, is well worth a visit for the grand and varied prospects it affords. From Wetherlam the return may be made to Coniston through Tilberthwaite and Yewdale. The ascent to the summit of the "Old Man" from Coniston will occupy 2 hours. Charge for pony, 5*s*. The mountain may also be ascended from *Torver*, taking the rly. to that village, 2 m. This is much the easiest way of reaching the top, but the route is not so picturesque as the others, although if time be an object it may be preferred. The ascent from Torver can be made easily in 1½ hr. *Gates Water*, a tarn between the Old Man and the Dow Crag, is passed by this route. It has an oval form, and is about ½ m. in circumference. It possesses a wild, savage, almost terrific character. Three out of its 4 sides are overhung by naked, dark, lofty precipices, reft with chasms; while its fourth side is formed of an accumulation of fallen rocks. The panorama from the summit of the Old Man embraces the estuaries of the Kent, Leven, and Duddon, a long line of coast, the Isle of Man, Black Combe, Scawfell, and Bowfell. Coniston Lake is seen for its whole length, together with Esthwaite Water and part of Windermere. Snowdon may also be seen on a clear day.

Very charming walks may be taken from Coniston into Yewdale 2 m., to *Grisedale*, 3 m., and round the bay at the upper end of the lake to the Hawkshead road and the hill above. The road to *Yewdale* turns to the rt. opposite the ch., and the shady lane by the side of Yewdale Beck is followed for about 2 m., with Yewdale crags on the l. On reaching High Yewdale the road to the rt. leads to Grasmere and that to the l. through Tilberthwaite to Langdale. At this point the scenery is highly picturesque. The road to the secluded vale of *Tilberthwaite* may be followed for a short distance, the ascent gradually opening views of Coniston and the valley, which are well worth the trouble of a short excursion. *Grisedale* lies between Coniston Lake and Windermere. It is reached by a road to the l. from the E. side of the lake. The valley is picturesque without possessing any very striking features.

The botanist will find at Coniston the following plants:—On the Old Man, *Saxifraga stellaris;* at Coniston Waterhead, *Geranium sylvaticum;* on the E. side of Coniston Lake, *Ornithopus perpusillus;* and on the high ground between Coniston and Hawkshead, *Habenaria albida*.

Instead of proceeding direct to Coniston from Ambleside, the Hawkshead road may be taken, and that town and Esthwaite Water first visited. The Hawkshead road turns off to the l. from the Coniston road, 2 m. from Ambleside.

The views, shortly after the

Hawkshead road is entered, are very striking. Step on to the fell on l. of the road for a distant view of Ambleside, and of Windermere with its wooded promontories below. "Here let the tourist pause, and admire the prospect opening out before him, of the lake, of the quiet picturesque town of Ambleside, and the magnificent panorama of mountains that encircle the whole; if he is fortunate enough to have a fine day, with a cloudless sky, he will acknowledge that English mountain scenery, if not the grandest, is among the most beautiful in Europe."—*Mackay.*

Nearly 3 m. to the E. of Coniston, is *Hawkshead* (*Inn:* Old King's Head), a curious antique little town. The *ch.* perched on a rocky eminence consists of a nave with aisles, and chancel with side chapels. The arches dividing the nave from the aisles are semicircular, and supported on massive Saxon pillars. The clerestory was added in 1633. In the chapel on the N. of the chancel is a tomb erected by Archbishop Sandys to the memory of his parents. It bears their arms. Among the monuments are some to members of the Sandys family; to Thomas Alcock Beck, author of the 'Annales Furnesienses;' to Elizabeth Smith, of whom De Quincey writes an eloquent panegyric. In the tower are six bells with curious inscriptions. From the ch.-yard there is a lovely view of the vale and the mountains at the back of Ambleside, and about Kirkstone Pass. An endowed *Grammar School* exists here, where Wordsworth received his early education, together with his brother, Dr. Wordsworth, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Sandys, Archbp. of York, was also educated here, and bequeathed his library, chiefly theological, to the school. A member of the family which still occupies Graythwaite Hall (Rte. 20), he was the friend of Jewell, Hooker, and Cranmer, and suffered imprisonment for 7 months in the Tower, on account of his opinions. He afterwards fled to the Continent, and lived for some time in exile. On his return to England, he took part in the translation of the Bible, and rose successively to the sees of Worcester, London, and York (1577-1588). The school still contains the old oak chest of the 16th centy. for keeping the charters, also the school seal, representing a pedagogue with uplifted birch. The *Town-hall* is a very curious little building.

¼ m. from the church is *Hawkshead Hall*, now a farmhouse, but once the property of the Abbots of Furness, where they held their manorial court; the mullioned windows over the gateway were those of the Court-room. From this road there are charming views of *Esthwaite Water*, a small lake 1½ m. in length. The best way of seeing it is by taking the road on the W. bank past Esthwaite Hall, from whence a lane on the l. skirts the whole of the lake bank to Hawkshead. Two promontories almost divide it, and the best view is obtained from the promontory on the W. side, looking N. Its chief feeder is a brook that rises in Yewdale Fells, while from its foot flows the *Cunsey Beck*, to connect it with Windermere. Plantations and fields alternately diversify the shores, white farmhouses are scattered over the slopes, and give to its banks a character of peace and rural seclusion. The lake abounds in trout, perch, and pike. The soil of the Vale of Hawkshead is fertile; but the cultivation of coppice-wood has been introduced as the most profitable use to which the land can be applied. A plantation is divided into 20 portions, one of which is cut every year. Much of the wood is used in the manufacture of bobbins, and charcoal is largely produced.

A road runs from Hawkshead along the eastern shore of the lake to the ferry on Windermere, nearly opposite Bowness, passing through the pretty village of *Sawrey*, 2 m., near which the most beautiful views are obtained.

From Hawkshead to Ambleside, 6½ m., the road runs past Hawkshead Hall on l., over rather high ground, prettily fringed with wood. On rt. is *Blelham Tarn*, soon after which a view is gained of Wray Castle. Further on is the beautiful little inlet on Windermere of *Pull Wyke*, and the tourist then skirts the park of *Brathay* (J. Redmayne, Esq.), and, passing through the village of Clappersgate, crosses the border to

Ambleside (*Hotels:* Salutation Brown's, Queen's, White Lion).

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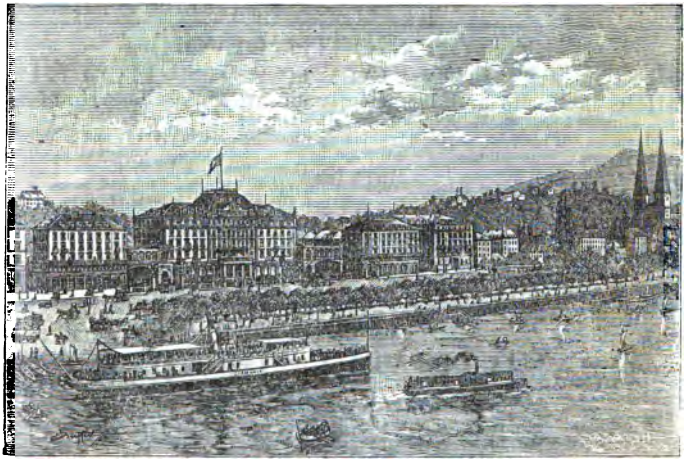
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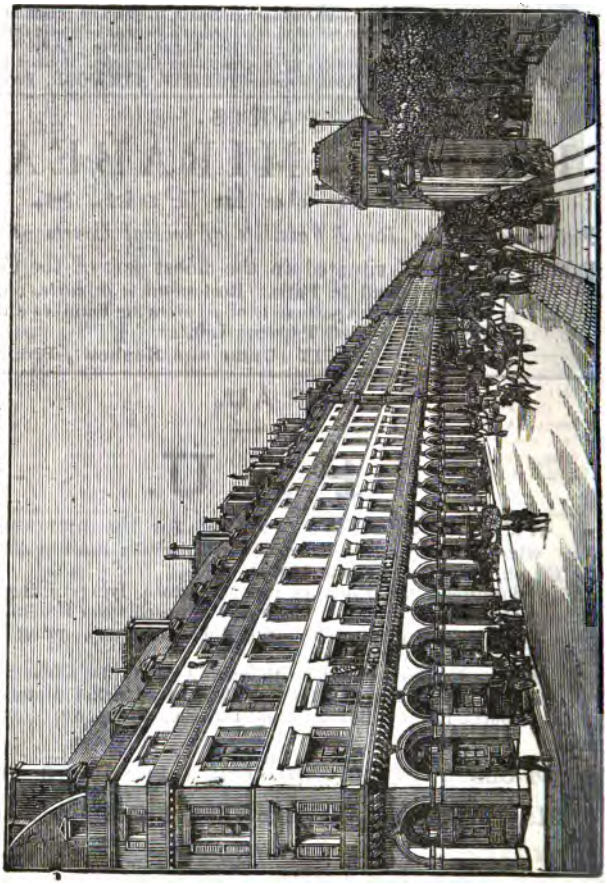
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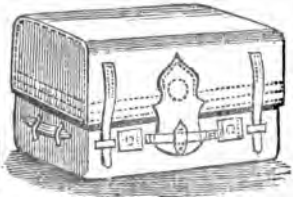
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